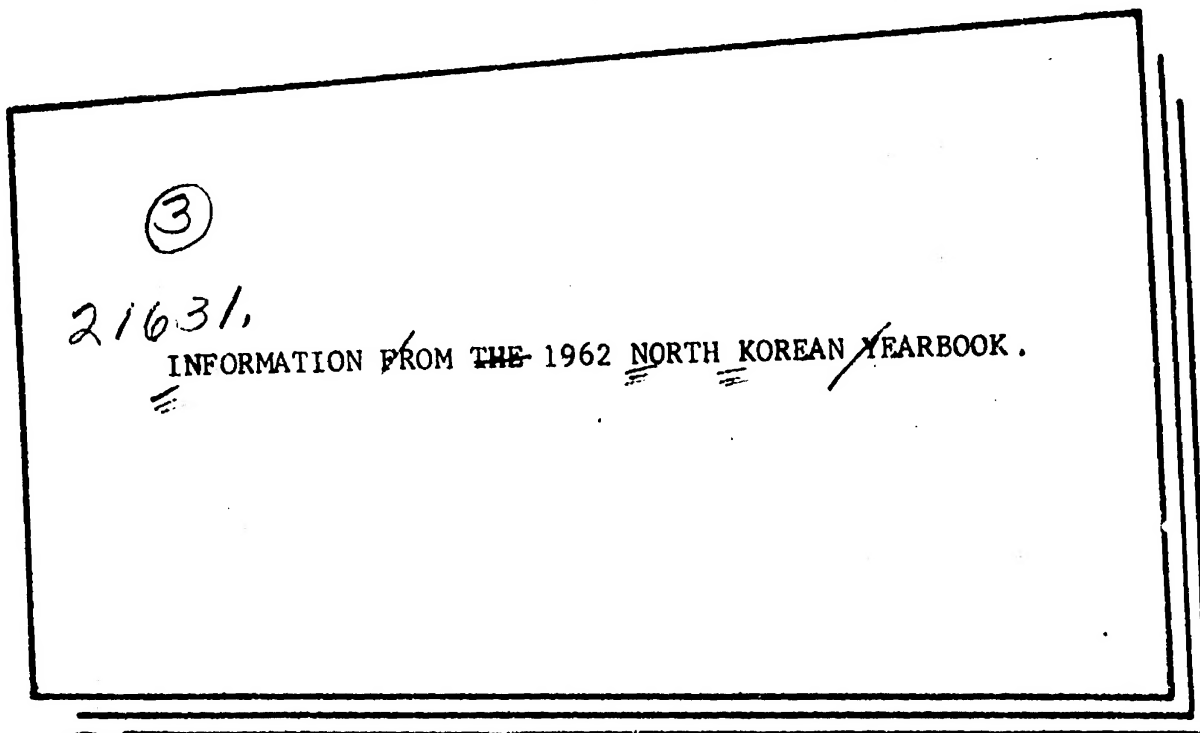


② (series),
JPRS 21,631
1984 28,
28 October 1963,
JAN ④

885 ③ Y3.J66:13/21631
④ Paper, \$7.00.



⑤ [2] + vi + 529 p. il. 40

from the 1962 North Korean Yearbook

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

OFFICE OF TECHNICAL SERVICES

① JOINT PUBLICATIONS RESEARCH SERVICE

Building T-30

Ohio Drive and Independence Avenue, S.W.
Washington 25, D. C.

Price: \$7.00

II-A,B,D,E,G,H

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JPRS: 21,631

INFORMATION FROM THE 1962

NORTH KOREAN YEARBOOK

6.) *From* [This report consists of translations of selected portions of the Choson Chungang Yongam 1962, (Korean Central Yearbook, 1962), P'yongyang, 20 December 1962.] Presented here are the following pages of the Yearbook: 16, 177, 191, 192, 203, 204-223, 229-262, 262-286, 338-340, 349-377, 388-394, 431-437, 532-535, 544.]

[Note: All names are rendered according to the McCune-Reischauer System of Romanization with the exception of well-known personalities and places which appear in their conventional spelling.]

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**ECONOMY, EDUCATION, CULTURE AND THE
PEOPLE'S LIFE**

Government Ordinance for Conferring the Title of Meritorious Livestock Raiser of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea on Laborers in the Livestock Industry

To honor workers who have made exceptional contributions to the development of animal husbandary, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea has decided as follows:

1. The title shall be given to meritorious workers in the livestock industry.

2. The attached paper (concerning the title) is approved.

**The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's
Assembly**

Chairman: Ch'oo Yong-kon

Secretary General: Pak Mun-kyu

10 January 1961, P'yongyang city

The regulations governing the title for workers in the livestock industry are as follows:

1. The title shall be awarded to the livestock farmers, foremen and veterinary experts who have served for more than seven years in the livestock industry.

2. The length of service shall be counted from the date the workers started their service in livestock raising at state livestock farms or agricultural cooperatives.

3. The conferring of the title shall be made in the name of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

4. The title shall be awarded with a citation.

5. Only the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly has the right to deprive the title from the person so conferred.

Cabinet Decree No. 51 Concerning the Reorganization of the Ch'ollima Work Team Movement in the Agricultural Cooperatives (30 March 1961)

Through the correct policy and revolution of the Korean Labor Party, a technical revolution has been successfully carried out in the agricultural regions, and unprecedented success has been achieved in farm production.

Among the members of the agricultural cooperatives there has prevailed the Communist trend of life based on work and study.

Following the example of the labor class which forms the central force in the construction of socialism-communism, a movement has begun to organize a "Ch'ollima" work team in farm areas.

The organizational movement of the Ch'ollima work-team would become not only a strong guiding power for a rapid development of farm economy but also a popular revolutionary movement. Moreover, it could form an excellent kind of Communist school for educating farmers to become a new people, and it would also entail the highest

form of competitive socialist movement.

The organizational movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team in agricultural cooperatives reflects not only patriotism of the farmers who would give their utmost efforts to make their own home a happy Communist paradise, but also the origin of the limitless inventive power of farmers under the Party's leadership and education.

The cabinet, in order to promote the organizational movement of the "Ch'ollima" work team in agricultural cooperatives, has decided as follows:

1. For the purpose of directing collectively the organizational movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team, a guidance committee shall be established at the central, provincial, city and kun levels.

1) The Central Guidance Committee shall be organized.

2) The Provincial Guidance Committee shall have a membership of seven to nine and a membership of the city and kun guidance committee shall have five to seven members. The membership of the city and kun leadership committee shall be approved by the provincial guidance committee, and that of provincial leadership committee shall be approved in turn by the central guidance committee.

2. The attached paper concerning the regulations on the establishment of the title for the "Ch'ollima" work-team is approved.

3. To strengthen the organizational efforts of the "Ch'ollima" work-team, the Minister of Agriculture shall appoint seven persons to the Central Democratic Youth Organization. The chairman of the people's council of each province shall appoint three persons to the provincial Democratic Youth League (there shall be two persons for Nyang-kang province and Kaesong city), and the chairman of the people's council of each kun shall appoint one person to the kun Democratic Youth Organization among the regular members of the people's council of each level by the end of April 1961.

4. The chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of the Treasury shall see to it that materials and funds needed for the organizational movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team be provided.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic
Republic of Korea

Premier: Kim Il-song

P'yongyang city

Rules for Conferring the Title of Ch'ollima Work Team
to Agricultural Cooperatives (Approved by Cabinet Decree
51 on 30 March 1961)

The organizational movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team is a new popular revolutionary movement which could bring about an overall change in labor and the manner of living of the people; and it is the highest form of socialist competitive movement.

The organizational movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team could bring about, within a short time, a prosperous and enlightened socialist agriculture equipped with modern technical skills through the political and economic development of agricultural cooperatives and their successful realization of technical revolution. All members of agricultural cooperatives shall become strong revolutionary farmers who can work for the unification of the country and for the construction of all-Korea socialism and communism. They shall also work to liquidate capitalism and feudalism, and become a new person equipped with Communist ideology and prepared to sacrifice anything for the country and the people.

1. All work teams (of ordinary and dairy farms) can join the movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team.

2. The criteria for determining qualification for the title shall be as follows:

1) It shall be the work-team which observes thoroughly the laws, decrees, directives and orders of the Government with the constant understanding of the Party policies.

2) It shall be the work-team which carries out the assigned production task and provide good example in carrying out duties.

3) It shall be the work-team which can promote the rate of labor production by using modern farm machines such as tractors, mechanization of farming, managing farms and roads well, and introducing good farming methods.

4) It shall be the work-team which increases farm production including grains through constant improvement of management with the introduction of modern techniques in that field and steady development of animal husbandry.

5) It shall be the work-team which endeavors not to waste labor power through consultation with its members for better planning and organization of its work projects.

6) It shall be the work-team which strictly observes the principle of socialist distribution by measuring correctly labor-days based on quantity and quality of the work carried out, as decided by the labor classification.

7) It shall be the work-team whose members try constantly to raise their standards of skill and knowledge by attending classes of the workers school and workers' high school and by participating in the lecture meetings on technology.

8) It shall be the work-team whose members set a good example in their love of labor; in management of state and cooperative properties; in the organization between work and rest; in the maintenance of good family life; in village sanitation; in the education of their children, and finally in the observance of social custom.

9) It shall be the work-team which trains its members to become builders of socialism-communism equipped with

the revolutionary spirit of sacrifice for country and people, the communist attitude of respecting public property and labor through learning the fighting spirit of the partisans who fought Japanese imperialism, the tradition of the revolution and the policies of the Party established by the Communists lead by comrade Kim Il-song.

10) It shall be the work-team whose members always stand at any time and any place with an iron-strong support behind the Party Central Committee led by comrade Kim Il-song by playing their individual roles in the organized life to which they belong and strengthening the unity of ideology and revolution.

11) It shall be the work team whose members always heighten revolutionary vigilance in order to safe-guard the achievements of socialism and strengthen the fighting spirit against the anti-revolutionaries and conspirators who try to undermine the construction of socialism.

3. The registration procedures of the teams participating in the movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team are as follows:

1) The work-team which wish to join the "Ch'ollima" work-team shall require the approval at the plenary meeting or the delegate-meeting of the agricultural cooperatives to which they belong.

2) The management committee of the agricultural cooperative shall make a report to the city or kun guidance committee on the work teams which have participated in the movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team.

The guidance committee of city and kun (district) shall make a monthly report to the provincial guidance committee on the participating work-teams. The provincial guidance committee shall make a collective report to the central guidance committee on the participating work-teams.

4. The recommendation procedures for the title shall be as follows:

1) The recommendation for the title shall be made at the plenary meeting or at the delegates meeting of the agricultural cooperative and it shall be submitted to the guidance committee of city or kun, which has jurisdiction, under the joint sponsorship of ri Democratic Youth League, ri Woman Youth League and the management committee of the agricultural cooperative to which the work-team belongs.

2) After a detailed and on-the-spot examination of the recommended work-team, the guidance committee of city or kun shall submit the recommendation to the provincial guidance committee and the latter shall submit it to the central guidance committee with its own opinion after a careful re-examination.

3) The recommendation submitted by the provincial guidance committee shall be approved or disapproved by the central guidance committee.

5. The procedures for conferring the title shall be as follows:

1) The title shall be awarded on appropriate occasions such as national holidays, anniversaries and after-harvest celebrations.

2) The honored work-team shall be also awarded a flag in the name of the central guidance committee and the members of the honored work-team shall be awarded with the "Ch'ollima" medal and citation.

The chairman of the management committee of the agricultural cooperative, the ri-chairman of the Party and the other leaders who distinguished themselves in guiding the movement of the "Ch'ollima" work-team can be likewise honored as the members of the honored work-team.

3) The once-honored work-team can be honored again with the title if it continuously sets a new and exceptional record and example.

4) If a new member who joined the honored work-team proves himself and reaches the level of the other members who had already been honored, the central guidance committee shall award him with a medal and citation based on the recommendation made by the agricultural cooperative at its plenary meeting or at its delegates meeting.

5) If an honored member is transferred to a non-titled work-team as necessity arises, he shall continuously enjoy his title and he can be honored again if the non-titled work-team is awarded with the title.

6) If all work-teams of the agricultural cooperative are awarded with the title, or more than half of the work projects of the agricultural cooperative reaches the level of the title qualification, the agricultural cooperative shall be awarded with the "Ch'ollima" title and flag based on the decision of the central guidance committee.

6. If the honored work-team does not carry out the Party's policies in a responsible way, or its members do not follow the rules of the agricultural cooperative and relax their sincere attitude toward the life of the agricultural cooperative and destroy the honor of being a "Ch'ollima" work-team by not living up to the socialist moral customs and order in the field of political and technical education, culture and sanitation, they can be deprived of the title based on the decision of the central guidance committee.

Cabinet Decree No. 61 for Increased Use of Chemicals in Agriculture (14 April 1961)

Inspired by the enlightened leadership of the Korean Labor Party and by the Chongsalli spirit, all people of the working class including all members of the agricultural cooperatives harvested last year 3,803,000 tons of grain, which was unprecedented in history, and they have been engaging in the production increase of 1,000,000 tons of grain proposed at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in December 1960.

The Party passed a grand and militant resolution to realize a rapid increase of production of grains, livestock, fruit, silk and the other farm products in order to assure a higher standard of living of the people through socialist industrialization during the period of the Seven-Year Plan.

To carry out the resolution it is necessary to promote farm mechanization and to increase the supply of chemical products to the agricultural sector.

An increased use of chemicals would improve not only the farm soil but also bring about rapid increase in farm production by protecting farm crops from harmful insects, clearing weeds on farm fields and the increasing the area of fertile land for livestock.

In order to increase the supply of chemicals, particularly the chemical fertilizer, insecticides and the other chemicals for crops and livestock, the cabinet has decided as follows:

1. For the purpose of developing a variety of chemical fertilizer and of increasing their production:

1) The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that, in order to increase the production of ammonium from coal:

a. Ammonium factories which utilize coal gas, be built in the Ponkung, Hungnam and Pakch'on regions,

b. That a great deal of efforts be made in researching the production of ammonium from coal and that a plan be made, by the end of this year, to meet the technical requirements of coal gas extraction.

c. That the production of large, high-pressure compressors, high-pressure pipe, etc., be made within this year. That, in order to insure an adequate supply of ammonium conservation towers, a test will be made within this year on one of large high-pressure compressors of the Hungnam fertilizer factory.

2) For the purpose of broad application of liquid ammonium in the form of liquid fertilizer:

a. The Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the people's council of Hamgyong-namdo shall see to it that a policy be established within this year to use liquid ammonium as a fertilizer for farm crops, and that a test be conducted to administer liquid ammonium on the crops by machine in Chungp'yong kun. The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that a plan be submitted to the cabinet, by the end of September of this year, on the use of 100,000 to 200,000 tons of liquid ammonium as a liquid fertilizer.

b. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that a policy be made on the distribution of liquid ammonium. The chief of the Cabinet Supply Office shall see to it that the supply of containers be assured to the people's council of Hamgyong-namdo.

c. The Chairman of the Economic Committee of Hamhung city shall see to it that production and distribution of machines needed to administer liquid ammonium be assured as requested by the chairman of the people's council of Hamgyang-namdo. The Minister of Transportation shall see to it that a timely transportation of liquid ammonium will be assured.

3) For the purpose of increasing production of uric acid:

a. The chairman of the Commission of Heavy Industries shall see to it that the facilities of the Sunch'on lime-nitrate fertilizer factory be expanded and that the production of conservation towers for uric acid and nickel-chromed pipes for its internal use be organized with 1962.

b. The chairman of the State Planning Commission shall see to it that a plan be established to build a factory to produce 10,000 tons of uric acid a year.

4) For the purpose of increasing the production of phosphate fertilizer, compound fertilizer and the other chemical fertilizers:

a. The chairman of the Commission of Heavy Industries shall see to it that the construction of a preparatory factory for the production of phosphate-lime fertilizer be completed within this year on an experimental basis, and that steps be taken to build a phosphate-lime fertilizer factory in future.

b. The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that an organized test be widely made on the administration of various fertilizers in connection with farm crops and soil, and that the supply of needed quantity of technical materials be provided to the Commission on Heavy Industries. He shall also see to it that the various by-products and refuses such as coal-ash, phosphate-lime, etc., be utilized as fertilizer.

The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that the factories which produce industrial chemicals in the Hamhung region be expanded and that a policy be set up to produce various kinds of chemical fertilizer.

c. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that a priority supply of electric hearth etc., be made from the iron and steel plants under his jurisdiction, to the Ministry of Agriculture as requested.

The chairman of the people's council and the chairman of the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, and Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that a full operation of iron-steel plants be made for this purpose.

d. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it, in order to increase the production of chemical fertilizer, that research work be promoted for a better utilization of low-quality raw materials.

e. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries and the chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that research work be promoted on the production of various phosphate fertilizers.

5) The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that research work be strengthened on nitrate-bacteria and phosphate-bacteria fertilizer and that the construction of factory be completed by the end of June 1962 for production of these fertilizers.

6) The Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that research on

the easy source of chloride be promoted and that a policy on the research be submitted to the cabinet by the end of 1962.

2. In order to make a rapid increase in the production of agricultural pharmaceuticals:

1) The production of insecticide shall be accelerated as follows:

a. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries and the chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that the factory now under construction soon produce non-acid calcium within this year, and that a policy be established to produce, at that factory, non-acid phosphate beginning 1962. They shall also see to it that research work be organized and strengthened on the production of D.D.T. which can be made within 1962.

b. The chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that research work be organized and carried out on various sulphides and limes beginning this year. The Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that research on weed killers be completed within this year.

c. The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that research on the use and effect of various insecticides be widely organized and enlarged beginning with this year, and that research on the utilization of natural poison grass and cigarette powder as insecticides be promoted. In particular, he shall see to it that research on a proper composition and effect of these insecticides be emphasized and that they be used more effectively from 1962.

2) The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that the following projects be carried out for the production of insecticide and antiseptics:

a. The projected production plant of the various insecticides and antiseptics be completed within 1962.

b. The production of all equipment to be installed in this projected plant be made available within the first half year of this year.

c. That a policy be established so that production and distribution of various antiseptics can be made beginning with 1963. The chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that a plan on technical requirements on the production of the antiseptics be submitted to the chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries by the end of 1962.

3) In order to insure the production of weed killers:

a. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that the construction of plant to produce "2.4D" be accelerated so that its distribution to farms be made beginning with 1962, and that, with the cooperation of the chairman of the Academy of Science, a full-scale production of the weed killers be made beginning with 1963.

b. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that a test be promoted on the effect of "2.4D" and the other weed killers and that the use of these pharmaceuticals be propagated among the people. They shall also see to it that test on the weed killers be organized and carried out beginning this year.

4) In order to assure the production of the pharmaceuticals to stimulate the growth of farm crops:

a. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that a policy be established to produce "M-1" by 1963.

b. The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that research on mass production of the pharmaceuticals for agricultural use be completed within this year and the Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that all possible technical assistance be provided for this purpose.

c. The Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that research work be

widely organized on the effect of those pharmaceuticals on the growth of farm crops beginning with this year.

3. In order to increase the production of protein feed and to promote the growth of livestock and fertile soil:

1) The protein feed shall be increased as follows:

a. The Minister of Agriculture and the Minister of Fisheries shall see to it that the production of millet be increased at the state animal farms and fish farms, and the various agricultural cooperatives. And that a policy be established to systematize its production by September of this year and to make a large-scale production beginning with 1962. The Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that millet seeds be distributed to the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Fisheries.

b. The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that a system of distribution of feed for ducks be established and that the supervision over the use of feed be strengthened,

c. The chairman of the Commission on Light Industries and the chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that research on the utilization of pulp refuse-liquid for fluid feed be completed and that the technical process on its production be made by the end of this year.

They shall also see to it that production plan of fluid feed from the extracted liquid of the corn stalks at the P'yongyang grain factory be submitted to the Cabinet by June of this year.

2) In order to produce the agricultural pharmaceuticals to stimulate the growth and to increase the weight of livestock:

a. The Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that research be promoted on the production of feed from dung of silkworm and that technical process on its production be submitted to the Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the people's council and the chairman of the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang,

Kaesong, Hamhung and Ch'ongjin cities.

The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that materials and experiment farms be provided to the Minister of Higher Education for the research on feed.

b. The chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung and Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that total purchase of the dung of silkworm be made beginning with this year. And the chairman of the Economic Committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung and Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that the processed dung be distributed to the state animal farms and agricultural cooperatives.

c. The Minister of Agriculture shall see to it that research be carried out on the use of phosphate calcium, uria acid, etc., for livestock as stimulants, and that a policy be made to produce it by the first half year of 1962. He shall see also to it that a factory for their production be completed by June of this year.

The chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung and Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that the construction of factory for production of these stimulants be completed within this year. The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that preservation of various stimulants for livestock be made and that technical assistance be provided for this purpose.

d. The Minister of Agriculture, in order to stimulate the rate of growth of livestock, shall see to it that the most recommended method of administering the stimulants be widely introduced.

4. The chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that bacterial industry be rapidly promoted as demanded in the field of chemical industry, light industry and farm management and that its plan be submitted to the cabinet by June of this year.

5. The Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that a department of plant industry be established at Wonsan College of Agriculture and that one class be organized

among the registered students beginning with 1961-1962 school year.

6. The chairman of the State Planning Commission shall see to it that a list of projects to be carried out within this year for this decree be submitted and that a policy be set up for the distribution of agricultural pharmaceuticals as described above and that a policy be also established for production of ammonium, uric acid and other chemicals and fermented feeds.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic

Republic of Korea

Premier Kim Il-song

P'yongyang city

Cabinet Decree No. 76 for Large Scale Development of Cultural Housing in Rural Communities (24 April 1961)

Following the revolutionary leadership of the Korean Labor Party, the socialist reforms have been carried out during the short postwar period, and the country has been developed into a socialist industrial-agricultural economy with a sound and independent economic foundation.

Based on the strong support of heavy industries, irrigation, and electrification projects have been fundamentally completed in the farm regions; and farm mechanization has been successfully carried out too.

As farm production increases with the development of the national economy, the standard of living of the farmers has been rapidly raised, and in general the living standard of farmers reached that of the upper and upper-middle bracket in wages.

Through the construction of housing and sanitation facilities, the image of farming areas has been radically changed.

In so doing, the basic problem of food and housing has been solved fundamentally, and any cause for worry in the farm areas has been eradicated.

However, the farmers desire more beautiful and modern housing in addition to those benefits which have already been secured.

It was proposed at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee held in March 1961 that housing construction be stepped up during the period of the Seven-Year Plan to meet the demand of the farmers for modern housing so as to bring about a socialist farm life through the increase of farm production.

This proposal represents not only a grand change in the fulfillment of the revolutionary task of the Party in the field of agriculture but also a great consideration of the Party itself which has always been interested in raising the standard of living of the farmers.

We all have the potentialities to carry this out successfully.

We have the people and the Ch'ollima workers who stand behind the Party Central Committee with an iron-hard determination following the enlightened leadership and correct policy of the Party.

Furthermore, we all have the technical and material capabilities to positively support the agricultural and farm construction of the country, and we have a rich experience for constructing a city and farm on the ruined field.

In order to carry out the proposal adopted at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee of last March calling for the construction of modern housing for the farmers, the cabinet has decided as follows:

1. For the purpose of transforming the present farm villages into a more developed socialist farm towns, there shall be housing to be constructed for 600,000 families during the next five to six year period.

The chairman of the State Planning Commission, the chairman of the State Construction Commission and the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong cities shall see to it:

1) That a housing construction be planned to accommodate 100,000 families a year, but at the initial stage a housing construction be made for this year to accommodate 40,000 to 50,000 families, and that a housing construction be planned to accommodate 15,000 to 16,000 families during the next two to three year period in P'yongyang farming region.

2) That a housing construction be planned in the non-cultivated areas which have a commanding sight, good conditions for water supply and all conveniences for farmers' life and production including hills and mountains, that the planned housing be either one-story or two-to-three story buildings and that a policy be established to move families living in scattered and inconveniently located houses into the newly constructed modern buildings as the first step toward the improvement of housing for the farmers.

2. In order to successfully carry out the housing construction:

1) The chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong cities shall see to it that a farm construction team be organized according to the scale of construction planned, and the chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of Labor shall see to it that the required labor force of 40,000 men be assured. As a first step they shall see to it that a labor force of 20,000 men be organized and distributed to city and plant construction areas beginning the second quarter of this year.

2) In order to solve the problem of shortage of skilled workers, the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong shall see to it that a training program for construction workers be improved and strengthened, and that the standard of skill of the workers be raised through the organization of skill training among the members of farm construction team.

3) The chairman of the State Construction Commission and the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong cities shall see to it that surveys on building materials be organized and that the construction of factory and supply depot be planned for the distribution of building materials sufficient for housing for more than 100,000 families. The chairman of the State Construction Commission shall see to it that assistance be provided in the introduction of newly invented building materials to the housing project through the mobilization of scientists in the field of construction.

4) The chairman of the State Planning Commission and the chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that the supply of trucks, tractors and cranes and the other construction machineries and water pumps be assured for the housing construction as requested by the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong cities. The chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, and Kaesong cities shall see to it that the rate of utilizing construction machineries be distinctly raised and that the construction for housing 2.5 families a year, at least, by the labor of one worker be assured by encouraging workers' inventive power and full utilization of large scale and small-scale construction tools.

5) In order to increase the production of cement, the chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that the supply of one additional hearth be made to the "2.8" Ma-dong cement factory and the Haeju cement factory. Likewise, the chairman of the people's council of Pyongyang city shall see to it that the supply of one additional hearth be made to the Soongho-ri factory.

6) The chairman of the State Construction Commission and the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong cities shall see to it that the use of steel and wood materials in housing construction be restricted as much as possible and that efforts be made to use locally available building materials such as slab, rock etc., suitable to local climate and custom, and that the distribution of such plan be made to the construction teams by 15 May 1961.

7) In order to meet public health conditions in housing construction, the chairman of the State Construction Commission and the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong cities shall see to it that one or two villages be constructed as examples, and that the experience derived from that experiment be widely propagated to the people.

3. In order to ensure the sanitary conditions of the farm villages, the Minister of Health shall see to it that the examination of water quality be continuously conducted in the new housing areas and that research on the improvement of water found to be unsanitary be also promoted. He shall see to it that the standard of sanitation and regulations for maintenance of public health suitable to the local conditions of the farm region be established and proclaimed to the public.

In connection with this, the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, and Kaesong cities shall see to it that water-sanitation facilities be arranged in the farm region where the quality of water is found to be unsanitary. Furthermore they shall see to it that the installation of water pump for every five to ten families be made for a good water supply.

4. The chairman of the State Construction Commission and the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, and Kaesong cities shall see to it that a nation-wide soil improvement plan be drafted, and that as a first step, a nation-wide housing construction plan for farmers be completed in one or two years.

In order to do so,

1) The chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Minister of Higher Education and the chief of No. 3 Bureau of the Cabinet Secretary shall see to it that the number of 400 students graduated from universities or technical colleges be available to the project.

2) The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries, all Ministers of the cabinet (chiefs of bureau) and all other persons holding responsible position of the Government shall see to it that all experts on land

survey and survey instruments employed at the plants under their jurisdiction be mobilized in order to carry the survey project of farm villages for the housing construction as requested by the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang and Kaesong cities.

5. The Minister of the Finance shall see to it that financing system of the Bank of Construction be modified for the purpose of assuring the task of financing the farm construction and that the procedures and regulations on the mortgage loan for the housing construction, which is to be paid back within a period of three to four years, be enacted and proclaimed to the public.

6. In the farm construction, the movement of the Ch'ollima work-team shall be developed. And the competition of the work-teams representing provinces and kun shall be organized and developed for the purpose of stimulating interest in the result of the construction projects. In order to honor the construction teams which have made exceptional contributions to the farm construction, two meritorious flags shall be arranged in the name of the cabinet, and under the joint sponsorship of the people's council of each province and the project council of provincial level, two meritorious flags shall be also arranged for the honor to be conferred.

The cabinet of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea has the confidence that all workers of the country including those serving in the government and those engaged in the various farm reconstruction projects would successfully carry out the great task which was proposed by the Party Central Committee in August and was aimed at providing modern housing to the farmers. This task will completely eradicate the old image of housing in the farm areas and change them into a highest socialist paradise which has been the long standing dream of the farmers.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic
Republic of Korea
Premier: Kim Il-song
P'yongyang

Government Ordinance for Conferring the Title of "Meritorious Doctor of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea" and the Title of the "Meritorious Pharmacist of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea"

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly decided as follows in order to decorate nationally the workers who made exceptional contributions in the field of public health and sanitation:

1. Title shall be established for meritorious medical doctors and pharmacists. The title shall be the highest honor of the country in the field of public health and sanitation.

2. The attached paper (concerning the title) is approved.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme

People's Assembly, the People's

Democratic Republic of Korea

Chairman: Ch'oe Yong-kon

Secretary General: Pak Mun-kyu

28 April 1961, P'yongyang city

Regulations for conferring the title of meritorious medical doctors and pharmacists:

1. The title shall be awarded to the medical doctors and pharmacists who continuously served for more than 10 years in the field of public health and sanitation and who made exceptional contributions to the health of the people by demonstrating an unlimited love to mankind and the communist ideal that human life is above all things in the world.

2. The title shall be awarded by, and in the name of, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

3. The title shall be awarded with a citation.

4. Only the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly has the right to deprive the title from the conferred.

Cabinet Decree No. 99 Concerning the Introduction of Anthracite Gas to All Sectors of the People's Economy Including the Chemical Industry (12 June 1961)

In order to successfully carry out the Seven-Year Plan which aims at bringing about decisive progress in socialist industrialization of the country and raising the standard of material life of the people to a considerable degree, it is necessary to accelerate the full development of the chemical industry.

The wide use of chemicals in the people's economy will bring about not only the effective utilization of rich natural resources of the country needed for speeding up the standard of living of the people through the production of cheap and quality goods, but will also provide a method of promoting technical progress in all fields of the people's economy.

The most important point in the wide use of chemicals is that the chemical industry should be developed by utilizing the natural resources of the country. Since long ago, the Party has established the basic policy in science research and directed a great deal of attention to it by emphasizing an effective utilization of our own natural resources, the rich anthracite resources in particular, for the development of people's economy including the chemical industry.

In so doing, the number of skilled workers will be increased and foundation for the further development of scientific research and for the broader introduction of the results of scientific research in various fields of industry has been established.

The faithful and loyal scientists of the country have established a system in scientific research. They followed and answered the call of the Party which instructed them "to think bravely and to carry it out bravely" in their research. Thus, renovation has been made in science research by overcoming all difficulties and scientific mysteries.

In order to meet the shortage of natural fibres for clothing, scientists have invented a staple fibre and synthetic silk fibre from reed and corn stalk. Moreover, they succeeded in producing vinyl out from lime stone and coal which are abundant in our country.

The research group headed by Han Hong-sik was successful in extracting gas from anthracite coal for industrial purposes, and this success was certainly the symbol of victory of the Party in its science research policy. Also, it was the clear demonstration of fast progress made in scientific research. Anthracite coal is one of the important raw materials for the industrial development of our country.

The realization of gas extraction will strengthen the independent foundation of our chemical industry and open the way to a prosperous metallurgical industry through utilization of our own coal instead using the imported coal.

The cabinet highly praised the success achieved in the gas extraction of anthracite by the scientists. In order to make further progress in their scientific research and to adopt the gas extraction methods in all fields of industry including chemical and metallurgical industries, the cabinet has decided as follows:

1. In order to bring about a wide use of gasification methods in all fields of industry:

1) The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Commission on Heavy Industries, the Minister of Trade and the chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it:

a. That a prompt introduction of gas extraction of anthracite be made in the production of ammonium which

is the important raw material for the chemical industry; that the gas extraction of anthracite coal be used in the plant under construction which is to produce 50,000 tons of ammonium annually and is to be located in Bonkung region.

b. That a policy be set up to produce paraffin and washing materials through utilizing the gas from the anthracite since the raw materials for oil paper are scarce in our country; that synthetic washing materials be produced through the use of imported paraffin. In order to learn the technique of this process, students should be sent to the advanced countries where they can study the facilities and books in this field.

c. That gas extraction of anthracite should be widely utilized in the production of ammonium, synthetic washing materials and the other various chemical products in the Hamhung industrial region; that there will be a detailed analysis of technical and economic conditions for the possibility of further development in this field; that a concrete policy will be worked out in order to determine which one of the following will be more economical to produce gas: anthracite, oxygen and carbide.

2) To use anthracite gas in each area of people's economy including the metallurgical industry: all persons holding responsible position of the Central Government, the chairman of the people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung and Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it.

a. That anthracite gas generation and heating plants be built in each steel plant; that based on this experience, anthracite gas extraction methods be gradually and widely applied to the metallurgical industry.

b. That a step be taken to replace the facilities using gas from the imported coal, by those using gas from the home-supplied coal in each area of the people's economy.

3) That, with the cooperation of the Chairman of the Academy of Science and the people's council of P'yongyang city, the chairman of the Gas Extraction Policy Council of P'yongyang city submit to the cabinet, by the end of August 1961, a detailed policy paper on the plan for increasing gas supply to P'yongyang city.

4) That the chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Commission on Heavy Industries and the Minister of Labor work out a policy to train more research workers, for the purpose of applying the anthracite gas extraction methods to various industries by examining the existing research organizations and the skilled workers.

2. To promote research on the gas extraction of anthracite:

1) The Chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries and the Academy of Science shall see to it that a large-scale experimental gas extraction plant be built in the Hungnam area within this year and that the research work on the anthracite gas extraction process be promoted and strengthened continuously.

2) With the cooperation of the chairman of the Commission of the Heavy Industries and the Minister of the Higher Education, the Chairman of the Academy of Science shall see to it that the research work on the production of paraffin, synthetic washing materials, etc., be strengthened by using gas produced from anthracite.

3) The chairman of the Commission on Heavy Industries and the Academy of Science shall see to it that efforts be made on the research work by which oxygen-utilized carbide can be produced without consuming electricity and that the result of the research be applied to the industries by the end of this year.

4) The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Commission on Heavy Industries, the Minister of Labor, the Chairman of the Academy of Science and the chief of the Cabinet Supply Bureau will ensure that labor, funds, materials and facilities necessary for research for gas extraction of anthracite be treated as a priority project; that there be established a research section on the economy of the chemical industry in the Academy of Science.

3. To promote broad use of chemicals of people's economy and to increase the production of machineries and facilities needed for using anthracite gas to various industries:

1) The Chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Commission on Heavy Industries shall see to it that a policy be set up to produce fans, compressors, etc., and that the production of such items be specialized.

2) The Chairman of the State Planning Commission, the Commission on Heavy Industries, the Commission on Light Industries, the Minister of Higher Education and Minister of Trade shall see to it that a policy be established to meet the requirements for various chemicals, such as acid resistant, alkali resistant etc., and mechanical products required in the application of anthracite gas to various industries; and that a policy be set up to train more skilled workers in the production of such items.

3) The chairman of the Commission of Heavy Industries, and the Academy of Science shall see to it that the research work on acid and alkali resistant, internal combustion, etc., be strengthened as they are important for the development of the chemical industry.

4. A proposal shall be submitted to the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly to reward the scientists who have made revolutionary contributions to the research on the anthracite gas extraction process by demonstrating loyalty to the spirit of sacrifice for the country and their great inventive spirit. The success in the anthracite gas extraction work has brightened the prospect for the development of the chemical industry. We shall continue our efforts to find ways for utilizing our natural resources in substitution for imported raw materials.

The cabinet shall concretely implement the outcome of the research of all workers and scientists in the gas extraction of anthracite. Through the application of gas of anthracite to all fields of industry, we shall certainly usher in a new revolution in the science research enterprise of the country by overcoming conservatism, negativism and mysticism in technology; and thus we shall expect a successful conclusion of the Seven-Year Plan.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic

Republic of Korea

Premier: Kim Il-song.

P'yongyang city

Cabinet Decree No. 116 for Conferring an "Honorable" Title to an Agricultural Cooperative, City, Kun or District Which has Sold A Large Amount of Agricultural Products Including Grains to the State (20 July 1961)

Through the correct policy and revolutionary leadership of the Korean Labor Party, the technological progress and foundation in the farm areas have been further promoted and strengthened.

Moreover, the Ch'onsalli method has demonstrated a great possibility of improving the management of socialist cooperatives and accordingly, an unprecedented increase in farm production including grains has been achieved. As the importance in production by the agricultural cooperatives grows, the share of the members of the agricultural cooperatives becomes greater, and thus the standard of living has been rapidly raised.

The members of the agricultural cooperatives are more grateful for our social system which brought them prosperity and happiness. Therefore, they do their best to produce more, and sell more farm products including meats to the state in order to promote socialist construction and to raise the standard of material life.

For the purpose of stimulating the political and labor enthusiasm among the people by conferring the honor title upon agricultural cooperatives, city and kun (district) which sell more farm products to the state, the cabinet has decided as follows:

1) There shall be laurel, honor guard, vanguard and red flag titles with prize according to the degree of their efforts to sell the farm products to the state. At the same time, there shall be citation for the whole members of the awarded agricultural cooperatives, city and kun (district).

2) The attached regulations (on the conferment of titles) shall be approved.

3) The chairman of the State Planning Commission and Minister of Treasury shall provide the materials and funds needed for the conferring of titles.

4) There shall be a screening committee for appointment of titles in the central government, each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities, city and kun (district).

5) In connection with the implementation of the decree, cabinet decree article 6 of No. 79 made on 17 December 1960 (concerning the revision of part of the decree of the cabinet) shall be abolished and article 8 of No. 11 of the cabinet decree made on 4 March 1960 shall be amended as follows:

The appointment for citation and prize shall be made by the central, provincial, city and kun (district) screening committee as prescribed in No. 116 of the cabinet decree of 20 July 1961 and the conferring of titles shall be made by all agencies concerned.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic

Republic of Korea

Premier: Kim Il-song

P'yongyang

Regulations for Conferring an "Honorable" Title to an Agricultural Cooperative, City, Kun or District Which Has Sold a Large Amount of Agricultural Products Including Grains to the State.

Article 1. The purpose of conferring titles upon the agricultural cooperatives, city and kun (district) (from now on simply kun) which sold more farm products to the state is to promote the patriotic and inventive spirit of the all members of the cooperatives for the increase of farm production.

Article 2. The classification and degree of the title are as follows:

1) If the sale amount of grains of the large-scale agricultural cooperatives reach as follows:

Honorary title	Total amount of grains (tons)
Laurel Honor Guard	7,000
Honorary Guard 1st degree	5,000
" 2nd degree	4,000
Vanguard 1st degree	3,000
" 2nd degree	2,000
Red Flag	1,000

*The sale amount includes other products expressed in terms of tonnage of grains.

2) If the average of the sale amount of grains for each individual family in the small-scale agricultural cooperatives reaches as follows:

Honorary title	The amount of average sales of grain per family (tons)
Laural Honor Guard	12.0
Honor guard 1st degree	10.0
" 2nd degree	9.0
Vanguard 1st degree	8.0
" 2nd degree	7.0
Red Flag	6.0

*Miscellaneous crops and vegetables sold to the State are converted and included in the amount of sales of grains.

3. When the amount of grain sold by each family, and the average sales by each family for livestock, handicrafts, surplus silk fabrics, fruits, and other by-products among the agricultural cooperatives in the mountain regions where livestock are their main products or, where handicrafts are their main products, reaches a certain level the following standard applies:

Honorary title	The average sale amount of family including vegetables etc.(tons)	The average sale amount of family (livestock, handicraft products, fruits, etc.) (won)
Laurel Honor Guard	5.0	2,300
Honor guard 1st degree	4.0	2,000
Honor guard 2nd degree	3.5	1,800
Vanguard 1st degree	3.0	1,600
" 2nd degree	3.0	1,400
Red Flag	2.5	1,200

*Only one title shall be conferred if two standards of separate level are reached. In such a case, the standards shall be converted in terms of Won and the title shall be decided on the total Won.

Article 3. The title shall be conferred only upon those families which set aside the following amount of grains for their own use.

Grains	Plain Region	Mountain Region
Rice	More than 5 tons	More than 4.5 tons
Corn	More than 4 tons	More than 2.5 tons or 3 tons
Potatoes		More than 12 or 15 tons

Each family of the agricultural cooperatives in the plain region should raise more than two pigs, 15 rabbits and 10 chickens.

Each family of the agricultural cooperatives in the mountain region should raise more than two pigs, 30 rabbits, and 10 chickens, and each agricultural cooperative in this region should raise more than 15 milk cows in order to assure the supply of meat for the people's economy.

The agricultural cooperatives specializing in vegetables and located in the suburban and industrial regions should produce the planned amount of seasonal vegetables.

Article 4. There shall be a title and flag for the cooperatives so awarded and, at the same time, there shall be a citation for each member of the cooperatives honored.

Article 5. The conferring of the title on kun shall be as follows:

1. If more than 50 percent of the total members of agricultural cooperatives in kun receive imperial-guard title and the rest receive the vanguard and red-flag title, the kun shall be awarded with the title and flag for imperial guard 1st degree.

2. If more than 30 percent of the total number of agricultural cooperatives in kun receive the imperial guard title and the rest receive the vanguard and red-flag title, the kun shall be awarded with the title and flag for imperial guard 2nd degree.

3. If more than 50 percent of the total number of the agricultural cooperatives in kun receive the vanguard title and the rest receive the red flag title, the kun shall be awarded with the title and flag for vanguard 1st degree.

4. If more than 30 percent of the total number of the agricultural cooperatives in kun receive the vanguard title and the rest receive the red-flag title, the kun shall be awarded with the title and flag for vanguard 2nd degree.

Article 6. The agricultural cooperatives and kun shall receive the following prize according to their title:

Classification	Honorary title		Prize (Won)
Agricultural cooperatives	Laural	Honor guard	8,000-10,000
	Honor guard	1st	6,000-8,000
	" "	2nd	4,000-6,000
	Vanguard	1st	3,000-4,000
	"	2nd	1,000-3,000
	Red Flag		up to 1,000
City and kun	Honor guard	1st	10,000-13,000
	" "	2nd	7,000-10,000
	Vanguard	1st	5,000-7,000
	"	2nd	Up to 5,000

Article 7. The members of the honored cooperatives and kun who made special contributions shall be honored by the State.

Article 8. The agricultural cooperatives and kuns can be awarded again with higher title according to their level of increase of production.

If either the awarded title remains at the same level or the level of production is lowered by a poor organization of production, the awarded title can be readjusted.

If the level of production continues to be lower for three consecutive years without any natural calamity, the awarded titles can be deprived.

Article 9. The kun screening committee shall screen the agricultural cooperatives for the appointment of title and report the result to the provincial screening committee by 15 December of each year. The provincial screening committee shall screen the agricultural cooperatives and kuns recommended by the kun screening committee and report the result to the central screening committee by the end of December each year.

The central screening committee shall screen the agricultural cooperatives and kuns recommended by the provincial screening committee and report the result to the cabinet.

Article 10. The conferment of title shall be made in the name of the cabinet, the People's Democratic Republic of Korea.

A Government Ordinance Adopted by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly for Conferring the Title of the People's Artists of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To honor nationally the artists in the field of fine arts sculpture, musical composition and art education

who made distinct contributions to the promotion of our culture, the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly shall decide as follows:

1. The title of Artist of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea shall be established.
2. The attached regulations (on the title) are approved.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly

Chairman: Ch'oe Yong-kon

Secretary General: Pak Mun-kyu

27 July 1961, P'yongyang

The regulations on the conferring of title for the artists.

1. The title shall be conferred upon the artists who possess the noble artistic talent, have made exceptional contributions to the promotion of art in the field of fine arts, sculpture, decoration, industrial arts, music composition and art education; and have earned wide respect and support from the people through patriotic and sacrificing activities.
2. The title shall be conferred by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.
3. The title shall be conferred with citation from the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.
4. The title can be deprived only by the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Cabinet Decree No. 127 Concerning Measures for Improving the Training of Technical Personnel (28 July 1961)

For the purpose of successfully achieving the grand task of socialist construction anticipated in the Seven-Year Plan through the rapid development of technology in all fields of people's economy, it is very important to improve the training of skilled personnel. The problem was discussed at the plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party in August 1960 and at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Party on 3 January 1961; a grand and important task was presented before the all workers of educational, governmental, commercial organizations, factories, farms and agricultural cooperatives.

For materializing the Party's proposed task, 24 colleges and 43 technical high schools have been established in important factories, farms, etc., and we have enlarged the network of communication and night-school education.

At present, there are 59,456 students who work and study in these educational establishments and this figure amounts to 57.3 percent of the total number of students of the country. Also this figure shows 374 percent increase over the number of students of 1959-1960 school year.

In the field of education and research, the out-moded teaching method has been replaced by a new system through which the young students are educated to become not only loyal to the Party and the revolution but also to develop into a practical and skilled person. This project has realized great success.

Furthermore, the program of skill training has been strengthened in government, factories, farms and agricultural cooperatives; and thus a great number of workers have been offered the chance to study while working. This contributes, in turn, to the nation's program of training skilled workers.

In order to implement the resolution more thoroughly made at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee in August 1960 and to execute the decision reached at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee on 3 January 1961 to improve and strengthen the higher education program and the training of skilled workers, it has been decided as follows:

1. In order to ensure the publication of textbooks, teaching materials and journals etc. necessary for education and training:

1) The Minister of General Education shall see to it that the complete revision of textbooks for all courses of general education including those of technical high schools and technical schools be made by the end of 1962; that the publication of 400 textbooks, as its first step, for technical high school and technical schools be completed by the end of 1962; that the publication of books and other teaching materials for the use of teaching personnel be positively promoted.

2) The Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that a timely distribution of textbooks for the students of colleges be made through the improvement of publication and editing method of textbooks. The chairman of the State Standing Council, in order to assure the publication of textbooks for colleges, shall see to it that the capacity of printing 150 million pages for a year be established by making an additional investment of funds in the construction of the main printing plant. The chairman of the people's council of P'yongyang city shall be in charge of completing and building the plant.

3) The Minister of General Education shall see to it that the transfer of all printing plants and the task of publications planned for the people's economy under the Seven-Year Plan under his jurisdiction (including other publication projects under way) to the Cabinet Printing Office be made by the end of August and so ordered on 31 July 1961. The chief of the Cabinet Printing Office shall be henceforth, responsible for a timely publication of all textbooks requested by the minister of the General Education and Higher Education.

The chairman of the State Planning Commission shall cancel the construction of printing plants for the Ministry of General Education after reviewing the printing capacity of the main printing plant to be completed within this year.

4) The chairman of the State Planning Commission shall provide the technicians to be employed at the main printing plant requested by the chief of the Cabinet Printing Office by the end of 1961.

5) For the purpose of strengthening among the students the revolutionary teaching of the Party and communism, the Minister of Higher Education and General Education shall see to it that a newspaper (weekly) be published for general circulation and that a college newspaper (weekly) be individually published by Kim Il-song University, Kimch'aek College of Engineering, P'yongyang College of Medicine, Wonsan College of Agriculture, Hamhung College of Construction, P'yongyang College of Education beginning with 2.4 school term of 1962. They also shall see to it that publication of research results done by teachers and the education materials needed for students' study can be realized.

In connection with this, the chairman of the State Planning Commission shall see to it that the printing capacity and material supply needed for each college be assured before the beginning of 1.4 school term. For Kim Il-song University and Kimch'aek College of Engineering, the chairman shall see to it that the printing capacity of 20,000,000 pages be assured for a year and for other colleges, 10,000,000 pages.

2. In order to strengthen the science research programs and laboratory education for colleges;

1) The Minister of Higher Education and General Education shall see to it that the laboratory-factories of colleges and technical high schools under their jurisdiction be equipped fully in order to enable them to produce, by themselves, all laboratory equipments. The chief of the Cabinet Supply Office shall assure the supply of materials needed for this purpose.

2) The Minister of Higher Education and General Education shall submit, by the end of August 1961 to the

chairman of the State Planning Commission the list of equipment which can not be produced by college and school laboratory-factories.

The chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Commission of Heavy Industries shall see to it that the list be studied and a policy be set up to produce such equipment.

3) The Minister of General Education and the chairman of the people's council of each province, Pyongyang, Kaesung, Hamhung, Chungjin cities shall see to it that all factories under their jurisdiction start to produce all laboratory equipment needed for schools beginning with the second half of this year.

4) All competent chiefs of bureau and the chairman of the people's council of P'yongyang city, with the consultation of the Minister of Higher Education and General Education, shall see to it that the listed laboratories of colleges (on attached paper) be arranged by the factories under their jurisdiction by the end of 1963.

5) Deleted.

6) To strengthen the veterinary and forestry education and ensure improvement of the preventive measures against veterinary disease of the Kanggae Veterinary College, the Minister of Higher Education and the chairman of Jakangdo people's council shall see to it that a university veterinary hospital be built by the end of August 1961 through the pooling of all efforts of the veterinary hospitals and laboratories under their jurisdiction. The administration and operation of the projected veterinary hospital shall be under the responsibility of the chairman of Jakangdo people's council.

7) To raise the standard of teaching in the field of agricultural machineries and fishery at the college level, the chairman of the State Planning Commission shall see to it that the supply of automobiles, tractors and ships (fishing boats included) be assured in accordance with the request of the Minister of Higher Education and General Education.

8) All competent chiefs of bureau, and the chairman of the people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ungjin cities shall see to it that experimental education be strengthened through the adjustment of the consigned work project of the State and provincial economic council and the supply of raw materials to the laboratories, factories and experimental farms of the technical high schools be assured.

9) The Minister of General Education, all competent chiefs of bureau and the chairman of people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that factories and farms located near the technical high schools and technical schools be utilized as their experimental laboratories.

3. To improve the qualith of college teachers, the Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that new teachers be sent to the factories and plants of their specialized field every 2 or 3 months in turn for further studies beginning with the fourth school term. The competent factories and plants shall assist them for their experimental studies.

4. To improve the college education of students who work full time and slo study:

1) All competent chiefs of agency of the Central Government and the chairman of the people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it:

a. That students attending colleges, technical high schools, specialized schools and technical schools are not permitted to attend, on school days, any meeting or other social function without the permission of the Minister of Higher Education and General Education. Furthermore, they shall see to it that the students be encouraged to utilize holidays and after-school hours for their studies.

b. To improve the education of students, factory-connected teachers shall be assured of their hours for

preparation of class and at least one full day a week be provided for that purpose.

c. That, by the beginning of a new school term, all necessary teaching equipment for classroom for colleges, technical high schools, technical schools etc., should be provided by the plants connected with them and the funds needed for that purpose be assured.

d. That all necessary laboratory equipment for physical and chemical experiments should be provided by the plants connected with schools by the beginning of a new school term.

2) For the purpose of bringing a closer relationship between teaching and production line, the Minister of Higher Education and General Education shall see to it that the factory-connected teaching personnel organize a mobile lecture, according to their specialty, at least twice a year, between school and factory, and that the person in charge of the factory shall assist them to realize this project successfully.

3) To ensure successful teaching at colleges and technical high schools located in factories and farms, the Minister of General Education and Higher Education shall see to it that the number of full-time teachers be increased before the beginning of a new school term.

The chairman of the Commission of Heavy Industries and the Commission of Light Industries, the Minister of Transportation and the chairman of the economic committee of P'yongyang city, with consultation of the Minister of Higher Education, shall see to it that qualified persons working at the factories under their jurisdiction be transferred to the college-connected factories.

5. The Minister of Transportation shall see to it that the technical high schools under his direct jurisdiction be transferred to each appropriate provincial and city people's council by the end of December 1961. The chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that the administration of the educational projects of the transferred schools be successful.

In connection with this, the Minister of General Education shall see to it that the number of teachers of schools under his jurisdiction be adjusted and an additional 2 or 3 teachers be assigned to education bureaus of each province.

6. To strengthen the material condition of school buildings of all levels:

1) The chairman of the Commission of Heavy Industries and Light Industries, the Minister of Transportation, the Minister of Agriculture and the chairman of the People's Council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, shall see to it that the incompleting technical school buildings of the previous year be completed by the end of November 1961 through the utilization of local materials and manpower. As the first step, the schools listed on the attached paper shall be completed.

In connection with this, the chairman of the State Planning Commission and the Minister of Finance shall submit the situation paper of incompleting school buildings to the competent ministries and people's councils by 15 August 1961 and shall ensure the supply of materials and funds which local agencies cannot meet.

The Minister of Agriculture, according to the request of the chairman of the people's council of each province, shall see to it that the supply of timber materials be made for the construction of school buildings.

2) The Minister of Higher Education shall see to it that the transfer of P'yongyang College of Light Industries to Sinuiju city, P'yongyang College of Commerce to Sariwon city, P'yongyang Veterinary College to Hamhung city, P'yongyang College of Agriculture to P'yongnam province, P'yongyang College of Machinery, to Hich'on, -kun be made. The chairman of the people's council of each concerned province and city shall see to it that all the preparation be made for the transfer such as school buildings, dormitories, faculty houses, etc., during the period of 1961 and 1963.

3) The chairman of the people's council of Hamgyongnamdo, Chagang-do, Nyanggangdo and Kaesong city shall see to it that school buildings, dormitories and faculty houses be ready before the beginning of a new school term for newly established Hamhung, Kanggae, Hesan, Kaesong College of Education.

7. In order to make a further improvement of technical training programs organized in factories and agricultural cooperatives:

1) The chiefs of competent agencies of the Central Government and the chairman of the people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that a position be made for the administration of the technical training of the workers and their qualification of skill by the end of August 1961.

2) The chiefs of all competent agencies of the Central Government, the Chairman of the people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong cities shall see to it that a weekly lecture on technical education be conducted in the factories under their jurisdiction on a kun basis, and that for agricultural cooperatives and plants, the lecture be conducted during the off-season period.

3) The chiefs of all agencies of the Central Government concerned and the chairman of the people's council and the economic committee of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong cities shall see to it that compilation of the textbooks be completed before the end of October 1961 as requested by the Minister of Labor and Agriculture. The chief of the Cabinet Printing Office shall see to it that publication of these textbooks be completed by the end of November 1961.

The Minister of Labor shall establish a position in his Ministry to take care of compilation of textbooks to be used in factories.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic

Republic of Korea

Premier: Kim Il-song

P'yongyang

(Attached paper No. 1 and No. 2 omitted)

Cabinet Decree No. 157 (22 December 1961) for Organizing the Management Committee of the Agricultural Cooperatives

According to the correct policy and leadership of the Korean Labor Party and the Government, a great triumph has been achieved in farm management within the short period, and many reforms have continuously been made.

As the historic task of organizing our farms into cooperatives has come to its completion, the sources of exploitation and poverty in the farms have been eradicated and millions of farmers are now engaging in the construction of socialism by participating passionately in the management of large-scale agricultural cooperatives.

With the support of the heavy industry centered on the production of machineries, the electrification and irrigation of farms have fundamentally been completed. As mechanization of the farming means progressed, the traditional and outmoded farming methods have been replaced by new ones.

Through the successful management of agricultural cooperatives, the technological revolution in farming method and the great efforts of farmers, farm production has been increased and through this the standard of living of farmers has been raised as a whole.

This success has been achieved only through the ceaseless improvement of the management of agricultural

cooperatives and the leadership itself by the Party and the Government.

The Chongsalli conference held in February 1960 opened a new way to promote production through the improvement of government organizations and the correct socialist management in accordance with our given conditions.

As the Chongsalli spirit manifested itself, in 1960 380,000 tons of grain were produced and the production of 483,000 tons of grains have been planned for this year.

The Seven-Year Plan, part of which has included farm mechanization in the attempt to revolutionize the standard of living of the people, has provided a grand and glorious task in farm management.

Farm production including grains must be rapidly increased by enlarging irrigation systems, mechanization of farming methods and using chemicals for fertilizing the soil.

Moreover, 500,000 tons of grain must be produced for next year and the first 3-year part of the Seven-Year Plan must be successfully completed in this respect.

Many modern mechanical and chemical methods should be utilized in various kinds of farm production including livestock, organization of labor, and book-keeping methods and these should be improved so that the level of planning by the agricultural cooperatives can be raised.

The present administrative method employed by the kun people's council can not meet the modern requirements of administration of large-scale agricultural cooperatives and a more specialized administrative method should be used for the purpose of handling the complexity in the administration of the large-scale agricultural cooperatives.

Since the kun people's council has many functions to be performed which overlap one another, it would be difficult to concentrate its efforts on farm administration. Moreover, it lacks material and personnel specializing in farm management to meet all administrative and production problems arising from the nature of large-scale agricultural cooperatives.

Therefore, it would be advisable to separate the responsibility of farm management from the ordinary functions of the kun people's council which has more functions to be performed in order to raise the standard of living of the people through the promotion of revolutionary task in culture.

In so doing, the leadership in farm management can be strengthened and the prosperity of the people can be more successfully promoted.

Furthermore, a uniform policy regarding farm management can be established by converting all functions and organizational set-ups of the kun people's council concerned with farm management into a specialized agency for a better and correct leadership in that field, as demanded in the course of economic development.

For the purpose of strengthening the existing agricultural cooperatives and promoting farm production through a successful leadership in technical training and material supply, the cabinet has decided as follows:

1. A kun (district) Administration Committee of Agricultural Cooperatives shall be established by taking over functions pertaining to farm management from the kun people's council.

2. The kun Administration Committee of Agricultural Cooperatives shall operate farm-tool plants, factories, warehouses, supply depots, veterinary hospitals etc., so that it can more directly serve the members of the agricultural cooperatives.

It shall assist the members of the agricultural cooperatives with planning and it shall introduce all modern techniques in raising livestock, fertilization of soil etc. Thus it shall guide in a responsible way all administrative works of the agricultural cooperatives.

It shall guide and check the bookkeeping and labor management of the members of the agricultural cooperatives. It shall make a timely distribution of tools and chemicals for a better production.

It shall set up a kun-wide, over-all planning on farm management and supervise irrigation system, wide use of chemicals, electrification and mechanization of farms and improvement of soil so that a technical revolution in farm administration can be rapidly brought about.

3. The attached paper (on the general direction of the Administration Committee and on its structure) is approved.

4. The chairman of the State Planning Council, the Minister of Agriculture, the Minister of Commerce, the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities and the chairman of the Economic Council shall see to it that all properties and functions pertaining to farm administration be transferred to the Kun Administration Committee of the Agricultural Cooperative by 20 January 1962.

5. The chief of No. 3 bureau of the secretary shall submit to the cabinet the plan of the kun people's council in order to promote cultural revolution by 15 January 1962.

6. To promote the role of farm-tool plants in the farming technological revolution, and to improve its management, the attached paper is approved.

The establishment of the Administration Committee of the Agricultural Cooperatives is very important for strengthening farm administration and raising its efficiency.

The Minister of Agriculture, all ministers concerned, the chairman of the people's council of each province, P'yongyang, Kaesong, Hamhung, Ch'ongjin cities shall see to it that the purpose of setting up the Administration Committee of the Agricultural Cooperative be well advertised among the people and all kinds of assistance be given to it for its successful operation.

The Cabinet of the People's Democratic
Republic of Korea
Premier: Kim Il-song
P'yongyang

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

The year 1961 was the significant year which should be permanently recorded in the people's history. That year was the one during which a new significant achievement was made, and it marked a turning point in our socialist construction. It was the year 1961 when the Korean people launched the great Seven-Year Plan as a decisive step toward socialist construction in our country, and all members of the Korean Labor Party made great achievements by supporting the Party Central Committee's red letter and making continuous improvement in all the front-line of socialist construction.

In particular, in 1961 the Fourth Party Congress was held as a historic event in the development of the Party, revolution, and the people's life, and our Party and people successfully demonstrated to the world the great achievement which was made under the flag of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. The Fourth Party Congress proposed the great Seven-Year Plan for transforming our country into a socialist industrial state with modern industrialization and advanced agriculture and promoting the people's material and cultural life. It also showed the people the way to great victory. The northern part of the Republic as the revolutionary base which provided material guarantees for the unification of the fatherland, was further strengthened, and the people in South Korea intensified their anti-American struggle.

Great Meeting of Victors, a Great Prospect

The Fourth Party Congress was held on 11-18 September 1961. There were 1,157 delegates with voting rights

and 73 delegates with the right to speak participated in the Congress. The representatives of 32 brother communist and workers parties all over the world were present at the Party Congress.

Under the Party guidance the Congress evaluated the great achievements made in socialist revolution and construction, and it also proposed many decisive tasks for leading the people to the higher level of socialism and precipitating the peaceful unification of the fatherland. The general business report of the Party Central Committee which Comrade Kim Il-song made at the Congress, is the literature of Marxism-Leninism generalizing the over-all victory of Marxism-Leninism in our country, its effect on the people's life, socialist revolution, the Party's theoretical and practical experiences in socialist construction, and great achievements made by the people under the Party guidance. The general business report is a platform for the further development of our revolution. It also provides a milestone showing the people the clear way for moving toward socialism and Communism.

While firmly holding to the principles of Marxism-Leninism, the general report describes the Party line, and the rightfulness and strength of the Party policies. It also carefully points out the wisdom of the guidance of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song which has continuously led the people to victory. The report shows the people's inexhaustible creativity and revolutionary zeal, and the unity of the Party and the people which brought about today's significant change by continuing the great Ch'ollima march under the flag of the Party. It also shows revolutionary tasks for achieving socialist construction and the peaceful unification of the fatherland, as well as their methods of implementation.

The Fourth Party Congress successfully shows the firm unity of the Party, and that of the Party and the people. The Leninist unity of the entire Party has had the noble result of strengthening the Party. The Party has been strengthened so as to overcome any difficulties in carrying out its revolutionary tasks and to defeat any enemies. The firm unity and wise guidance of the Party guarantee the victory of the people. The Party leads the Korean revolution in the present and future, and it

continuously controls the key to leading the masses to victory by raising one goal after another. In particular, the Chongsalli method has been predominant in the Party and the Party business has been carried out among the masses. For this reason unprecedented progress has been made in every realm of political, economic, and cultural life. Based on the Party's careful and intelligent guidance and the people's revolutionary zeal, the Ch'ollima movement has developed which is a great movement in our age and the Party's general policies in socialist construction. Furthermore, it is the symbol of glorious Korea that is heading toward the pinnacle of socialism under the flag of the Party.

In so doing, "The Party has obtained the absolute support and confidence of the people through its enlightened leadership and sound principles of Marxism-Leninism, its dedication to the prosperity of labor and working class and its resolute and hard fighting against the enemies. Furthermore, the Party has become the source of confidence of the people who entirely entrust their destiny to it" (Kim Il-song).

The meeting has pointed to the future and also to the basic task and the method of carrying out the Seven-Year Plan which would lead the country to the pinnacle of socialism.

The Seven-Year Plan is the blueprint for bringing about a decided advance in the construction of socialism based on its material and spiritual foundation created by unity between the Party and the people.

The goal of the Seven-Year Plan is to lift the standard of living of the people by carrying out the overall technical improvement and cultural revolution based on the victorious system of socialism.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the industrial production of the country will be increased at an average of 18 percent a year, and there would be the increase of production 3.2 times the present volume at the end of the Seven-Year Plan. This would represent a rise of 20 times more over the level of the prewar days. In 1967 the total production capacity of the country would be 3,300,000 to 3,500,000 kilowatt of electricity; 23 million to 35 million tons of coal; 2,200,000 to 2.5

million tons of pig iron; 2.2 million to 2.5 million tons of steel; 1.5 million to 1.7 million tons of chemical fertilizer; 4 million to 4.5 million tons of cement; 400 million to 500 million meters of textile, and 1 million to 1.2 million tons of fish.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the mechanization of farming will be developed to its fullest extent, and the number of tractors will be increased to more than 80,000 (total horsepower would be 150,000). Finally the total production of grains will be increased to 6 million to 7 million tons.

In the field of culture, there will be a great advance made during the period of the Seven-Year Plan. Furthermore, during this period, the science progress will reach the level of the world in all fields, and there will be a compulsory 9-year technical education in force. Likewise the number of middle technical experts will be increased to 460,000 and that of technical specialists to 180,000.

The Seven-Year Plan has opened a possibility of bringing about an epochal rise of the living standard of the people. During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the national income would be increased 2.7 times the present level and this would indicate the increase nine times the level of prewar days. The real income per family of worker and farmer will be increased more than twice the present level. The consumption rate of merchandise will be increased 3.2 times the present rate, and there will be new housing for 600,000 families in the city and industrial regions; and housing for 600,000 [families in] villages will be constructed.

During the period of the Seven-Year Plan, the taxation system which has been one of the remnants of the old society, will be completely eradicated. When the Seven-Year Plan is completed, the country will be changed into a socialist industrial country equipped with modern industry and advanced agriculture, and at the same time, the appearance of the country and the life of the people will be radically changed beyond our imagination.

The achievement of the Seven-Year Plan will strengthen many times the newly established system and power of life

and will open the way to the peaceful unification of the country.

The First Fight and Glorious Victory

Following the correct leadership of the Korean Labor Party and Premier Kim Il-song, our people won the victory in their first efforts to carry out the Seven-Year Plan in 1961.

This year, the "Ch'ollima" workers of the country have started the movement of socialist competition in order to celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party with high political and labor success and in order to carry out gloriously the decisions made at the convention.

Upon receiving the notice of holding the Fourth Party Congress, the workers of the Kan-son steel plant have decided on 23 March to complete the assigned-work task by 15 November at the meeting of the workers of the plant in order to attend the congress with glory. Following this initiative, a nation-wide movement of socialist competition has been started under the slogan of "let us attend the fourth convention with a high political zeal and labor success."

During the period of competition, the workers, technicians and clerks all have demonstrated the unusual and revolutionary zeal and the inventive power, and they have continuously achieved the revolutionary success in their field of work.

During the period of competition, a new introduction of 16,323 items of advanced skill and work method has been made in the production according to the information collected from 10 provinces and cities including Hwanghae-pukto, Hamgyong-namdo, P'yongan-namdo and Hamhung city. In particular, the assigned work task of 1961 has been completed in 603 factories and plants before the convention opened.

Twenty-two work-teams led by the Monn Soo-bong work-team of the Nakwon machine factory, and eight plants including the precision plant of the Un-san bearing

factory have been successful for taking the first place in the completion of their assigned work task of 1961. Following this example, 830 factories and plants of the country have completed either their assigned work task or more than their assigned work task of 1961 before 10 September. In so doing, all workers of the country showed their absolute confidence and support in the Party.

Through the great elevation of the revolution and victorious advance, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan has been successfully finished.

The heavy industries have been strengthened for further expansion and the light industries have also progressed.

The workers and technicians have completed the construction of a modern nylon factory and a vinyl chloride factory. And they also successfully completed the construction of the Chongjin and Sinuiju chemical fibre factories and, by so doing, they have succeeded in establishing a basic source of raw materials for the light industries and the solid foundation for the overall development of the chemical industry.

The heroic working class of the country has successfully completed the construction of the No. 2 hearth of the Hwanghae Iron works within less than six months. They further increased the industrial power of the country by making electric locomotives, and the other new and large-sized machines and precision machines which will signify the development of the people's economy.

The year 1961 brought about an epochal change in farm management. In spite of the natural calamity, the members of the agricultural cooperatives have succeeded in producing 4,830,000 tons of grains in response to the fighting appeal of the Party to make the production increase of 1,000,000 tons of grain.

In the field of scientific development, great success has been achieved. The success of gas extraction of anthracite, the production of adding machines for electric cars, etc., and in the field of medicine, the discovery of various new bacteria, the invention of new treatment of chronic diseases etc., all new achievements

have been gloriously made for 1961. In particular, the new discovery of the character of blood vessels by Professor Kim Bong-han carried a great significance in the development of biology and medicine.

All these great achievements are the result of the enlightened leadership of the Party, led by comrade Kim Il-song, which strives to establish the foundation for economic independence of the country by assuring the priority development of heavy industry along with the development of light industry and agriculture for an overall progress of science and the culture of the country. Furthermore, the achievements are the outcome of the Ch'ongsalli method, which is based on Marxism-Leninism, through the organized mobilization of the limitless inventive power of the people. They are also the result of the heroic fighting of the people who follow the direction of the Party by overcoming all barriers.

In all fields of the construction of socialism, a unique system has been established for complete observance of leadership by materializing the Ch'ongsalli method, and this has certainly contributing to the smooth solution of problems which have been found to often obstruct the channel of communication.

For the Party itself, an epochal change has been made which carries on the previous result brought about by the Ch'ongsallispirit and the Chongsalli method. At all levels, the leadership role of the Party has been elevated, and the strength of the Party cadre and cell organization have been solidified. Furthermore, the initiative role of the members of the Party has been strengthened.

All directives and policies of the Party have been carried out by all from top to bottom, and the revolutionary task of the Party has been continuously carried out through the unity of minds of all members in the construction of socialism. Thus, the Party has become a force of movement, filled with revolutionary zeal and mutual trust.

In the task of reforming the people to be communist, there have been many events of significance and great achievements. Since the historical teaching of comrade Kim Il-song in November 1958, the information and educa-

tion program of the Party has entered the stage of overall elevation through the Ch'ongsalli teaching following with the movement of the Ch'ollima work-team at the production and social transformation levels.

Following the Ch'ongsalli teaching, the teaching of communism has been further strengthened and developed among the farmers. Following the good communist example established in Hungnam which save the life of boy named Bang ha-soo, there has been a strengthened movement among the intellectuals to reform themselves to be communist.

The speech of comrade Kim Il-song made at the national convention of education workers on 25 April has become the cause of new development in the education on communism. At the convention, comrade Kim Il-song emphasized the importance of strengthening the education on communism among the children. He said that the most important item in the education on communism among the children and young students is that they should be taught to love the people, the friends, and the organization; and to respect public property, to educate the people with the love for labor, to love the system of their own and socialism with the deep understanding of its superiority, and to love the future by educating the people to become optimistic.

After the speech of comrade Kim Il-song expanded education of communism has taken place in schools. For the purpose of strengthening the education on communism in the family life, comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the plenary meeting of the Party committee of P'yongyang city for the necessity of conducting the education on communism in the family life and the people's team. Furthermore, he added at the national convention of communication workers, that education on communism was important and he cited the good example of that program in the family life.

Since comrade Kim Il-song made the speech at the plenary meeting of the Party committee of P'yongyang city, there has developed a movement to obtain the Ch'ollima title among the people.

The Fourth Party Congress proposed a historical task to make the people free from the bondage of old ideology through the complete eradication of capitalism from

the deep corner of the brain of the people based on the success achieved in the education on communism. In this respect, the national convention of mothers was a significant event, which was held during the period of 15-17 November.

In particular, at the congress, comrade Kim Il-song emphasized the importance of strengthening the education on communism in the home life for the younger generation. He further stressed the point that the education program on communism in the home life should become the basis for transforming our country into a communist paradise for the younger generation, through the unity of their minds and their thinking and by becoming communist. The education program on communism, as he expounded, would prepare the younger generation for the future communist society.

Thus, the education program on communism, as started at the national convention of mothers, has involved the labor class and the farmers, the intellectuals, young students and children and has become a nation-wide and popular program of the country.

As the education program on communism has been developed among all fields of the people's economy and society, the movement of the Ch'ollima work-team has been enlarged and developed more than at any time before for the celebration of the fourth convention of the Party with the high political and labor achievements in production.

During the period of celebration of the Congress which lasted longer than five months, 21,339 work-teams involving 332,398 workers joined the movement, and 8,824 teams out of 21,339 which involved 103,895 workers, had been awarded with the title of the Ch'ollima work-team. This figure indicates the monthly average of increase 20 times more than the number of honored work-teams before the opening of the convention. By the end of 1961, there were 58,821 work-teams, 1,060 plants and 86 factories involving the total of more than 906,600 workers, technicians and office workers; and 7,182 working teams and 12 plants involving more than 150,500 workers had been awarded with the Ch'ollima title. Furthermore, 74 working teams had been doubly awarded with the title.

At the second plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee of the fourth convention held during the period of 27 November and 1 December, the proposal was made to complete the six projects involving the production of 5 million tons of grains, 250 million meters of textile, 800,000 tons of fish, the housing for 200,000 families, 1.2 million tons of steel and 15 million tons of coal within 1962 as the basic program of the first three-year period of the Seven-Year Plan. It also proposed that the construction of housing for 600,000 families should be completed within the period of six years in order to provide the modern housing benefits to the farmers.

It appealed to the Party itself and to the people of the country that the goal of the Seven-Year Plan should be successfully achieved through the promotion of the overall technical revolution, the increase of the production rate, all possible mobilization of equipment and capacity and finally the maintenance of skill and capacity in all fields of the people's economy of the country. It further emphasized the importance of raising the level of leadership in the construction of economy.

At the above plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee, it also proposed that through the materialization of the Ch'ongsalli method in all fields of the people's economy including industry, the level of planning should be raised in order to improve technical leadership in production and to strengthen labor management and the supply of materials, which had been one of the long-standing problems of the country in the work of industrialization.

The proposals made at the plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee held between 27 November and 1 December would get to be the determined policy for materializing the grand project of the Party to develop the growth and prosperity for the people through the successful completion of the first three-year projects of the Seven-Year Plan which would left the living standard of the people and lead to the pinnacle of socialism.

The Party has made all necessary preparations for the goal of the Seven-Year Plan. During the period of 6-16 December, comrade Kim Il-song supervised personally

the operation of the Dae-an electric factory, and he adopted a revolutionary policy to reorganize the management and operational system of factories and plants in order to assure the unified and overall leadership suitable to the reality in the production.

Furthermore, the Party adopted an important procedure to organize the Management Committee of the Cooperative Farm based on cabinet decree No. 157 of 22 December in order to simplify the administrative procedures of the cooperative farm (formerly called the agricultural cooperative) which became complicated as the farm production increased and the overall reorganization of farm management was required and in order to lay a new scientific foundation for better management and greater farm production.

The Struggle Toward the Unification of the Country

In order to bring about the peaceful unification of the country by our own efforts, the Korean Labor Party and the Government of the Republic have continuously endeavored to find the most reasonable, justifiable and peaceful means of unification adaptable to the changed political situation and the increased capacity of the revolution through the strict observance of our own policies and principles on unification.

The Government of the Republic of Korea and the people of the northern part of the country have always positively supported the fight of the people of all walks of life in South Korea for the peaceful and independent efforts of unification of the country by strengthening the construction of socialism and by exposing all the treacherous policies of the Chang-myon regime and the American imperialists.

At the same time, the Government adopted an appropriate policy (on 20 March 1961) to offer 100,000 suk of rice to the people starving in South Korea, and this offer was certainly the expression of our sincere fraternity and love toward our countrymen. But this offer was not to become materialized because of the objection raised by the American imperialists and their satellite regime in South Korea.

The struggle of the people of South Korea for the peaceful unification of the country and their fight against the Americans have been rapidly strengthened with the strong support of the people of North Korea and their success in the construction of socialism.

In particular, the grand policy of Premier Kim Il-sung for the enlightened unification of the country and for the future prosperity of the people was expressed in his congratulatory speech on 15 August of this year for the 15th anniversary of Liberation Day, and this was translated further, in the proposal made at the eighth meeting of the second convention of the Supreme People's Assembly. Inspired by the proposal, the people of all walks of life in South Korea have expanded their fight for the peaceful and independent unification of the country to an unprecedented scale in 1961.

There has been an increasing demand among the people of all fields including politicians in South Korea that there should be negotiations and exchange of culture between South and North for the achievement of Korean unification based on the principle of self-determination.

Mindful of such demands from the patriotic people in South Korea, the Central Committee of the Democratic Front of Korean Unification issued on 18 January 1961 a declaration after the discussion on the promotion of Korean unification through the pooling of all patriotic democratic capabilities of the people, and on the necessity of carrying out the negotiations and exchange between South and North.

On the South-North negotiations and exchange problem, the declaration proposed that an initial negotiation be held at Panmunjom or some other appropriate place between North and South in the near future, and it supported the view of each political and social organization and individual in South Korea on the problem (see the documents).

However, the American imperialists and the Changmyon regime rejected the demand of all the people in South Korea on the peaceful Korean unification and the negotiations and exchange between South and North as its first step; and they signed the traitorous U.S.-Korea Economic and Technical Agreement on 8 February in order to strengthen the satellite policy of the American imperialists toward

the Korean people. Before and after the signing of the agreement, the people loudly proclaimed against the agreement everywhere throughout Korea. On 16 February a mass meeting was held with the participation of all political and social organizations of North Korea supporting the fight of the people of South Korea against the traitorous agreement. The meeting declared that the agreement could not be approved in the name of all the Korean people, and it also attacked the criminal act of the Ch'ang-myon clique which signed the agreement. Furthermore, the meeting expressed the sincerest support for the fight of the people of South Korea against the traitorous agreement (see the documents).

As the fight of the people of South Korea against the American and Korean (South) governments became rapidly more fierce, the American imperialists and the Chang-myon traitorous clique oppressed the fundamental rights and freedoms of the people in South Korea and were seriously attempting to enact the worst kind of "Anti-Communist Tentative Special Law" and "The Control Act on Demonstration" to impress the people's fight against them. At the same time, the South Korean people struggled fiercely to oppose such measures.

Supporting the righteous fight of the people in South Korea for the peaceful unification of the country, and rejecting any foreign influence and the plot of the Chang-myon clique to make the worst laws, a mass meeting of P'yongyang city was held on 22 March, and a mass meeting of the workers of P'yongyang city on 5 April. Moreover, there was held a national convention of the Korean Federation of Boy Scouts on 21 April in P'yongyang city which attacked the barbarous acts of the American imperialists against our boys in South Korea.

Despite the worst repressive measures of the American imperialists and the Ch'ang-myon traitorous clique, the demand and struggle of the people of all walks of life in South Korea for the peaceful unification of the country and for the South-North negotiations and exchange have been developed into such fierce force that it cannot be checked by any means. At last, there was a proposal made by the students of universities in Seoul on 4 May to hold a student conference between North and South.

The Korean Students Council and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League which had been advocating such a conference between the students of North and South, invited the representatives of the students in South Korea to P'yongyang for the purpose of holding a North-South Students Conference through the letter of 4 May to the National Unification Association of Seoul National University. At the same time, the host organizations of North Korea expressed their willingness to attend such a conference if held in Seoul. All signs of such courage have received the welcome and support of all Korean people.

On 4 May the representatives of all organizations including the Korean Labor Party expressed their readiness to provide all necessary arrangements to make such a conference possible while supporting the patriotic initiative of the Korean students of North and South.

On the same day, the Minister of Internal Affairs declared in the name of the cabinet of the republic that all necessary guarantees, protection and safety measures would be given to the representatives of all political, social and cultural organizations from South Korea for the purpose of attending negotiations, conferences and ceremonies held in North Korea.

Inspired by the strong support of the Government of the Republic and the Korean people, the students from 17 universities and one high school in South Korea held the initiation meeting of the All Korea National Unification Students Council on 5 May and supported the letter from the students in North Korea who agreed to hold a conference of North-South students. Furthermore, they decided to hold such a conference within the month of May. Following this event, a mass meeting was held on the Promotion of National Unification and the Welcome of the North-South Students Conference on 13 May, participated by more than 10,000 citizens of Seoul city. After the meeting there was a mass demonstration of the people who shouted "Let's go to the North; Come down to the South; Let's meet at Panmunjom; Do not oppose the unification of Korea."

On 13 May in P'yongyang city, all representatives of political, social and cultural organizations of North Korea issued a statement appealing to all Korean people

to unite behind the flag for the peaceful unification of Korea through our own efforts, and at the same time, they organized the Peaceful Korean Unification Committee in order to strengthen the materialization of the task of Korean unification.

The goal of the Peaceful Korean Unification Committee is to unite all the patriotic efforts of the people for the independent unification of the country by rejecting all foreign influences and by forgetting the events of the past, and the differences of opinion and government throughout North and South.

As the demand and struggle of the people for the independent and peaceful unification of the country become strong, a new social force appeared in South Korea which opens a new trend for the unification of the country breaking through the wall dividing North and South, and leads to the eventual destruction of the colonial policy of the American imperialists.

The American imperialist have finally ventured into the dangerous enterprise to recoup their lost ground of colonial domination over South Korea through their fascist military dictatorship and their barbarous repressive measures against the wish of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the country.

The American imperialists and the "military regime" have increased their unprecedented and most terrible repressive measures, against the Korean people and at the same time they have been busy for preparing themselves for war by inciting the people in South Korea with the slogans of "to bury the Communists for unification," and "to strengthen the war-preparedness" under the pretext of "protecting the people in South Korea from the Communist aggression."

The American imperialists and the military fascist clique have established and expanded, in large scale, the repressive tools such as armed forces, police and prisons etc, and they dissolved all political, and social organizations and cancelled the license of many newspapers. Moreover, they arrested, murdered and put in jail those who simply wished to have the peaceful unification of the country. The American imperialists and the military

fascist clique have even eradicated the last vestige of "democracy" and "freedom," and they have set South Korea back into a medieval dark age through the prohibition of freedoms of simple gatherings, meetings and political activities. Thus, the struggle of the people in South Korea for the peaceful unification of the country has undergone all the difficulties imposed by the last-ditch outrage of the American imperialists and their military fascist clique of South Korea.

The Party and the Government of the Republic, in order to meet the new situation of South Korea created by the "military coup d'etat," have proposed to establish a new policy for the struggle for the peaceful unification of the country through the ousting of the American imperialists and their Korean military fascist clique from South Korea. They further have led the people to the struggle with confidence.

Comrade Kim Il-song, through the report on the activities of the Party Central Committee made at the historical fourth Party convention, analyzed the situation of South Korea in detail, and clarified the character, task, future and policy of the revolution in South Korea. Moreover, he presented to the people the clear task in carrying out the great goal of unification of the country in connection with the growing and strong socialist capacity of North Korea.

Comrade Kim Il-song specified that "a revolution in South Korea would be the revolution of democracy and liberation against American imperialism and feudalism." He further indicated that the withdrawal of the invasion forces of the American imperialists from South Korea, the overthrow of the fascist dictatorship and the winning of broad democracy would be the only way to promote the peaceful unification of the country under the present circumstances.

Comrade Kim Il-song also advised that the people in South Korea should be united together for containing the barbarous acts of the American imperialists to whom even one grain of rice, one drop of water and one inch of soil should not be given, and they should be terrified by the struggle of our people in South Korea for the unification of the country.

Comrade Kim Il-song declared that North-South negotiations and exchanges could not be carried out under the present conditions of South Korea of domination by military terrorists over the people. He added that the people in South Korea should renew their struggle for the democratic freedoms and rights against the military fascist dictatorship with the understanding that the peaceful unification of the country could not be realized under such circumstances as exist now.

The policies of Comrade Kim Il-song for the unification of the country and the struggle against the American imperialists have encouraged the people in South Korea to strengthen their patriotic capabilities and have formed the strong power to push the American imperialists and Park Chung-hee clique into their final destiny.

In 1961 the Party and the Government of the Republic established a tactical policy for the unification of the country according to the newly developed political situation of South Korea, and actively led the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful unification and for the withdrawal of the American invasion forces from South Korea. At the same time, they exposed and destroyed the aggressive policies of the American imperialists toward South Korea, and the cofer-up tactics of the American imperialists for their aggression behind the banner of the United Nations.

On 17 April 1961, the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Republic issued a statement on the United States-sponsored resolution barely passed by the Political Committee of the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations on 15 April which attached certain conditions to the invitation to the representatives of the Republic to the discussions on the Korean problem.

The statement pointed out that the shameful attachment of conditions in inviting the parties to the discussions was unprecedented in the history of the United Nations and that such a conditional invitation completely violated the principles of the United Nations. Furthermore, the statement clarified the position of the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea on the discussion of the Korean problem.

On 26 March, the Government of the Republic issued the memorandum entitled "For the Peaceful Unification of Korea" for the second term of the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations.

The memorandum indicated all new changes of the political situation before the world since the last memorandum on the peaceful unification of Korea was issued on 11 November 1960, and pointed out the fact that the only barrier to the peaceful unification of Korea were the interference of the American imperialists in South Korean affairs and their colonial policies toward South Korea.

In connection with the discussion of the Korean problem at the 16th General Assembly of the United Nations, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea again clarified its position on the question through the statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs on 1 December and 19 December and through the memorandum of the Government of the Republic on 6 December. It further exposed the increasing criminal acts of aggression of the American imperialists against South Korea, and the worst criminal acts of the United Nations Korean Unification and Rehabilitation Commission, which has been busily engaged in protecting and promoting the barbarous acts of the American imperialists in South Korea, by citing the false contents of its "annual report."

The spokesman of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic also issued a statement against the "resolution" on the Korean question which was forcibly passed by the pressure of the United States at the 16th General Assembly of U.N. The statement rejected the "resolution" and declared that the "resolution" was illegal and invalid because it was passed without the participation and consent of the representatives of the Republic against the principles of the United Nations (see the documents).

At the same time, the Government of the Republic and all Korean people attacked the rude interference of the American imperialists in the internal affairs of Korea, their disrespect for the Korean people, and their inhuman, barbarous and criminal acts of killing the Korean people.

The Association of Korean Democratic Lawyers, the National Committee for the Maintenance of Peace in Korea, the Committee for Korea-Asia-Africa Unity, the Korean Labor Committee, the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's Youth League, the Korean Association of Journalists, and the Korean Students Committee appealed to the people of the world against the barbarous acts of the American soldiers in South Korea through the letter of indictment entitled as "We Appeal to the People of the Whole World-On the Barbarous Acts of the American Soldiers in South Korea" on 15 April 1961. They also issued the letter of indictment on 26 June 1961, entitled as "We Appeal to the People of the Whole World-on the 'military coup d'etat' organized by the American imperialists and Their Criminal Acts in South Korea." Through these letters of indictment, they exposed to the people of all countries of the world the barbarous and criminal acts of the American imperialists in the establishment of the military fascist regime, in the repressive and murderous measures against the Korean people, and in the preparation for war in South Korea.

The struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of Korea against the American imperialists has received not only the support of the governments and the people of the socialist world but also the support of the peace-loving governments and people of the whole world. Thus, the international position of the Republic has been strengthened.

In July 1961, the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea concluded the friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance treaty with China and the Soviet Union. Through the treaty, the revolutionary achievements of the people would be protected against the aggression of the imperialists. Furthermore, this treaty would eliminate any war plot of the imperialists headed by the United States, and contribute to the peace of Asia and the world. Thus, it struck a hard blow to the aggressive policy of the American imperialists.

As above, in 1961, the Korean people advanced forward to the goal of peaceful unification of the country by continuously defeating the policies of the American imperialists under the leadership of the Korean Labor Party.

GEOGRAPHY AND THE PEOPLE

- The Natural Conditions -

Location

The People's Democratic Republic of Korea comprises the Korean peninsula, stretching out to south from north, situated at the middle of eastern part of the Asian continent, and more than 3,300 islands scattered over the coastal seas of the peninsular.

The extreme north of the country is the northern tip of Pungso-ri, Onsong-kun of the Hamgyong-pukto (North latitude $43^{\circ}0'36''$) and the extreme south is southern tip of Mara island located at south of Cheju Island (North latitude $33^{\circ}6'40''$). The extreme west of the country is the western tip of Ma-an island located at west of San island of Yongchon-kun, P'yongan-pukto (East longitude $124^{\circ}11'0''$) and the extreme east is the eastern tip of Dok island located at east of Wulnung Island (East longitude $131^{\circ}51'20''$).

The character of this type of geographical location is typified by a long peninsula running from North to south with a variety of climate and a complex of topography and geological composition providing manifold character of nature and all kinds of natural resources.

Area

The total area of the country is 220,741 square kilometer (the area of the peninsular is 214,778 square

kilometer and the area of islands is 5,963 square kilometer) and takes 1/676 of the total land area of the earth.

The longest distance north and south (Chunggang to the southern tip of Haenam peninsula) is 840 kilometers and the longest distance east and west (Changsangkot to Yangyang) is 354 kilometers.

The land and the rich natural resources of the country are the most important basis for the construction of socialism and communism.

Boundary

Our country is a maritime country, and 87 percent of the total boundary of the country is bordered by sea (about 8,700 kilometers excepting islands), and 13 percent of it is about 1,300 kilometers bordered with China and the Soviet Union through Yalu river and Tuman river (only 16.5 kilometers of Tuman river is bordered with the Soviet Union).

Geological Nature

Our country is structurally situated between the main structure belts of the eastern part of Asia, and the most area of the country belongs to the eastern coast region of the China-Korea land mass (lower primary land belt), and the northeastern region of the country belongs to the upper palaeozoic ravine belt. The southeastern region of the country belongs to the mesozoic ravine belt of Yellow-Pacific ocean.

The rock belt of the country occupies 46 percent of the total land area and its 24 percent consists of the rock of the mesozoic era and the other rock components, and its eight percent is consisted of newly formed rocks; and the accumulated rocks occupy around 22 percent of the total rock belt of the country. Our country is geologically stabilized and there are few volcanic activities. There is no active volcano but very mild land vibration some-

times in our country, there are more than 60 mineral hot springs.

Topography

The country is very mountainous and 80 percent of the total land area is mountain region, and the remaining 20 percent is flat area. The average height of the land is 482 meters contrasting the world average land height which is 875 meters.

The country is called mountainous, but 65 percent of the total land area is lower than 500 meters forming hills and low mountains. The area occupied by mountains higher than 2,000 meters is very small (0.45 percent) and the area occupied by mountains higher than 1,000 meters is only 15 percent of the total land area of the country. Most of the mountainous regions of the country are situated in northern and eastern regions and there lies a gently sloping flat land in the West. Accordingly, there is a heavy concentration of plain in the west coast and this topography naturally reflects the direction of flow of the rivers.

Most of the rivers flow from the east to the west and there is a wide deployment of plains along the rivers. The rivers which flow to the east coast are short and rapid; and accordingly they provide a rich source of hydro-electricity.

Plains

Most of the plains are deployed along the rivers and coast lines. Although the area of plains occupies only 25 percent of the total land area of the country, the soil is very fertile and rice paddies are concentrated in these fertile plains forming the center of agriculture of the country.

The important plains in the west coast are Yongch'on, Wanch'on, Anju, P'yongyang and Chup'yongwon, Jaeryong, Yonback, Kimpo, Pyongtaek, Naepo, Honam, Chungnam plains.

In the south coast, there are Chungju, and Kimhae plains; and in the east coast there are Susong, Kilju, Hamhung and Yonghung plains.

Honam, Jaeryong and P'yongyang Chunp'yongwon plains are the largest having the land area of around 500 square kilometer each; and the next largest ones are Yonback, and Hamhung plains with around 300 square kilometer each. They all form the important agricultural area of the country.

Mountains

The mountains of the country are arranged into several mountain chains.

The Macholyong chain starts from Mt. Paektu and runs to south and southeast reaching the east coast having mountains higher than 2,000 meters. The Hamgyong mountain chain starts from the middle of the Macholyong chain and runs to the north-east. The Bucholyong mountain chain starts from the opposite side of the starting point of the Hamgyong mountain chain and runs to the south west and west. The Hamgyong mountain chain has many mountains higher than 2,000 meters and the peak of the chain is the Kwanmu peak with the height of 2,541 meters which is the second highest mountain of the country. The Hamgyong and Bucholyong mountain chains have a sharp decline in east and form gradually into Kaema plateau and Baekmu plateau. To the west of the Kaema plateau, there runs the Yongnim mountain chain parallel to the Macholyong chain. Following the Yongnim mountain chain, Kangnam and Chungyugyong mountain chains start toward the west coast forming a gentle slope.

Along the east coast, there runs the Taebaek mountain chain, which forms the back-bone of the mountain chains of Korea, to southeast. To the east, the chain forms a sharp decline and, to the west, it forms gradually a plateau. Moreover, this chain has the world famous Mt. Diamond (1,638 meters), 1,211 peaks, Mt. Sulak (1,708 meters) and Mt. Odae (1,563 meters) and Mt. Taebaek (1,561 meters) etc., and they forms beautiful, grand and awesome mountain sights.

To the west side of the Taebaek mountain chain, there are the Kwonju, Chayong, Roryong and Sobak mountain chains running to Southeast, and they are mostly formed with mountains of 500 to 1,000 meters.

Climate

The climate of the country is relatively mild and, at the same time there is wide variation in temperature through the influence of the monsoon. The typical climate of the country is represented by the dry climate of winter and by the rainy season of summer.

The average annual temperature is generally around six degree (centigrade) or higher excepting the inland high plateau regions, and the west coast regions are generally higher than 13 degree (centigrade). There is a heavy rain-fall, and the average annual rain-fall for most regions of the country is between 900 to 1,500 millimeters excepting the northern part of the east coast and inland high plateau where the average annual rain-fall is between 500 to 700 millimeters.

One of the characteristics of the climate of the country is the monsoon connected with the geographical location and conditions of the country. During winter, the continental monsoon prevails through the development of continental high pressure, and during summer, there prevails the Pacific monsoon through the development of high pressure in the Pacific ocean.

Accordingly, the climate during winter is cold and dry, and during the summer it is hot and moist. The rainfall of the period of June through August reaches 50 to 60 percent of the total rainfall of the year. During spring and autumn, a mild and warm temperature prevails with clear skies since the change of monsoon direction occurs during these seasons, though without making a big influence on continent and ocean. During spring, the temperature rises very sharply, and accordingly the evaporation of air increases making that season the driest of all.

In general, a mild temperature prevails with clear skies during autumn, and it is the best season of the year. However, a sudden drop of temperature can happen through the wind blowing from the continent.

Temperature

The average annual temperature of the country is 10 degrees (centigrade) with the variation of four degrees (centigrade) in north, 10 degrees (centigrade) in the central region and 14 degrees (centigrade) in the south coast and islands of the Korean channel.

The average temperature for January is around three degrees (centigrade) in the south coast and the islands of the Korean channel. The difference of temperature between the west coast and the east coast is around two degrees (centigrade) indicating the higher temperature for the east coast except summer.

The big difference of temperature between the northern and the southern part of the country prevails during winter and it becomes much less during summer.

In general, the average temperature of the hottest month of July or August is around 26 degrees (centigrade) and 20 degrees (centigrade) for the plateau regions of the eastern part of the country.

The average temperature for the month of January is around two degrees (centigrade) for the south coast and 21 degrees (centigrade) below zero for the inland regions of the northern part of the country. The highest temperature recorded so far is 40.3 degrees (centigrade) of 1 August 1932 (in general around 40 degrees (centigrade) prevails in some of the inland regions during July), and the lowest temperature recorded is 43.6 degrees (centigrade) below zero of 12 January 1933.

Rainfall

The snowfall lasts in general between the later part of October and April of the following year for the mountainous regions in the north, and the other regions of the country have snowfall between November and March of the following year.

Rainfalls during the months of June through August reach 50 to 60 percent of the total rainfall of the year in most regions of the country. In general, the total annual rainfall is 800 to 1,000 millimeters for most regions of the country. The heaviest total annual rainfall is 1,400 millimeters in the south coast, and the lowest annual rainfall is less than 500 millimeters in the region long Dooman river in north.

The regions which have heavy rainfall are the south coastal region, the upper-river region of Chongchon and Taeryong rivers in the western mountain area and the river basin of Imjin river. Cheju and Ulnung islands also belong to the region having the annual rainfall of 1,400 millimeters. The regions which have small rainfall are the Baekmu plateau, the northern part of the east coast and the down-stream region of Taedong river which have the total annual rainfall of 600 to 700 millimeters. The heaviest annual rainfall recorded is 3,150.3 millimeters in 1954 in the region of Changjin.

Rivers and Lakes

Most of the rivers of the country flow into three major directions: to west, to east and to south. There are big rivers on the west coast flowing gently over the gradually declining slope of land, and they are Yalu, Taedong, Chongchon, Han, Kum, Somjin, Nakdong rivers etc. On the other hand, there are very few long rivers in the east coast, except Tuman river, because of the steep decline of topography.

Major Rivers

Name	Length (Kilometer)	Area of River-basin (Square Kilometer)
Yalu	790.4	3,179.0
Nakdong	525.2	23,859.8
Tuman	520.5	10,513.0
Han	514.4	26,279.0
Taedong	430.0	16,673.0
Kum	401.4	9,885.8
Sonjin	212.3	4,896.5
Chongchon	198.9	5,831.0
Naesong	174.3	4,048.9

Major Lakes

Name	Area (Square Kilometer)
Chonji	7.81
Hwangsuwon reservoir	17.00
Puchon	22.47
Changyong	7.48
Changjin	54.16
Kwangp'o	13.39
Sup'ung	365.00

Daeha reservoir	3.56
Yonpung reservoir	19.95
Ojidon reservoir	18.62

Sea

Our country is a maritime country surrounded on three sides by the sea. The widest and deepest sea is the East Sea which has a total area of around 1,000,000 square kilometers. Its average depth is 1,700 meters and the deepest place is 3,650 meters. The total length of the coast line (from the end of Tuman river to the east of Fusan) is 7,600 kilometers, and it is monotonous without having many islands compared with that of the West Sea and the South Sea. The water temperature of the sea is 25 to 28 degree (centigrade) on the surface during summer and around one degree (centigrade) during winter. The density of salt is 34.5 percent, and the difference between tide and ebb is very small (0.2 meters). The warm Daema stream flows north from south through the Korean Channel and meets the cold Riman stream which flows from north to south.

The West Sea has a total area of around 520,000 square kilometers and its total length of coastal line is 4,719 kilometers. The average depth is around 40 meters, and the deepest place is only about 106 meters. The water temperature is around above or below zero (centigrade) during winter and higher than 23 degrees (centigrade) during summer. The density of salt is in general 33.0 percent.

In the middle of the West Sea, the West-Korea stream flows, branching out from the warm current of the Pacific ocean. The difference between tide and ebb is big (10 meters at Inchon, 8.2 meters at Ah-san) and it is very shallow. There are 500,000 Chongbo of tideland (around 300,000 chongbo in North Korea), and there is a very good prospect to develop this land into agricultural land, salt-evaporating land and feed ground for fish.

The South Sea has a total area of about 100,000 square kilometers and the total length of coastal line is 2,246 kilometers. The average depth is about 120 meters and the deepest place is around 167 meters. The water temperature is 28 to 30 degree (centigrade) during summer on the surface and around 13 degree (centigrade) during winter. The density of salt is about 34.0 percent.

The average difference between tide and ebb is around two meters and there are about 200,000 chongbo of tideland. The South Sea forms one of the multi-island seas of the world having more than 2,200 islands including Cheju, Koje and Namhae islands.

Animals and Plants

In connection with the diversity of natural geographical conditions of the country, there is a rich and diverse world of animals and plants. According to the recent investigation research, there are more than 3,600 species of plant, and they are classified into 160 families, 880 genera, 3,059 classes with 546 hybrids. The plateau regions of north has all kinds of frigid zone plants, and the southern part of the country has all kinds of semi-tropical plants. There are also all kinds of our native plants belonging to the temperate zone. Thus, our country forms itself as a great botanical garden having a variety of plants.

Our country is known to the world by its unique kinds of plants which have originated by the characteristics of the geographical development of the land. They are, for example, kumkang, Chorong in Mt. Diamond, miseon tree in Jinch'un-kun, Chungchang-namdo, Kum-san Chorong in Mt. Kumsan, Chang-su Man-ri flower in Mt. Chang-su, Man-ri flower in Mt. Chang-su, Kum-kang Kuk-su, tree in Mt. Diamond etc.

The animal world has also such a variety as the plant world. According to recent investigation and research, there are more than 1,088 classes of vertebra animal. There are 49 genera and 87 classes of mammal animal, 419 classes of bird, and 27 classes reptile animal. There are 15 classes of animal living both in water and on land. Moreover, there are 522 genera of fish. This variety of

animals and plants of our country is very well contrasted with that of other countries which have geographical location and area similar to ours. There are, for example, our unique animals such as Kul-raek bird (living in Kaesong, P'yongsan, Kangnung regions), Ah-nong in mountain rabbit etc., and there are more than 100 unique in our country. There is a good prospect to enlarge the variety of animals through the process of hybrid.

Soil

There are many kinds of soil distributed over the country. In the mountainous region of the northern part of the country, there lies a thick and rich layer of soil originated by the accumulation of falling leaves, and this brown soil also forming the plateau of the central part of the country is the most important soil for highland agriculture.

In the central and southern part of the country which belong to the temperate zone, there lies a very rich layer of brown soil originated by the falling leaves of high plateau and plains.

In the southern part of the country which belongs to a semi-tropical zone, there lies a mixed rich layer of brown and yellow soil originated by the climatic activities of semi-tropical climate.

There are around four soil groups in our country: agricultural soil, accumulated soil, tideland soil, and highland soil.

The agricultural soil which is distributed over the plains is the most important and richest soil for agriculture, and it forms the basis for rice production. It is therefore called "cultural soil."

The tideland soil is distributed over the coastal region where the difference of tide and ebb is very large such as the western and southern coastal regions. It provides opportunities for future development of agriculture through improvement of soil quality.

The accumulated soil is formed by flood, and its land area is not too big in our country. Through the improvement efforts of the people, this soil has become agricultural soil.

The highland soil is poor because its absorption of water is very weak, and consequently it is not suitable for agriculture. It is formed mainly by rocks of mountain and plateau.

NATURAL WEALTH

Natural Resources

Our country is famous in the world for its diversified and rich natural resources. Out of 300 kinds of minerals discovered up to date, about 200 of them have economic value. The gold, black lead, and molybdenum, tungsten, magnesium, mica and fluorite are among the ten largest deposits of the world in reserves and mining quantity.

In our country, iron ores, coal, copper, zinc, lead, aluminum, lime stone, apatite, fire-proof materials and other rare elements occur in rich profusion underground.

In addition, there are a number of useful minerals, including manganese, nickel, steatite, silicio sand, kaoline, asbestos, granite, and marble.

Water Power Resources

Ours is one of the few countries of the world rich in water power resources.

According to sources available today, our country has water power resources equivalent to more than eight million kilowatts. (It is much greater than the 5.8 million kilowatts of France, which is the richest in water power resources in Western Europe.)

In the northern half of the republic, there are water power resources equivalent to six million kilowatts. Water power resources are richest in the Yalu and Tuman River systems and also in the Taedong River, Ch'ongch'on River, Imjin River, Han River, Kum River, and Naktong River systems.

Furthermore, the western and southern coastlines of our country have secondary but rich resources capable of producing several million kilowatts of power. According to basic calculations, the western coast alone has the potential capacity of generating a minimum of forty billion kilowatts of power.

Forestry Resources

Ours is one of the countries having a high proportion of forest lands. The total area of forest lands is 16 million chongbo which is about seventy-three percent of the entire country.

A total of 58.6 percent of forest lands are located in the northern half of the country, while 41.4 percent are situated in the southern half.

The variety of plants of our country adds up to 1,100 species, and among them are forest trees of nineteen species of needle-leaf trees and 136 broad-leaved trees. In our forest lands, economically valuable plants are plentiful. There are some 700 species of medicinal plants, 700-800 species of wild vegetables, and 450 species of industrial plants.

Some of the valuable plants in forest lands are the following: Spruce, paper-mulberry, punbi namu, etc. for pulp and fibre; pine trees, juglans mandshurica, walnut, and ch'op'a namu for oils and fats; chestnut tree, wild pear, apricot, wild vines, Actinidia arguta, wild strawberry, and plum for fruits; sidak namu and sin'gal namu for dyestuffs; and bamboo, Paulownia, and others for special uses.

Recently our Party proposed a task of clearing 300,000 chongbo of lands for pulp and fibre forest and 200,000 chongbo of lands for forest for oils and

fats. By completing the task, our forests will become mountain uplands of gold.

Marine Resources

As its three coastlines are surrounded by ocean, our country is naturally a nation of the seas. It is one of the few countries richly endowed with marine resources.

The eastern coast of our country, where cold and warm currents cross, is numbered among the three greatest fishing grounds of the world.

Our marine resources have 650 species, out of which 530 species are found in the sea and 120 species in lakes, reservoirs and rivers. If we consider the reserves and utility value, those which have significance in the marine products industry are 120 species including seventy-five species of fishes. Typical species found along the western coast are yellow corvina, shrimp, croaker, snapper, *Scomberomorus niphoniu*, hair-tail, pasuraegi, clam, seaweed, oyster, and *Undaria pinnatifida*. The eastern coast abounds with pollack, mackerel, herring, codfish, crayfish, and yellow-tail. The southern coast contains snapper, mackerel, hair-tail, and shrimp. The area rich in marine resources is the northern half of the country, especially the coast of the South Hamgyong Province where more than forty percent of the gross catch of the entire nation is accounted for. Our country will produce one million to 1.2 million tons of marine products during the Seven-Year Plan.

Population and Its Composition

Because of the rapid improvement of daily living and health measures of the Party and government for the people, the life expectancy of the people became remarkably lengthened and the population is growing very fast.

In spite of the fact that countless numbers of lives were sacrificed during the three years of the liberation war against the American imperialist aggression, at the

end of 1960, the population of the northern half grew 117 percent over 1946.

Composition of Population According to Sex (%)			
	End of 1949	1 December 1959	End of 1960
Total Population	100	100	100
Male	50	48.3	48.4
Female	50	51.7	51.6

Following the rapid progress of the people's economy, urban inhabitants have increased continuously, and the composition of the rural and urban area population has changed abruptly.

Composition of Population (According to Urban and Rural Areas)			
	12/1/1953	9/1/1956	12/31/1960
Total	100	100	100
Urban Area	17.7	29	40.6
Rural Area	82.3	71	59.4

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENTAL ORGANS

Highest Sovereign Organ

Supreme People's Assembly. The Supreme People's Assembly is the highest sovereign body of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Legislative powers can be exercised only by the Supreme People's Assembly.

The Supreme People's Assembly is composed of the representatives elected by secret ballot based on universal, equal and direct election. Their term is four years.

The Supreme People's Assembly exercises the supreme powers of the state.

The Supreme People's Assembly hold regular sessions and extraordinary sessions. The regular session is convened twice a year, while the extraordinary session is convened when the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly recognizes the need or when there is a request by more than one-third of the representatives.

The present Supreme People's Assembly is composed of 383 representatives who were elected on 8 October 1962.

When the Supreme People's Assembly is in recess, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly represents the highest sovereign organ of the state.

The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly is responsible for its activities to the Supreme People's Assembly. The Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly (elected at the second day meeting of the first session of the third term, 23 October 1962):

Chairman: Ch'oe Yong-gon

Vice Chairman: Pak Chong-ae, Hong Myong-hui,
Kang Yang-uk, Paik Nam-un, Pak
Kum-ch'ol

Secretary: Lim Ch'un-ch'u

Members : Yi Hyo-sun, Ha Ang-ch'on, Hyon
Mu-gwang, Pak Sin-dok, Ch'oe Hyon,
Yi Yong-ho, Kim Wal-lyong, Kim Ok-
sun, No Ing-myong, Kim Ch'ang-dok,
Song Yong, Yi Man-gyu, Yi Myon-sang,
Kye Ung-sang, Yi Chae-bok, To Yu-ho

President of the Supreme People's Assembly: Ch'oe
Won-t'aek

Important Works Accomplished in 1961

The ninth session of the second term of the Supreme People's Assembly

Session: March 23-25, 1961

Agenda: (1) Settlement of the 1959 and 1960 fiscal year budgets of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (2) Approval of the decrees issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; (3) Recall of the Vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and election to substitute therefor.

After having debated the above-mentioned agenda, the Assembly approved the settlement of the 1959 and 1960 fiscal year national budgets and adopted appropriate measures regarding the 1961 fiscal year budget. It also

approved the decrees issued by the Presidium during the eighth and ninth sessions of the second term. The Assembly also recalled Yi Kung-no, Vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly, from his position and elected Paik Nam-un to be Vice-chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly.

Central Administrative Organs of the State

The cabinet is the highest administrative organ of the state. The cabinet may issue decisions and orders in pursuance of the provisions of the constitution and laws. Decisions and orders so issued are binding and must be carried out throughout the territory of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. The cabinet controls and supervises the activities of all the ministries and subordinate agencies. In its own activities, the cabinet is accountable to the Supreme People's Assembly, or the Presidium when the Supreme People's Assembly is not in session.

The cabinet is composed of the Prime Minister, few Deputy Prime Ministers, ministers and committee chairman.

In accordance with the law regarding the organization of the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea adopted on 11 March 1955 at the ninth session of the first term of the Supreme People's Congress, the cabinet holds the plenary session and has the standing committee. The plenary session of the cabinet consisted of the Prime Minister, Vice-Prime Ministers ministers and committee chairmen, while the Presidium is composed of the Prime Minister and Deputy Prime Ministers.

The present cabinet was formed at the first session of the third term 23 October 1962) of the Supreme People's Congress.

Pursuant to the decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on 21 January 1961, the Ministry of Construction was founded. Similarly, the Ministry of Labor was founded in accordance with the decree of 28 February 1961, and the Ministry of Farm Construction, according to the decree of 8 November 1961.

In accordance with the decree issued by the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly on 27 July 1961, works related to labor protection and labor techniques which had been under the jurisdiction of the Central Committee of the All Profession League were transferred to the Ministry of Labor.

Cabinet Composition:

Prime Minister: Kim Il-song

First Deputy Prime Minister: Kim Il-song

Deputy Prime Minister: Kim Kwang-hyop, Kim Ch'ang-man, Chong Il-lyong, Nam Il, Yi Chong-ok, Yi Chu-yon, Chong Chun-t'aek

Minister of Defense: Kim Ch'ang-bong

Minister of National Security : Sok San

Minister of Foreign Affairs : Pak Song-ch'ol

Chairman of the State Planning Committee: Chong Chun-t'aek

Chairman of the State Construction Committee: Nam Il

Chairman of the State Science and Technique Committee: O Tong-uk

Chairman of Light Industry Committee: Pak Yong-song

Chairman of Agriculture Committee: Kim Man-gum

Minister of the Metal and Chemical Industry: Yi Chong-ok

Minister of Electric Power and Coal Industry:	Chong Il-lyong
Minister of Machine Industry:	Cho Tong-sop
Minister of Marine Products:	Ch'oe Yong-jin
Minister of Forestry:	Chong Tong-ch'ol
Minister of City and Industry Construction:	Kim Pyong-sik
Minister of Farm Con- struction:	Kim Pyong-ik
Minister of Transporta- tion:	Kim Hoe-il
Minister of Communica- tion:	Pak Yong-sun
Minister of Finance:	Han Sang-du
Minister of Industry:	Kim Se-bong
Minister of Procurement:	Han Tae-yong
Minister of Trade:	Yi Il-gyong
Minister of Labor:	Paek Song-il
Minister of the Interior:	Pak Mun-gyu
Minister of Urban Management:	Yom T'ae-jun
Minister of Higher Education:	Kim Chong-hang
Minister of Elementary Education:	Yum Ki-bok
Minister of Culture:	Pak Ung-gol

Minister of Health:	Ch'oe Ch'ang-sok
First Vice-Chairman of the State Construction Committee:	Kim Ung-sang
Chairman of the People's Congress of P'yong'yang:	Kang Hui-won
President of Academy of Science:	Kang Yong-ch'an
Chief of the First Secretariat of the Cabinet:	Ch'oe Chae-u
Chief of the Fifth Secretariat of the Cabinet:	O T'ae-bong
Chief of the Office Maintenance and Supply Bureau:	Kim Yang-yul
Chief of Light Industry Bureau:	Yi Yang-suk

Local Organs

People's Assembly of all levels. Local organs of the state powers are organized under the law concerning the organization of local organs (30 October 1954). Local organs of sovereign powers in province (city under direct jurisdiction), city, kun (district), ri, (up, workers district) are each People's Assembly.

People's Assembly at all levels are composed of the representatives elected by secret ballot based on universal, equal and direct election. Province People's Assembly is elected for a term of four years, while those of city, kun (district) and ri (up, workers district) are elected for a term of two years.

Each People's Assembly can call for the meeting of its own and each holds regular and special sessions. Regular session of the province, city and kun (district) People's Assembly is convened once every six months and regular session of the ri (up, workers district) People's Assembly is convened once every three months.

In its sphere of activities, the People's Assembly at each level insures the implementation of decrees, laws, and decisions and orders of the cabinet and superior organs.

The higher People's Assembly may invalidate or modify decisions and instructions made and given by lower the People's Assembly.

The present Provincial People's Assembly were elected on 27 November 1956, and the city, kun (district), ri (up, workers district) People's Assembly were elected on 28 February 1959.

People's Assembly of all levels. Province, city, kun (district), ri (up, workers district) people's committees are administrative organs of the People's Assembly and at the same time administrative organs of the state. All people's councils are under the supervision of the cabinet and accountable to it.

The people's council carries out all the administrative tasks of the state within its own jurisdiction, in pursuance of decisions and instructions given by its People's Assembly and other superior organs. The people's council is responsible for its activities to its People's Assembly and the cabinet.

The higher people's council may invalidate or modify decisions and instructions made and given by a lower people's council. It may stop the implementation of decisions made by the lower People's Assembly.

Each people's council is composed of a chairman, vice-chairman, secretary, and members.

In order to accommodate speedy development the socialist construction and changes in environment, the Korean Labor Party enhanced efficiency and increased roles

of people's governmental organs by completely reforming the work system and method.

The December 1959 Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party adopted various measures which were designed to reform the works of people's council, strengthen economically organized and culturally educated ability of local governmental organs and boost the planning standard. These measures were based on realistic demands arising from the socialist revolution and the development of our country.

In this way, the provincial people's council, while organizing and managing provincial organs, supervised the kun people's council. Under the new circumstances where the ri was transformed to become a production unit, the kun people's council was also reorganized to manage and lead the economic life of the kun people as an administrative unit of the Party policies. Especially, by Cabinet Decree No. 157 of 22 December 1961, the functions of farm management were taken away from the kun (district) people's council. The kun (district) Farm Cooperative Management Committee (then Agricultural Cooperative Management Committee) was created and it specialized in agricultural problems.

In order that municipal and kun People's Council could perform economically oriented and culturally educated functions as local governmental organs, their leadership systems have been revised with a view to meeting the changing reality.

These measures not only accelerate the revolution of farm techniques but also increase agricultural products. At the same time, municipal and kun people's council are able to concentrate on such tasks as supply and education for workers, culture, health, and municipal management.

Changes in Administrative Districts and Newly Created Districts

In 1961 some administrative districts were changed and some were newly created in order to ease the administrative activities of people's councils, to have the

masses participate in governmental organs of the state more widely, and to realize the realistic demand of development of the people's economy.

By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly dated 16 March 1961, some administrative districts were changed or newly created in P'yongyang-pukto, Chagang-do, Hwanghae-pukto, Kang'won-do, Ham'gyong-namdo, Ham'gyong-pukto, Yang'gang-do, and Kaesong area. Similarly, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly dated 6 December 1961, some administrative districts were either changed or newly created in Ham'gyong-pukto, Yang'gang-do and Kang'won-do.

Courts and Procurator's Office

The courts are filled by elections. The Supreme Court is elected by the Supreme People's Assembly for a term of three years. Provincial courts are elected by the Province People's Assembly by secret ballot for a term of three years. Municipal and kun courts are elected by their own People's Assembly by secret ballot for a term of two years. Any citizen who has the right to vote may be qualified for judge or people's assessor.

The Supreme Court supervises all the judicial activities of the Democratic Republic of Korea. Chief Judge of the Supreme Court: Kim Ik-son

Procurator's Office. The Procurator watches whether all the ministries and their subordinate organs, various organizations, civil servants and the people obey and execute the laws correctly and sincerely. He also examines whether decrees and regulations of ministries, and decisions and instructions of local governmental organs do not violate the constitution, laws and decisions of the cabinet.

The head of the Procurator's Office is the Procurator-General appointed by the Supreme People's Assembly. Procurators of Province, municipality and kun are appointed by the Procurator-General.

The procurator performs his duty independently, without being subordinated to local governmental organs.

Procurator-General: Pak Se-ch'ang

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

To keep up with the successful accomplishments achieved in the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, which is a majestic principle of the socialist construction of the fatherland, great success has also been scored in the field of foreign affairs in 1961.

Because of internal and external activities and a series of other measures, the Korean Labor Party and the government of the republic, with a view to earlier realization of the unification of the fatherland without foreign intervention, unflinchingly exposed the American Imperialists to the public of the world as the chief architect of aggression. The American imperialists are being isolated from the public of the world.

The statement, which was issued in 1961 by the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the fatherland to support the mass struggle by the people of South Korea for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, received both internal and external sympathy and support. The statement made by the Joint Conference of All Political and Social Organizations won a similar reaction. Formations of "Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland" and of "Preliminary Conference for North-south Korean Students Conference" were welcomed. Especially, the appeals to the peoples of the world, which were made known in April and June 1961, accused the American imperialists of barbarous activities committed in South Korea. The statements also criticized the American imperialists for suppressing the people of South Korea who arose to launch a struggle to save the country and fight against the American imperialists so as to attain the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The statements also showed that the American imperialists committed criminal act of instigating "military coup d'etat" in order to save their colonial rule. The statements condemned the American imperialists as the culprit responsible for disturbing and interrupting the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

The government of the republic made its position clear and at the same time disclosed the criminal plots of the American imperialists. This was done through memoranda of the government of the republic and statements issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs (memoranda issued by the government of the Republic in March and December 1961, statements issued by Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April and December 1961, and statements made by the spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in April and December 1961). The memoranda and statements were related to the illegal debate of the "Korean Question" at the United Nations and the question of "conditional invitation" of the delegate of the Republic to the General Assembly of the United Nations. The statement issued by the Minister of Foreign Affairs regarding "conditional invitation" denounced it as an unprecedented and shameful act and condemned the United States for violation of the principles of the United Nations and invasion of Korea.

Every time the Korean question is debated at the United Nations, a number of nations supporting the govern-

ment of our republic, which stands for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, is increasing, whereas the number of nations supporting the American imperialists which stand for aggression is decreasing.

In 1961 the struggle of the Korean people for the realization of the peaceful unification of the fatherland without foreign intervention received favorable responses and strong support of the states of the socialist camp including the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China. Support also came from the peace-loving nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

In denunciation of the American imperialists and in support of the just struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland, in 1961 alone forty-five measures and eighteen resolutions were adopted at various international organizations. Thus, the prestige of our country with respect to the question of the unification of the fatherland is rising fast internationally.

Strengthening the unity of the socialist camp and developing friendly relations among the socialist nations are the basic foundations of foreign policy of our country.

Exchange of friendly visits by leaders of the Party and government to and by leaders from brotherly nations have the significance in furthering unity, trade, cooperation and friendly relations.

Visits by delegations of our Party and government under the leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and treaties of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid concluded with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China are the events of great political significance.

The conclusion of these treaties led our traditional friendship with the Soviet Union and People's Republic of China into a solid alliance.

The treaties carry important weight in strengthening the peace in the Far East and in the world. They are also significant in that they accelerate the peaceful unification of the fatherland and consolidate the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp.

Delegations from thirty-two fraternal parties, including CPSU, the Chinese Communist Party attended the fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party held in September 1961. The Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party was an important event in our history.

This is the expression of the confidence and solidarity of the international working class toward our Party, which helps further the international communist movement and strengthen the socialist camp by holding high the banner of the international proletariat movement, defending the unity of the socialist camp and successfully carrying out the revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

During 1961 delegates of the Party and the government and delegates of social organizations made more than seventeen visits to fraternal nations, while delegates of party, government and social organizations of fraternal nations visited our country more than twenty-eight times. Numerous reciprocal visits by friendly delegates are a contributing factor in furthering friendship and cooperation with fraternal nations.

Remarkable progress was made in economic and cultural exchange with the nations of the socialist camp during 1961.

Decisively opposing colonialism of all forms and racial suppressing, the government of the republic actively supported the national liberation struggle being waged against imperialists for freedom and independence, and it established friendly relations with nationalistic independent states in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The government of the republic extended its active support to the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the realization of the unification of the nation on the basis of democratic principles. The government also backed up the struggle waged by the people of Laos to attain national independence and neutralism and the struggle waged by the people of Japan to obtain complete national independence, further democracy and maintain neutralism.

The government encouraged the Algerian people engaged in the righteous liberation war against the rule of the French imperialists and supported the peoples of Tunisia

and the Congo for their struggle to defend their national independence.

The government of the republic also expressed its support and solidarity toward the Cuban people for their effort to defend revolutionary achievements against the military aggression of the American imperialists in April 1961. At the same time, the government of the republic sharply denounced the criminal acts of the American imperialists.

The firm support extended by our Party and government to the peoples of Asian, African and Latin American nations in their fight against colonialism and imperialism and in their struggle for national independence, make the foundation for the development of friendly relationships with those nations in the areas.

The important event that paved the way for the furtherance of good relationships between our country and the newly independent nations in Asia, Africa and Latin America was the friendly visits to those nations by the delegations of the government.

As a result, the friendly relationships between our country and these nations were expanded. In 1961 our country opened consulate-generals in Indonesia, Burma and the United Arab Republic. Trade agreements were made between our government and governments of India and Yemen. Our diplomatic missions are now stationed in Cuba, Guinea and Mali, while in Iraq our trade mission with diplomatic privileges and consular rights has opened its office. Consequently, economic and cultural exchanges between our country and these nations have been increased. International prestige of our republic has been heightened among the newly emerged nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Business contacts have been expanded with persons of progressive society of the capitalist nations which hope to establish cordial relationships with our country.

During 1961 our Party and government launched a massive campaign for maintaining the peace in Far East and Asia, and achieving the peace in the world.

The Korean people opposed the rearmament of the Japanese imperialism and demanded immediate renunciation of the military treaty concluded between the US and Japan. Furthermore, our Fourth Party Congress condemned the Japanese imperialists for their attempts to reinvade South Korea and the American imperialists for their active aid.

The government of the republic resolutely denounced the aggressive acts of the American imperialists in instigating and attempting to found the aggressive "North-east Asia Treaty Organization." The government also accused the American imperialists of their military intervention against the wishes of the peoples of South Vietnam and Laos. The government made a strong demand that aggressive troops of the American imperialists withdraw immediately from all of Asia.

The government of the republic objected to the villainous plot of the American imperialists to create "two Chinas," while positively supporting the just struggle of the Chinese people to liberate Taiwan. The government supported a series of peace-loving policies, such as the conclusion of peace treaty with Germany and normalization of Berlin, of the Soviet Union and other socialist nations.

During 1961 the delegates of our republic to numerous international conferences were actively engaged in promoting the peace and the interests of socialism, and thereby raising the prestige of our country abroad. In 1961 our delegations participated in more than seventy-three international organizations and conferences, and our country was newly admitted to six international organizations.

The Soviet Union. International ties based on tradition and relations in mutual cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union have been greatly expanded in every field, especially in the political, economic and cultural fields.

The delegation of our Party and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song as the chief delegate visited the Soviet Union upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party from 29 June to 10 July.

Conferences proceeded between Party and government leaders of two nations during the visit resulted in the conclusion of the "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the Democratic People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics." Agreements were also reached attesting that the Soviet Union would supply technical aid to our country and that the Soviet Union would furnish additional commodities of various kinds from 1962 to 1965 in order to develop the chemical industry of our country.

After signing the treaty, Comrade Kim Il-song issued a statement on behalf of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea concerning the conclusion of the treaty. The statement pointed out that the treaty coincided with interests of the Korean people. The statement also declared with solemnity that in concluding the treaty the government of the republic would nullify all the military and political treaties and agreements that South Korea and North Korea made, should Korea be unified under the principles of peace and democracy.

The conclusion of the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between Korea and the Soviet Union developed friendly and cooperative relations between the people of Korea and the Soviet Union into solid allies of two nations. It also showed the clear expression of unanimous support of the people of the Soviet Union for the great and just tasks the Korean people faces.

Under the situation where the Korean people directly face the American imperialists, the treaty will become the pillar for victoriously carrying out the socialist construction and for protecting its fruit from the imperialist aggression with the iron fist.

The treaty will provide the foundation for achieving the historical task of the Korean people in the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and consolidating and maintaining the peace in Far East and Asia.

The treaty is a major contribution to the strengthening of the unity and solidarity of the socialist camp and movement of international communism. The treaty created a shock to the American imperialists and other war merchants who were attempting to destroy the solidarity of the socialist camp and to separate one from another.

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and the cabinet of the republic, the Soviet delegation headed by Comrade A. N. Kosygin First Deputy Prime Minister, visited our country from 30 May to 6 June. On 6 June, news on the visit was made public (see source materials).

In October 1961 the delegation of the Korean Labor Party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song visited the Soviet Union to attend the twenty-second Congress of the Soviet Communist Party. Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a speech congratulating the twenty-second Congress (21 October).

From 20 to 9 September, the delegation of the Soviet Communist Party under the leadership of Comrade F.L. Kozlov visited our country to attend the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party and gave a congratulatory speech on 12 September.

Exchange visits by the Party and government leaders of Korea and the Soviet Union in 1961 and their achievements demonstrated the indomitable friendship and unity of the Parties, governments and peoples of two nations based on the principle of the international proletarian movement.

The government of the republic as well as the Korean people whole-heartedly supported policies of the Soviet Union aimed at suppressing the war adventurism of the imperialists, maintaining stability among the socialist camp, and achieving the world peace. In 1961 the government supported the just assertion of the Soviet Union to conclude a peace treaty with Germany. By a statement issued on 2 September, the government welcomed the decision of the Soviet Union to resume nuclear testing.

The Soviet Union has consistently sought for a peaceful solution to the Korean question at international stages.

At the fifteenth and sixteenth sessions of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1961, the Soviet Union backed up the standing of our country and demanded immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from the Korean peninsula and dissolution of the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Reconstruction of Korea."

During 1961 tasks related to economic aid and cultural exchange between Korea and the Soviet Union were carried out.

On 22 February, a protocol regarding payment of reciprocal commodities exchange in 1961 was signed in Moscow. On 3 March, a communique was issued in Moscow concerning exchange of ratifications of the agreement on trade and navigation which was concluded on 22 June 1960 in Moscow.

The tenth and eleventh sessions of the Korea-Soviet Union Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee were held in Moscow and P'yongyang respectively and pertinent protocol and communique were announced. Pursuant to the terms of the protocol, the Korean side was to receive the Soviet technicians and to show to them scientific and technical successes achieved in non-ferrous industry, and chemical and light industries. Experiences in production were related to the Soviet technicians. The Korean side was also to give technical source materials in chemistry and agriculture to the Soviet Union. The Soviet side was to receive the Korean technicians and show to them successes scored in ferrous industry, chemistry, automobile industry, light industry and housing construction and experiences gained therefrom. The Soviet side was to donate source materials on means of transportation, mining, electric equipment and machinery, medical equipments and other technical subjects.

In the field of cultural exchange in 1961, the Plan for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation was signed on 27 February 1961, in P'yongyang. Agreement was also signed on 10 April to cooperate between the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association, the External Friendship and Cultural Exchange Association of the Soviet Union, and the Soviet-Korean Friendship Association. In accordance with the plan and agreement between the associations of the two nations, artists and athletes were exchanged. Writers to organize exhibitions, correspondents, scientists, persons in charge of higher education and cadres of the movie industry were exchanged on a reciprocity basis. A number of events were held in culture, art and science.

On the occasion of the twenty-second Congress of the Soviet Communist Party and forth-fourth anniversary of the great socialist October Revolution, the delegation

of the Soviet-Korean Friendship headed by V. V. Moskovski Deputy Prime Minister of the Russian Soviet Federative Socialist Republic, to participate in events held during the Korean-Soviet Friendship month (15 October - 15 November).

Nations with Which Our Country
Has Diplomatic Relation

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Date of Establish- ment of Diplomatic Relation</u>
Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics	12 October 1948
People's Republic of Mongolia	15 October 1948
People's Republic of Poland	16 October 1948
Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia	21 October 1948
People's Republic of Rumania	3 November 1948
People's Republic of Hungary	11 November 1948
People's Republic of Bulgaria	29 November 1948
People's Republic of Albania	17 May 1949
People's Republic of China	6 October 1949
Democratic Republic of Germany	7 November 1949

Democratic Republic of Vietnam	31 January 1950
Republic of Guinea	8 October 1958
Republic of Cuba	29 August 1960
Republic of Mali	31 October 1960

Nations with Which Our Country
Exchanges Consulate-Generals

<u>Name of Country</u>	<u>Date of Establishment of Relation</u>
Federation of Burma	15 May 1961
Republic of Indonesia	17 June 1961
The United Arab Republic	31 July 1961
Republic of India	1 March 1962
Republic of Cambodia	30 March 1962

China

The year 1961 marked the transformation of the strong friendship and good will which has built Korean and China into indestructible allies.

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party and government of China, the delegation of the Party and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Comrade Kim Il-song visited China from 10 July 1961 to 15 July 1961. During the visit, the delegation of the Party and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Com-

rade Kim Il-song and the delegates of the Chinese Communist Party and government of People's Republic of China headed by Comrade Liu Shao-ch'i, held a friendly conference to discuss problems relating to reaffirming and furthering friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between two nations and other important international problems. As a result of this conference, "Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and People's Republic of China" was concluded on 11 July 1961 at Peking. The treaty provides a step towards furthering of friendly relations between the two nations.

The treaty was the realization of the direction of the peoples of two nations to strengthen friendship built with blood between Korea and China. It was the expression of the determination of the peoples of two nations to defend the socialist victories from aggression of imperialists and to fight for the maintenance of the peace. Thus, the treaty was a great demonstration of the indestructible Korean-Chinese alliance based on the common struggle against the aggression of the American imperialists and struggle for peace and socialism. The treaty also demonstrated traditional friendship and cooperation between the peoples of two nations.

Together with the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid between Korea and the Soviet Union concluded in Moscow, the treaty between Korea and China will defend the socialist victories with iron fist, strengthen the unity of the socialist camp, and provide a pillar for the peace in Asia and the world. On the other hand, the treaty gave a shock to the American imperialists and other fanatic war believers.

On 15 July, a joint communique was issued in connection with the visit by the delegates of the Party and government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to People's Republic of China.

The delegation of the Chinese Communist Party headed by Comrade Teng Hsiao-p'ing came to our country to celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. Comrade Teng Hsiao-p'ing gave a speech at the afternoon session of 13 September, congratulating our Party Congress and delivered the congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party.

The government and the people of China continued to raise their voice by demanding the immediate withdrawal of aggressive troops of the United States from South Korea, by opposing aggressive policies of the United States which were aimed at intervention in the internal affairs of Korea under the guise of the United Nations, and by lodging a demand for the immediate dissolution of the so-called "United Nations Commission for Unification and Reconstruction of Korea." The government and the people of China extended material and spiritual support to the struggle of the Korean people for the unification of the fatherland.

From 28 February to 30 March 1961 our trade mission visited China. As a result of the friendly meeting held between the trade mission of our government and the trade mission of the Chinese government during the visit, a protocol regarding commodities exchange in 1961 was signed on 18 March 1961 at Peking. On 28 March 1961, another protocol was signed at Peking, by which it was agreed that China would contribute general equipments and supply technical aid to our country. According to the protocol, the Chinese side was to contribute to our country general equipments and technical aid needed for building of fountain pen factory, weaving factory and rubber products factory. Equipments for light industry were also to be supplied separately.

On 24 November 1961, supplemental protocol was signed upon the expiration of the validity of the protocol concerning transportation of timber over the Yalu and Tuman Rivers, which was signed in 1956.

The fourth session of the Korean-Chinese Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was held from 14 to 30 October at P'yongyang. At the meeting the problems of further developing scientific and technical cooperation between two nations were discussed. On 30 October a protocol was signed regarding the Korean-Chinese scientific and technical cooperation. According to the protocol, our country was to give to China agricultural seeds and technical source materials including materials for a plan which calls for capacity of an annual production of ten thousand tons of Vinalon synthetic fibre. Our country was to receive Chinese technical cadres and train them. China was, on the other hand, to furnish our country with

agricultural seeds and building equipment plans for textile, chemical and light industries. China was to receive our technicians for apprenticeship and/or actual training.

Cooperation in science, education, culture and arts have been increased. Pursuant to the plan for cultural exchange signed at P'yongyang on 31 March 1961, two countries sent students and research workers on a reciprocity basis, and exchanged experiences gained in activities of professors, school curriculum and other source materials. Photographs showing the achievements scored in fine arts and science were exchanged and photograph exhibitions were held to celebrate national holidays of two nations. Meetings were held to appreciate motion pictures. Other events were also held.

The brotherly Chinese people donated to the Korean people the entire collection of the Chinese creative art exhibition (17 July 1961). Among the donated items were some 330 items of priceless creative and artistic works which are considered as cultural remains of 5,000 years ago.

Mongolia

Upon the invitation of Comrade Ch'oe Yong-gon, Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Congress, Comrade Chamsuran'gin Ssambu, Chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the People's Republic of Mongolia, and the delegation visited our country from 10 May to 20 May 1961.

During the visit, Comrade Chamsuran'gin Ssambu met with Prime Minister Kim Il-song and other leaders of the Labor Party and government and reached complete agreement on the problems discussed. News was released on 20 May in connection with the visit to our country by Comrade Chamsuran'gin Ssambu.

On 19 May, the Presidium of the Supreme People's Congress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea awarded National Flag Medal First Class to Comrade Chamsuran'gin Ssambu in recognition of his great contribution to strengthening and increasing brotherly friendship and unity between the Korean people and Mongolian people.

To attend the fourteenth Congress of the Mongolian People's Revolution Party and fortieth anniversary festival of the Mongolian people's revolution, the delegation of the Party and government of our country headed by Comrade Chong Il-lyong, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and Deputy Prime Minister, visited Mongolia from 30 June to 12 July 1961.

Comrade Chong Il-lyong delivered a congratulatory speech at the rally held on 10 July at Ulan Batour to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution.

To celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party, the delegates of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party under the leadership of Comrade Nyamuin Chaguwaral, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Deputy Prime Minister, visited our country from 9 September to 20 September, and gave a congratulatory speech on 13 September.

In connection with the May Day activities, the Vice-Chairman of the P'yongyang Municipal Committee of the Korean Labor Party went to Mongolia for a friendly visit at the invitation of the First Secretary of the Ulan Bator Municipal Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolution Committee.

A series of measures were adopted to increase cooperation in the fields of science, technique, education and culture between Korea and Mongolia in 1961.

The first session of the Joint Committee for the Korean-Mongolian Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held at P'yongyang from 4 February to 10 February 1961. Pursuant to the decisions made at the Joint Com-

mittee meeting, appropriate governmental agencies of our country were to furnish corresponding governmental agencies of Mongolia with source materials on chemical and light industries and construction. Our country was to send technicians and experts to Mongolia to provide technical aids in farm management, music and arts. On the other hand, appropriate governmental agencies of Mongolia were to give to corresponding governmental agencies of our country source materials on livestock industry and agriculture. Various specimens were to be given to our country.

A plan for cultural cooperation for the year 1961 between two nations was signed on 16 February at P'yongyang.

A Korean-Mongolian Friendship Week was held from 8 July to 14 July 1961 to commemorate the fortieth anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution. On 7 July, the Korean-Mongolian Friendship Association was founded. In pursuance of the Cabinet Decision No. 41, a protocol was signed on 8 July transferring to the Mongolian side a seven-year school that our country built for the Mongolian-Korean Friendship Agricultural Cooperative without compensation.

Vietnam

In response to the letter dated 3 January 1961 from Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of Democratic Republic of Vietnam regarding the Laotian situation, Prime Minister Kim Il-song sent a reply, in which he stressed that the American imperialists and their satellite nations should withdraw their military personnel and arms from Laos. He expressed the positive support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for the standing of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam that a meeting of the participant nations of the 1954 Geneva Conference should be immediately called for; that activities of the International Supervision and Control Commission of Laos should be resumed; and that the Commission must study the effective measures for the restoration of the peace in Laos by helping the legal government of Prime Minister Phouma.

On 3 June 1961, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of our country issued a statement (see reference materials) denouncing the aggressive acts of the American imperialists in South Vietnam. The statement supported a just demand of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to stop the new military intervention of the American imperialists. The statement expressed the firm solidarity of the Korean people toward the struggle of the Vietnamese people for the peaceful unification of their country.

On 16 December Chairman Ch'oe Yong-gon of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Assembly dispatched a letter in reply to the appeal that the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sent out to legislative bodies of all the nations of the world on 27 October 1961, regarding the grave situation existing in South Vietnam as a result of the military scheme launched by the American imperialists. On 5 December, Pak Song-ch'ol, Minister of Foreign Affairs, sent a memorandum in answer to the memorandum that Ung Van Khiem, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, on 30 October.

A delegation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Prime minister Pham Van Dong came to our country for a friendly visit from 16 June to 22 June 1961. They visited at the invitation of the government of the Republic.

During their stay, meetings were held between the delegates of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and of the government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. At the meetings, both sides took up issues of mutual interest and saw a complete accord. A joint communique was signed on 21 June 1961 (see reference material). Prime Minister Pham Van Dong presented a rare animal to Prime Minister Kim Il-song. (A ceremony was held on 24 September to deliver the animal.)

To celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party, a delegation of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party with Comrade Nguyen Chi Than, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, as the chief delegate, came to our country. The delegation stayed in our country from 8 September to 27 September 1961.

Comrade Nguyen Chi Thanh delivered a message from the Central Committee of the Vietnam Lao Dong Party, and gave a congratulatory speech.

The Central Committee of the Fatherland Front of Vietnam released a statement welcoming the statement of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front of the Unification of the Fatherland dated 18 January 1961. The statement which was made public suggested that after making initial contact between representatives of South and North Korea, economic and cultural exchange and exchange of correspondence and persons might become feasible.

In 1961 cooperation in economic and cultural fields between Korea and Vietnam was greatly expanded. From 11 November to 18 November, the government trade mission of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visited Korea and a protocol for commodities exchange and payment for 1962 was signed on 16 November by the Vietnamese trade mission and our trade mission.

On 28 February a protocol regarding scientific and technical cooperation in 1961 between the two nations was signed. According to the protocol, our country was to send industrial and agricultural experts to Democratic Vietnam and to train Vietnamese irrigation technicians. Vietnam was to assist ours in the fields of agriculture and handicraft industry. On 15 April, a cultural cooperation plan for 1961 between Korea and Vietnam was signed at Hanoi. A delegation of educators visited Korea from 27 October to 25 November, and delegation of stage act trainees likewise came to our country on 17 November 1961.

Poland

To celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party, Loman Chamburopssukki, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party and secretary of the Central Committee led the delegates of the Party to our country. Their visit to our country lasted from 9 September to 23 September 1961. On 13

September, Loman Chamburopssukki gave a congratulatory speech at the Party congress.

The economic mission of our government headed by Comrade Chong Sun-t'aek, Deputy Prime Minister, made a visit to Poland from 7 June to 21 July 1961. The meeting between the economic mission of our government and the representatives of the Polish government brought about the conclusion of an agreement regarding reciprocal trade of commodities and payment for the 1962-65 period between the two nations, and agreement regarding the contribution of plant equipment by Poland to Korea for the 1962-1965 period. The agreements were signed on 29 June 1961. Pursuant to the terms of the agreements, exchange of commodities increased remarkably. Korea was to export to Poland magnesium clinkers, black lead, talcum powder, non-ferrous metals, concentrate molybdenum, various machineries and other commodities, while importing from Poland various machineries and equipment, mining equipment, dyestuffs, rings tires, various chemical products and other commodities. Poland was to supply equipment for zinc mill, sulphur mill, glass plant, rolling glass plant, zinc smelting mill, alcohol plant, lemon acid mill, electric lamps factory, medical tools factory and bakery.

As for current year, an agreement regarding exchange of commodities and payment for 1961 (on 2 March at Warsaw) and protocol for exchange of commodities and payment for 1962 (on 7 December at P'yongyang) were signed. Also, on 7 December a protocol regarding general terms for supply of commodities was signed between trade agencies of two nations. Still another protocol concerning general terms for organizational and other technical services between trade agencies of two nations was signed on 7 December.

From 17 July to 27 July 1961, the third session of the Korean-Polish Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was held at Warsaw. The outcome of the meeting was an agreement whereby Korea was to furnish Poland with reference materials on the chemical industry, hydro-electricity development and heavy industry, and Poland was to give reference materials on forestry, shipping, health and coal mining industry.

During 1961 the relationship between the two countries in science, education, culture and arts was further expanded.

At Warsaw, an agreement on exchange of news materials and mutual aid was signed by the representatives of the Korean Central Press and Ppappu Press on 27 February 1961.

A plan for a cultural exchange in 1961 was also signed on 2 May 1961, at Warsaw. A delegation of educators of Poland (from 10 May to 27 May), Polish cultural mission (from 2 June to 14 June), and Polish technician mission (arrived on 17 October) made visits to our country.

The P'yongyang (loading capacity of 100,000 tons) which was named by the Polish people to commemorate the fifteenth anniversary of the 15 August Liberation Day, anchored at the Namp'o harbor. The Korean people gave enthusiastic welcome. The P'yongyang will serve regular service between ports of two nations according to the agreement concluded in April 1959, and thus playing the role of deepening friendship and expanding trade.

Czechoslovakia

A delegation of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party visited our country from 9 September to 23 September 1961 to attend the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. Chief delegate Bruno Kohler spoke at the session held on 13 September 1961.

On 25 November President Ch'oe Won-t'aek of the Supreme People's Congress of our country sent a letter in reply to the letter that Zdenek Fierlinger, President of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia concerning the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany. In the letter, President Ch'oe Won-t'aek pointed out that the Supreme People's Congress of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had supported

and would continuously support in the future the proposal of the government of the Soviet Union and the Democratic Republic of Germany on transforming Berlin into an unarmed free city pursuant to the terms of a peace treaty to be concluded. In the letter, it was also stressed that the Supreme People's Assembly would support sincere efforts and firm standing of the member nations of the Warsaw Pact including the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia with regard to changing Berlin into a free city.

Upon the invitation of the Czechoslovakian government, our government delegation with Comrade Yi Chu-yon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, as its chief delegate, visited Czechoslovakia from 13 July to 18 July. During the visit, a meeting was held at Prague between the delegates of both governments. At the meeting an agreement was reached regarding economic cooperation in mining copper in our country and problem of its disposal for the 1961-1963 period. At the same time, they discussed the possibility of long range cooperation in the future. As a result of the meeting, a protocol on economic cooperation in copper mining and problem of its disposal between two nations was signed. On 5 April, a protocol regarding commodities of exchange and payment in 1961 between two nations was signed at Prague. Also signed were other related papers.

Pursuant to the documents, our country was to supply Czechoslovakia with non-ferrous metals, machine tools, implements, steel materials, canned foods, tobacco and other commodities. Czechoslovakia was to furnish our country with equipments for hydroelectric power plants, chemical products and other commodities.

A plan for scientific and cultural exchange between Korea and Czechoslovakia was signed on 6 March at Prague.

At the sixth session of the Korean-Czechoslovakian Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation, a protocol was signed on 10 July at Prague, according to which both sides agreed to exchange initially experiences in machine building industry, metal industry, synthetic fibre production and other fields.

Prior to this, a plan for scientific cooperation between science academies of two countries was signed on 5 July.

Hungary

To congratulate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party, a delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party led by Shyomaji Mikkullshwi, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and President of the Presidium of the Hungarian National Trade Union, visited our country from 9 September to 20 September 1961. The chief delegate spoke at the 13 September session.

A delegation of the Hungarian National Assembly led by Vice-Chairman Pashwi Isut'ubanne, visited our country from 20 October to 25 October at the invitation of the President Ch'oe Won-t'aek of the Supreme People's Congress.

During the visit the delegates inspected factory enterprises and agricultural cooperatives. The visit helped deepen friendly relationship existing between the peoples of Korean and Hungary.

A protocol relative to commodities exchange and payment in 1961 was concluded between the two governments on 27 February 1961 at Budapest. According to the protocol, Korea was to send to Hungary copper, zinc, lead, carbide, other non-ferrous metals and chemical products, while Hungary was to supply Korea with equipments for wire rope production, machineries, vacuum valves, machine tool parts, aluminum and other commodities.

On 8 April a plan for cultural exchange for 1961 between two nations was signed at P'yongyang. Pursuant to the plan, scientific organizations of two nations were to exchange plans for scientific cooperation.

The plan also provides exchange between the two nations on reference materials on education, educational mission, cadres of culture, arts and publications, and reference materials thereof.

On 14 January 1961, a communique was issued at Budapest in connection with the third session of the Korean-Hungarian Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation. On 20 June 1961 a plan for scientific cooperation between two nations in 1961-1962 was signed at Budapest. On 13 July 1961 a supplementary protocol to the agreement on broadcasting was concluded at Budapest between the Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea on the Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee of Hungary.

On the basis of the above-mentioned protocols and plans, economic, scientific, cultural, art and educational exchanges, and exchange of missions were materialized and various events and meetings were widely held.

Rumania

To celebrate the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party, a Rumanian delegation under the leadership of Chno Ssuttoikka, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, came to our country for a visit. The visit lasted from 9 September to 20 September. At the 13 September session, the chief delegate delivered a congratulatory speech.

An agreement regarding commodities exchange and payment in 1961 was signed by the governments of two nations on 24 January 1961 at Bucharest. According to the agreement, our country was to send to Rumania copper, steel of special quality, rolling steel materials, and other commodities, while getting from Rumania equipments and giner-grater factory plan, bearing paraffine and petroleum pitch.

A Korean-Rumanian cultural exchange plan for 1961 was signed on 4 April at P'yongyang. Pursuant to the plan, materials concerning accomplishments and experiences in science was to be exchanged upon demand by either country. A plan for cooperation in radio broadcasting was agreed upon between broadcasting commissions of Korea and Rumania on 12 January.

The Fourth Session of the Korean-Rumania Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held from 13 June to 14 June at Bucharest. The committee examined the possibility of continuous expansion of cooperation and decided scientific and cultural aid on a reciprocal basis. Pursuant to the protocol agreed upon at the meeting, our country was to supply Rumania with reference materials on chemistry, medical plants, industrial products and other reference materials. Rumania was to send to our country reference materials on forestry, agriculture and chemistry.

Bulgaria

A delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party headed by Kerugi Chankov, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Minister of the Interior, came to our country to attend the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. The chief delegate spoke at the 13 September session.

On 8 February, an agreement on commodities exchange and payment in 1961 was reached at Sofia between the representatives of Korea and Bulgaria. According to the agreement, our country was to supply Bulgaria with high speed steel, canned fish, cement and other commodities. Bulgaria was to send to our country tobacco, rubber, industry products and other articles.

A cultural exchange plan for 1961 was signed on March at P'yongyang. An agreement concerning scientific cooperation between Science Academy of our country and Science Academy of Bulgaria was concluded on 28 September at P'yongyang. The agreement was based on the agreement previously entered into between two governments on 25 July 1955. The new agreement would be in force for five years.

The fourth session of the Korean Bulgarian Committee on Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held from 7 August to 11 August at Sofia and a protocol was signed.

Albania

A delegation of our country led by Comrade Pak Kum-ch'ol, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and Vice Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, made a visit to Albania to attend the Fourth Congress of the Albanian Workers Party which was held from 13 February to 20 February. Comrade Pak Kum-ch'ol spoke at the afternoon session of 27 February.

A delegation of the Albanian Workers Party came to our country to participate in the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers Party. Manushwi Mip'ut'iu, member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Albanian Workers Party, First Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Culture, led the delegation of the Albanian Workers Party. They stayed in our country from 9 September to 26 September. Manushwi Mip'ut'iu gave a congratulatory speech at the 13 September session.

The Albanian government economic mission led by Deputy Prime Minister Abdyl Kell'li visited Korea from 27 April to 3 May. During their visit, a conference with our government economic mission was held. At the conference an accord was reached over issued concerning further development of brotherly relationship of friendly cooperation between the peoples of two nations. A communique was issued to this effect on 30 April.

As a result of the conference, a treaty of trade and navigation, agreement on commodities exchange and payment during 1961-1965, and protocol regarding commodities exchange and payment in 1961 were concluded.

According to the agreement and protocol, our country was to send to Albania various tools, products of ferrous industry, chemical products and other articles. Albania was to send to Korea pitch and chrome ores.

Exchanges over a wide range of subjects including arts, culture, publications, broadcasting and motion picture were undertaken in 1961 pursuant to a plan for cultural cooperation in 1961 signed on 20 March at Tirana.

The Democratic Republic of Germany

A delegation of the Party and government led by Pak Kum-ch'ol, member of the Politburo and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Party, visited Democratic Germany to celebrate the twelveth anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Germany. The delegation stayed in Germany from 4 October to 12 October 1961. The delegation attended the celebration rally and inspected a number of factory enterprises and farms.

Friendly relations between the peoples of two countries based on the international proletariat movement was strengthened by meeting workers of Germany.

From 26 July to 5 August, a delegation of our people under the leadership of Vice-Minister of Elementary Education Cho Song-gu went to Democratic Germany for a visit.

A delegation of the German Socialist Unity Party came to our country to attend the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. The delegation was led by Alp'uredu K'urella, candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Secretary to the Central Committee. Their visit lasted from 9 September to 20 September. Alp'uredu K'urella spoke at the 12 September session of the Party Congress.

On 29 March, a protocol regarding commodities exchange and payment in 1961 was concluded between the two countries in Berlin. According to the protocol, our country was to send to Germany magnesium K'urink'a, non-ferrous metals, chemical products, ginseng and other commodities, while Germany was to ship textile equipments, ship diesel engines, fishery equipments, machineries, materials for film, chemical products and other articles.

A treaty of trade and navigation was concluded between two countries on 29 December at P'yongyang. The treaty would play the role of strengthening trade and economic relations of the two nations.

A cultural exchange plan for 1961 between Korea and Germany was concluded on 5 May at Berlin. Consequently, cooperation in the fields of science, education, culture and arts between the two countries was increased in 1961.

From 2 November to 12 November, the fifth session of the Korean-German Joint Committee of Technical Cooperation was held at Berlin and a number of decisions were made to mutual satisfaction. According to the decisions, Korea was to send to Germany reference materials on veterinary science, metal industry and chemical industry, and to receive apprentices. Germany was to give to our country reference materials on chemical industry and machine building industry, and to receive apprentices of chemical industry. The decisions also provided for the continuation of exchange between Ministries of Agriculture of both nations and the establishment of professional contact between metal research centers of both nations.

The Korean people have been positively supporting the brotherly German people in their struggle for the speedy conclusion of a peace treaty and peaceful solution to the West Berlin problem. On the occasion of the twelfth anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Germany, the mass rallies supporting the struggle of the German people for the conclusion of a peace treaty, were held at P'yongyang and elsewhere on 6 October. On 13 October, the P'yongyang Workers conference was held to support with enthusiasm the decision of the International Trade Union demanding the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany.

Cuba

On 19 April 1961, our government issued a statement which sharply denounced the gangster-like military invasion of Cuba by the American imperialists and extended all-out support to the struggle of the Cuban people.

The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea handed over to our Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Cuba a reply memorandum to the memorandum of the Cuban government dated 9 October, concerning the criminal activities of the American imperialists to reinvade Cuba. In the reply memo, which was dated 12 December, our government stated that the

activities of the American imperialists that had been planned publicly for the purpose of launching a new military invasion of Cuba, constituted not only a threat to the people of Cuba but also naked provocation against the peace-loving people of the world.

The reply memorandum stressed that active support and cheers would be continuously extended to the Cuban people in their just struggle for the national independence and peace.

Upon the invitation of the revolutionary government of the Cuban Republic, a delegation of our government led by Deputy Prime Minister Yi Chu-yon visited Cuba from 20 July to 12 August. During the visit, conferences were held between the delegates of two countries and saw a complete agreement on a number of problems both countries were interested in. A joint communique was issued on 11 August at Havana.

To celebrate the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party, a delegation of the United Revolutionary Organization of Cuba stayed in our country from 7 September to 23 September. The delegation was headed by Augustus Martines Sanchez, member of the Central Committee of the United Revolutionary Organization of Cuba and Minister of Labor. Sanchez gave a speech at the 13 September session.

Our first Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary to Cuba Comrade Hong Tong-ch'ol presented the credential to the President of Cuba on 19 April.

An agreement on communications was concluded between our country and Cuba on 11 August at Havana. Members of trade mission of our government left for Cuba to sign a protocol regarding commodities exchange and payment in 1962.

The president of the Korean Central Press visited Cuba at the invitation of president of Prensa Latina of Cuba. An agreement on exchange of news between the Korean Central Press and Prensa Latina of Cuba was concluded on 28 March at Havana.

A delegation of our trade union and delegates attended the May Day Festivals, the "26 July" Commemora-

tion and the sixth congress of All Cuba Revolutionary Workers Federation. Our delegation also visited Cuba to attend the ceremony commemorating the third anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution.

A Cuban ballet team with fifty-three members came to our country and stayed from 3 March to 8 March. The team gave performances for about one week at P'yongyang and other leading cities.

A Revolutionary Television Broadcasting delegation of the Cuban Republic visited our country at the invitation of the Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea. An agreement was made on 20 March between Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea and the revolutionary Television station of the Cuban Republic regarding cooperation in television and broadcasting fields.

In addition to the delegation of labor union of revolutionary Cuba who participated in the May Day activities held in our country, the Cuban trade mission, delegation of trade experts, correspondents, youth tour group and apprentices came to our country.

Guinea

From 7 June to 14 June 1961, a delegation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made a friendly visit to Guinea. While in Guinea, the delegation had friendly talks with President Sekou and Chairman of the National Assembly. During their talks, it became clear that the people as well as the government of Guinea sympathized with the Korean people and supported the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful unification of the fatherland. The position was reaffirmed of the Guinean government that the unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people based on democratic principles.

As a result of the meetings held during the visit, an agreement on cultural cooperation between our country

and the Republic of Guinea, agreement to cooperate in the field of broadcasting, and agreement between the Korean Central Press and the Guinean Press on cooperation were concluded at Conakry. An agreement of trade and payment was concluded on June and the agreement was to be in force for three years.

Pursuant to the terms of the agreement on trade and payment, our country was to export to Guinea cement, canned fish and fruits, and textile. Our country was to import coffee, oil, spices, iron ore, coconut and pineapple from Guinea.

According to the agreement on the Guinean-Korean Cultural Cooperation in 1961, delegations of scientists, educators, writers, artists, youth students and other cultural delegations were exchanged. Also, there was to be cooperation in motion picture and exchange of motion picture films.

As a diplomatic mission was exchanged for the first time in 1961 between Korea and Guinea, friendly cooperation between the peoples of two nations was expanded. From 2 May to 24 May, a delegation of the Guinean labor union visited our country.

Mali

A delegation of the government of the Democratic Republic of Korea visited Mali from 28 June to 5 July 1961, and had a friendly talks with President Modibu Keita. At the talks, President Modibu Keita expressed determination of the government and people of Mali to unconditionally support all activities of the Korean people to gain the national independence and to restore their territory.

While our delegation was staying in Mali, conferences were held between the delegates of two governments. As a result of the conferences, an agreement on trade and payment based on equal and most-favored-nation principles, and agreement regarding cultural cooperation were concluded on 4 July.

A delegation of the Mali government led by Madeira Keita, Minister of Finance and Minister of Public Information, came to our country at the invitation of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. They stayed in our country from 23 September to 30 September. In a joint communique issued by the delegations of Korea and Mali on 30 September at P'yongyang, both delegations expressed their firm determination to strengthen friendship and cooperation between two nations in their common struggle against Imperialism and colonialism. The joint communique also stated that the delegations agreed on a need for extending mutual aid. The Mali side strongly supported the standing of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that foreign troops should withdraw from South Korea and unification of Korea should be realized by the Korean people without interference by foreign powers.

In 1961 Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary was exchanged for the first time between the two countries. At the end of May a delegation of the Mali labor union visited our country.

India.

A trade and good will mission of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea headed by Yi Chu-yong, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, visited India from 18 May to 2 June 1961. During their stay in India, the delegation made calls on Prime Minister Nehru and other leading persons. A trade agreement was made during the visit between two nations and agreement was reached to set up trade mission on a reciprocal basis.

On 20 December 1961, the spokesman of Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea issued a statement, supporting drastic measures adopted by the Indian government to liberate Goa, Damao and Diu, all integral parts of the Indian territory, from the Portuguese colonial yoke. The statement emphasized that Goa should be returned to India unconditionally.

Indonesia

A trade and good will mission of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Yi Chu-yon, Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade, visited Indonesia from 4 June to 17 June 1961.

During the visit, the delegation had numerous conferences with Acting President and First Minister Chuanda and other leading government members. During the conferences, they reached an understanding that there was a need for developing trade and friendly relationship to the best interest of their nations. They also agreed to exchange legation at consul-general level.

Upon the invitation of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to the People's Republic of China visited our country from 16 May to 24 May. His visit contributed to the strengthening of friendship between the peoples of the two countries.

A delegation of the Indonesia Communist Party came to our country to celebrate the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party, (11 September to 3 October). The chief delegate P'erisu P'arudede delivered a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party at the 15 September session.

A delegation of the Indonesian Friendship (Association) visited our country at the invitation of the Korean-Indonesian Friendship Association. Their visit lasted from 1 August to 19 August. On 19 August, a cultural exchange plan for 1961-1965 between Friendship Associations of Korea and Indonesia was concluded.

From 21 February to 22 March, a delegation of Indonesian painters made a friendly visit to Korea at the invitation of the Korean-Indonesian Friendship Association and Central Committee of the Korean Painters Federation. During the visit, an Indonesian painting exhibition was held in P'yongyang.

An Indonesian artist troupe provided performances in P'yongyang and Hamhung. They stayed in Korea from 27

October to 8 November, and came at the invitation of External Friendship and Cultural Exchange Association.

The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross sent 50,000 rupi as a contribution to the flooded areas of Indonesia.

Burma

Upon the invitation of the Burmese Federal government, a delegation of trade and good will mission of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited Burma during 3 to 18 May 1961. Our delegates had conferences with leaders of the Federation of Burma and made contacts with both governmental and non-governmental business organizations. As a result to the conference and contacts, the Federation of Burma was to import machineries, bodies and equipments, cement, construction materials, chemical products, dried fish, textile and other products from our country. Our country was to import from Burma cotton, rubber, timber, rice and minerals. They agreed to set up legations at consul-general level in the capitals of both nations when it was possible for both nations to do so. They also agreed to exchange cultural missions, artist troupes, correspondent delegation and athlete teams according to the convenience of both countries.

In a communique issued on 16 May at Rangoon regarding the conferences held between the delegates of Burma and Korea, the Burmese side expressed its support of the Koreans in their struggle for the unification of their country by themselves pursuant to democratic principles without interference by foreign powers. Our side showed firm solidarity towards the Burmese people in their efforts to develop national economy and to consolidate national independence.

A trade and good will mission of the Federal government of Burma came to our country at the invitation of Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Trade Yi Chu-yon.

The visit lasted from 23 January to 26 January. During the visit, the mission was received by Prime Minister Kim Il-song. The outcome of the conferences the mission had during the visit to Korea was the conclusion of a trade agreement between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Federation of Burma. With regard to the conferences the mission had had, a joint communique was issued on 26 January at P'yongyang.

A delegation of the Federal government of Buram visited our country from 15 October to 23 October at the invitation of President Ch'oe Won-t'aek of the Supreme People's Congress. The Burmese delegation was headed by Vice-Chairman T'ak'in San'oe of the Lower Chamber.

From 19 September to 24 September, the Burmese volley-ball team visited our country and had friendly games.

The United Arab Republic

A government mission of the Democratic Republic of Korea stayed in the United Arab Republic from 22 July to 1 August 1961 at the invitation of the government of the United Arab Republic.

During the stay, the delegation called on President Nasser. President Nasser asked the delegation to relay his best wishes to Prime Minister Kim Il-song and the Korean people. He expressed gratitude in behalf of the government as well as the people of the United Arab Republic for the support our government and people extended to the Egyptian people at the time when they were fighting against the invasion of the Suez canal by the British and French Imperialists.

During the visit, the mission reached an agreement with the government of the United Arab Republic to establish consular relationship. The agreement was made through correspondence dated 31 July. They also agreed to accelerate cultural exchange. According to the agreement, our Consul-general began his works from 27 November.

Iraq

A government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visited the Republic of Iraq from 5 July to 28 July, 1961 to attend the third anniversary of the Iraqi revolution. During the visit, our delegation had friendly conferences with Premier Kassim and discussed various problems in connection with the friendly ties between the peoples of the two countries in their common struggle against imperialists and for freedom and independence, and problems related to the strengthening of friendly relationship. On 26 July a cultural exchange plan for 1961-1962 was signed.

To participate in the events commemorating the sixteenth anniversary of the 15 August Liberation Day, the Envoy Extraordinary and Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Iraq to the People's Republic of China came to our country representing the Iraqi government. The Iraqi Ambassador stayed in Korea from 11 August to 19 August 1961. During his stay, he was received by Prime Minister Kim Il-song.

Japan

In reply to the questions submitted by Director Hadanaka of the Japan-Korea Society with regard to the "Korean-Japanese talks," Prime Minister Kim Il-song sent the following telegram:

"As for the 'Korean-Japanese talks' as seen from our basic viewpoint, we disapprove of them as we have made it clear a number of times over. The 'Korean-Japanese talks' will encroach upon interests of both the Korean and Japanese peoples" and it is nothing more than "a part of treacherous scheme to form a 'Northeast Asia Treaty Organization,' an aggressive military block." "The 'Korean-Japanese talks' are a plot aimed at making the division of Korea permanent and keeping the South Koreans under colonial enslavement."

Mentioning our policy towards Japan in the telegram, the Prime Minister again made it clear that "we are always endeavoring to develop friendly relationships with neighbor nations." But, "the Japanese government still regards our government with hostility," it was pointed out in the telegram. Our government would, however, "firmly support the Japanese people in their struggle against the aggressive policies of the American imperialists and rearmament of the Japanese imperialists." Our government would also extend "a strong support to the struggle of the Japanese people for national independence and neutralism."

Our various social organizations sent out telegrams expressing our strong ties with just struggles launched by the following organizations:

People's assembly demanding discontinuation of the "Korean-Japanese talks;" mass rally opposing two bills pending on defense and stopping nuclear armament of Japan and the Korean-Japanese "military pact;" mass rally demanding "the withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea;" the third Japanese youth student peace festival; the seventh Japanese mothers meeting; rally to halt the revision of the "Japan-United State Mutual Security Act;" people's assembly for the maintenance of peace and democracy; and people's rally to destroy the "Korean-Japanese talks."

From 9 September to 20 September, a delegation of the Japanese Communist Party led by Miyamoto Kenji, member of the Executive Committee of the Central Committee and Secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party, stayed in our country to attend the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party. Miyamoto Kenji delivered a congratulatory speech at the 13 September session.

A delegation of the Japan-Soviet Union Society visited our country at the invitation of External Friendship and Cultural Exchange Association. The delegation was headed by Mitsumoto Shichiro, Director of the Japan-Soviet Union Society, and stayed in Korea from 27 January to 1 February.

Laos

In his reply of 21 January to the letter that Prime Minister Pham Van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam sent on 3 January, concerning the Laotian situation, Prime Minister Kim Il-song expressed firm support to the people of Laos in their struggle for national independence and freedom. The Prime Minister also emphasized that the American imperialists and their follower nations should immediately stop the aggressive acts against the Laotian people and should pull out their military personnel and arms.

At the same time, the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea supported the standing of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam that a conference of the 1954 Geneva Conference participant nations should be immediately called for; the International Supervision and Control Commission should resume its activities; and the Commission should study effective measures to restore the peace in Laos by cooperating with the legal government of Prince Phouma.

On 14 March 1961 citizens of P'yongyang held a mass rally celebrating "the unity between the Laotian people struggling for peace, neutralism and national unification, and the people of Asia and Africa Day." Such mass rallies were widely held at all factory enterprises throughout the country.

Algeria

In his telegram sent on 4 September in connection with new appointment of the Premier of the Provisional government of the Algerian Republic, and telegram sent on 18 September on the occasion of the third anniversary of the founding of the Provisional government of the Algerian Republic, Prime Minister Kim Il-song expressed that he had followed with special attention the heroic struggle of the Algerian people against the French imperialists and showed firm solidarity toward the just struggle of the Algerian people.

From 9 September to 20 September a delegation of the Algerian Communist Party visited our country to attend the fourth congress of the Korean Labor Party. The delegation was headed by Larubi Buhalli, First Secretary of the Central Committee, who spoke at the 15 September session.

On the occasion of the "week for immediate withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and for international solidarity with the people and students of Korea who are struggling for the peaceful unification of the fatherland," the Executive Committee of the Algerian Muslim Student Federation sent a letter to the Korean Student Committee, pointing out the strong and militant ties between students of the two nations.

The Congo

On 15 February Prime Minister Kim Il-song sent a telegram of condolence to Acting Premier Anttuwan Kijengga of the Republic of Congo concerning the murder of Premier Lumumba by Belgian colonialists and their puppets under the American imperialist instigation.

On the same day the government of our country issued a statement in that connection and accused the barbarous crime of the imperialist murderers led by the ringleader American imperialists (see reference material).

Prime Minister Kim Il-song sent a telegram on 21 February to Acting Premier Anttuwan Kijengga of the Republic of Congo in connection with the decision of the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to recognize the Kijengga government as the only legal government of the Republic of Congo.

- Other New Independent African Nations -

From 14 to 22 June 1961 our government delegation visited Ghana and had meeting with President Nkrumah and other leading member of the government. At the meetings

it was pointed out to mutual satisfaction that friendly ties between the two nations was becoming tighter day by day in their common struggle against imperialism and colonialism. Various problems regarding the furtherance of friendly relationships between the two countries were discussed in detail.

Our government delegation visited Morocco at the invitation of the government of Morocco from 6 July to 17 July 1961. During the visit the delegation called on the King and other important members of the government, and exchanged friendly talks.

At the meetings, opinions on the problems of mutual interests were exchanged. Both sides agreed to establish relationships in political, economic, and cultural fields between the two countries.

In 1961 a delegation or delegates from several African nations came to our country and thus contributing to the furtherance of friendship and cooperation.

The Togo youth workers delegation (2 May - 24 May) and Cameroon Heroine Marijadu, the Secretary of the Tea Plantation Labor Union of Kenya and other delegates visited our country.

On the other hand, our delegations attended such meetings as the Director's meetings of the Asia-Africa Unity Association and the Asia-Africa Women's Conference, and made contacts with delegations from other lands. The participants of the meetings expressed firm solidarity toward the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful unification of the fatherland and showed their strong opposition to imperialism and colonialism.

The Central Committee of our Red Cross sent a contribution in the sum of 2,000 British pounds to the Lesser Mali government in connection with disastrous flood occurred in that country.

From 25 March to 12 April, a delegation of the Korean Labor Party attended the eighteenth congress of the Austrian Communist Party.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

The Korean Labor Party

The predecessor of the Korean Labor Party is the Korean Communist Party. The Korean Communist Party was founded on 10 October 1945 as a Marxist-Leninist Party with a hard core member of Communists who had been trained through the armed struggle against Japan under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song.

In order to meet the demand arising from the development of the objective revolution, the Korean Communist Party grew into the Labor Party.

The Korean Labor Party represents interests of the Korean people as the vanguard and organized forces of our working class and all working people.

The Korean Labor Party is composed of progressive fighters who are protecting interests of the masses of the working class, selected from among workers, peasants and intellectuals.

The Korean Labor Party regards Marxism-Leninism as the leading guide for its activities and adopts with creativity its general principles suitable to the carrying out of the Korean revolution. While rejecting all forms of revisionism and dogmatism, the Korean Labor Party defends the integrity of Marxism and Leninism in the labor movement and international Communism, and struggles for the realization of the Korean revolutionary tasks.

The Korean Labor Party is the direct successor to the glorious revolutionary tradition established in the course of the armed struggle against Japan.

The present objects of the Korean Labor Party are to ensure the complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and to carry out democratic revolutionary tasks that are both anti-imperialism and anti-feudalism. The ultimate objective, however, lies in the construction of the Communist society.

By uniting the wide masses of North and South Korea around itself and strengthening the united front with patriotic democratic forces of all levels of Korea with workers-peasants union as the foundation, the Korean Labor Party is fighting to liberate the southern half of the republic from the bastion of the American imperialist aggressors and the reactionary regime of their puppets. The Korean Labor Party is struggling to achieve the complete unification of the fatherland on the basis of democratic principle.

The number of the Party members is as follows: 1,311,563 members, of which regular Party members are 1,166,359 and candidate-members 145,204, as of 1 August 1961.

Members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party (elected at the first meeting of the fourth Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party held on 18 September 1961) are as follows:

Kim Il-song; Ch'oe Yong-gon; Kim Il; Pak Kum-ch'ol; Kim Ch'ang-man; Yi Hyo-sun; Pak Chong-ae; Kim Kwang-hyop; Chong Il-lyong; Nam Il; and Yi Chong-ok.

Candidate members of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party are as follows:

Kim Ik-son; Yi Chu-yon; Ha Yang-ch'on; Han Sang-du; and Hyon Mu-gwang.

Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Central Committee of the Party are as follows:

Chairman: Kim Il-song

Vice-Chairmen: Ch'oe Yong-gon; Kim Il; Pak Kum-ch'ol; Kim Ch'ang-man; Yi Hyo-sun; Kim Kwang-hyop.

Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Control Committee of the Central Committee of the Party are as follows:

Chairman: Kim Ik-son

Vice-Chairmen: Hwang Won-bo; Kim Ch'ang-dok; and Pak Ch'un-hyok.

The Central Inspection Committee of the Party:

Chairman: Kim Yo-jung

Vice-Chairmen: Kim Kye-rim; Yi Hyo-ch'ol.

Important Works of 1961

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party (11-18 September 1961). The congress was held amidst a situation in which the whole nation was boiling with creative zeal and absolute trust and expectation of the people towards the Party. The congress took place at the serious moment when our brothers were engaged in a difficult fight against the diabolical enemies in the southern half of the republic.

A total of 1,157 delegates with the right to vote (out of 1,160 delegates, three were absent due to illness and business reasons), and seventy-three delegates with the right to speak attended the congress. In addition, a number of cadres of the Party, governmental organs, workers organizations and economic agencies, and cadres of science, education, health, culture, and arts attended the congress as audience.

Also present at the congress were comrades of socialist nations including the Soviet Union and China, thirty-two brotherly Communist Parties and Labor Parties from Asia to Europe and the American continent, the delegation from the editorial board of Problems of Peace and

Socialism, and the delegation of the Korean residents in Japan.

The delegates participating in the congress were revolutionaries who have been fighting a long time for freedom and independence of the fatherland; cadres of the Party and governmental organs centered around the working class that had been trained and raised up in the socialist construction; industrial innovators of every field of people's economy; and hard core Party members who are engaged in activities in the domain of social life.

The following agenda was adopted at the congress:

1. Summing up of works of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party; Reporter: Comrade Kim Il-song, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party;
2. Summing up of the works of the Central Inspection Committee of the Korean Labor Party; Reporter: Comrade Kim Kye-rim, Vice-Chairman of the Central Inspection Committee of the Korean Labor Party;
3. On the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) for the development of people's economy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; Reporter: Comrade Kim Il, First Deputy Prime Minister of the cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea;
4. Election of Central leading organs of the Korean Labor Party.

In his report of the summing up of the works of the Central Committee of the Party given at the first day session, Comrade Kim Il-song spoke about the victories our Party achieved in the socialist revolution and socialist construction by overcoming hardships and obstacles, and vigorous Jh'ollima movement which was the product of accurate leadership of the Party. He also talked about the power of our Party which was the result of the unified efforts of the people in the course of struggling against both domestic and foreign enemies and accelerating the socialist construction. He then showed the glorious prospect of the Seven-Year Plan that

paved the decisive path in achieving the socialist construction and great task of the peaceful unification of the fatherland.

A number of the delegates debated the report of Comrade Kim Il-song on the summing up of the works of the Central Committee. The delegates of fraternal parties attending the congress gave enthusiastic speeches.

The delegates participated in the debate expressed firm determination and belief in further accelerating the socialist construction in our country, strengthening our Party and fulfilling the Seven-Year People's Economic Plan, while at the same time stressing wise leadership of the Party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, which has always led our people to victory without trembling under all circumstances. The delegates also praised correctness and indomitable vitality of our Party policies, application of the true principles of Marxism-Leninism to the Korean revolution, and our Party's defense of Marxism-Leninism.

Following the debate of the agenda, the congress adopted historical decisions on "the summing up of the works of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party," "Controlling figures [statistics?] of the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) for the development of people's economy in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and "the peaceful unification of the fatherland," which was the declaration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party.

At the congress, members as well as candidate members of the Central Committee of the Party and members of the Central Inspection Committee of the Party were elected.

Elections for members and candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party, chairman and vice-chairmen of the Central Committee of the Party, were held at the first meeting of the Fourth session of the Central Committee of the Party which was held on 18 September 1961.

After successfully fulfilling assigned duties, the Fourth Congress of our Party, which was the assembly

of victors and of unity, was adjourned on 13 September with the closing speech by Chairman Kim Il-song of the Central Committee of the Party.

The congress demonstrated the great victory scored by the Korean people under the leadership of the Party and displayed the great unity between the Party and people.

The grand platform for the socialist construction and achievement of the peaceful unification of the fatherland as proposed at the congress provided impetus to the entire Party members and people for a new victory.

The March Plenary Session (held from 20 March to 22 March 1961); At the meeting, the following problems were discussed:

1. The call for the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party;

2. The situation of implementing the decision of the June 1958 Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party on "improving and strengthening food processing industry and production of consumer goods;"

3. The expansion of capital construction in every field.

With regard to the first problem of the agenda, there was a speech by Comrade Kim Il-song. The plenary session set the date for the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party (11 September 1961). The plenary session also decided the agenda for the congress and the ratio for selecting delegates to be present at the congress. (One delegate per 1,000 Party members and one delegate with right to speak per 1,000 candidate members.)

In the discussion of the second problem of the agenda, the plenary session summed up the great accomplishments scored and experiences gained in executing the decision of the June 1958 Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee. The meeting turned its attention to the problem of extensively increasing the variety of light industry products and decisively raising the quality of products. A number of important proposals

were made in order to continuously bring about innovations in this field. In discussing the third problem of the agenda, the session summed up the achievements of the last period in capital construction and showed great satisfaction for innovations made by cadres of the construction field, especially those in architecture and planning fields, pursuant to the new guide that Central Committee of the Party proposed in accordance with the suggestion of Comrade Kim Il-song on 24 February 1961.

The plenary session proposed as the most urgent task more and faster construction by saving iron materials and lumber, and suggested detailed measures aimed at expanding urban and rural construction, together with industrial construction.

At the plenary session Comrade Kim Il-song gave a concluding statement. The session adopted pertinent measures.

The Pukch'ong Session of the Presidium of the Party Central Committee (held on 7 April 1961 at the Cultural Cooperative Farm, Yongjon-ri, Pukch'ong-gun, South Hamgyong Province): The session discussed the problem regarding "extensively expanding orchards and mulberry fields by bringing mountains of the nation under cultivation" based on the experiences of cooperative farms of Pukch'ong-gun.

The session proposed a militant task of clearing more than 200,000 chongbo of orchards and 40,000 chongbo of mulberry fields in the next four to five years by popularizing the experiences of Pukch'ong, and thus bringing the total orchard area to 300,000 chongbo and mulberry fields to 10,000 chongbo. At the session, pertinent decisions were adopted.

The Second Meeting of the Fourth Expanded Plenary Session (held from 27 November to 1 December 1961): At the session, the following problems were discussed:

1. The works of the Korean Labor Party delegation to the twenty-second congress of the Soviet Communist Party;
2. The 1962 plan for the development of people's economy;

3. Construction of 600,000 units of modern houses in farm areas.

As to the first item of the agenda, the session approved the works of the delegation of the Korean Labor Party to the twenty-second congress of the Soviet Communist Party and report of Comrade Kim Il-song, and adopted related decisions.

With regard to the second item of the agenda, the session pointed out that the year 1962 was to be an important year to successfully carry out the Seven-Year Plan and that it was to be the first year of the decisive first three years to realize tasks of improving the people's living standard. The session emphasized that the Party line designed to give top priority to heavy industry, while simultaneously developing light industry, agriculture, science and culture, must be strictly followed. Starting from the basic tasks in the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan to decisively improve the people's living standard, the session proposed, as central tasks for the 1962 plan for the development of people's economy, to capture six heights of five million tons of food grains, 250,000,000 meters of textile, 800,000 tons of marine products, 200,000 units of modern houses, 1,200,000 tons of iron and steel, and 15,000,000 tons of coal.

With regard to the third item of the agenda, the session pointed out that farm construction should be continuously carried out on a larger scale in order to meet ever increasing cultural and material demands of peasants.

The session stressed that farm areas of our country must be transformed to richer and modern socialist cultural farmers by successfully carrying out the tasks of constructing 600,000 units of modern farm houses in the next six years as proposed by the Fourth Party Congress.

At the plenary session, decision on "plan for the development of people's economy in 1962" and "the construction of 600,000 units of modern houses in farm areas" were adopted.

Finally, the plenary session discussed problems related to organization and elected Comrade Hyon Mu-gwang

as candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Party.

Relations with Fraternal Parties

Carrying the banner of international proletariat under at all circumstances, our Party has been defending the unity of the socialist camp and endeavoring, and will continuously endeavor, to strengthen the unity in the international communism.

In opposing the aggressive policies of imperialists including the American imperialists, in 1961 our Party positively supported national liberation movements in various colonies. Our Party opposed and denounced activities of neo-revisionists and fought to defend the purity of Marxism and Leninism and banner of international proletariat.

The delegations of socialist nations including the Soviet Union and China, and delegations of numerous fraternal parties from every continent of the world attending the Fourth Congress of our Party offered praise in their speeches that our Party had always defended principles of Marxism-Leninism and contributed a great deal to the furtherance of the unity of the socialist camp and international proletariat.

Reciprocal visits made by delegations of our Party and fraternal parties including the Soviet Union in 1961 made an immense contribution to the furtherance of friendship, unity and mutual cooperation on the bases of Marxism-Leninism and principles of international proletariat.

In 1961 the Korean Labor Party sent delegations to the following:

The fourteenth congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Mongolia and the festivals commemorating the fortieth anniversary of the Mongolian people's revolution (30 June-14 July); the twelfth anniversary of the foundation of the Democratic Republic of Germany (4-17 October); and the twenty-second congress of the Soviet

Communist Party (14 October-2 November). Especially the visits by the delegation of our government and party led by Comrade Kim Il-song to the Soviet Union (29 June-10 July) and to China (10-15 July) and the effects of the visits led international proletarian unity between the peoples of Korea and the Soviet Union, and the peoples of Korea and China, and the unity between the Parties.

Fraternal parties of the socialist camp and thirty-two fraternal parties, on the other hand, sent their delegations to Korea to celebrate the Fourth Congress of our Party.

List of the delegations attending the Fourth Congress of our Party is as follows:

The Soviet Communist Party: Chief delegate: F. L. Kozlov (member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and Secretary to the Central Committee of the Party);

The Chinese Communist Party: Chief delegate Teng Hsiao-p'ing (Secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party);

The German Socialist Unity: Chief delegate: Alp'uredu K'ullera (Candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the German Socialist Unity Party and Secretary to the Central Committee of the Party);

The Rumanian Labor Party: Chief delegate: Kkibu Sauttoikka (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Rumanian Labor Party and Secretary to the Central Committee)

The Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party: Chief delegate: Nyamuin Chaguwaral (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party);

The Bulgarian Communist Party: Chief delegate: Keorugi Cohankkobu (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party);

The Albanian Labor Party: Chief delegate: Manushwi Min'ut'iyu (member of the Politburo of the Central

Committee of the Albanian Labor Party);

The Vietnamese Labor Party: Chief delegate: Nguyen Chi Thanh (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Labor Party and Secretary to the Central Committee);

The Hungarian Socialist Labor Party: Chief delegate: Shyomoji Mikkulloshwi (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Labor Party);

The Czechoslovakian Communist Party: Chief delegate: K'elleru Puruno (candidate member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party and Secretary to the Central Committee of the Party);

The Polish United Labor Party: Chief delegate: Loman Chamburopssukki (member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Polish United Labor Party and Secretary to the Central Committee of the Party);

The Cuban United Revolutionary Organization: Chief delegate: Agosto Martines Sanches (member of the Central Committee of the Cuban United Revolutionary Organization);

The New Zealand Communist Party: Chief delegate: Wolp'u Ledu Muk'ara (Political member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of New Zealand);

Delegation of the German Communist Party

Delegation of the Malayan Communist Party

The French Communist Party: Chief delegate: Leo P'igeru (Secretary to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party);

The Venezuelan Communist Party: Chief delegate: Hektturu Muhikka (member of the Central Committee of the Venezuelan Communist Party);

The Swiss Labor Party: Chief delegate: P'aol Ssutturuccho (Political member of the Central Committee of the Swiss Communist Party);

The Spanish Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Manuel Asukkaratte (member of the Central Committee of
the Spanish Communist Party);

The Ceylonese Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Es Ei Wik'uremasin'ge (Chairman of the Central Committee
of the Ceylonese Communist Party);

The Syrian Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Halledu Pagudashu (Secretary-general of the Central Com-
mittee of the Syrian Communist Party);

The Japanese Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Miyamoto Kenji (member of the Executive Committee of the
Central Committee of the Japanese Communist Party and
Secretary-general of the Central Committee);

The Italian Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Ottelo Iannucci (member of the Central Committee of the
Italian Communist Party);

The Indonesian Communist Party: Chief delegate:
P'aerisu P'arut'ede (member of the Secretariat of the
Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party);

The British Communist Party: Chief delegate:
John Mahon (member of the Politburo of the Central Com-
mittee of the British Communist Party);

The Austrian Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Leop'oldu Shwip'ira (member of the Central Committee
of the Austrian Communist Party);

The Algerian Communist Party: Chief delegate Larubi
Puhalli (First Secretary of the Central Committee of the
Algerian Communist Party);

The Canadian Communist Party: Chief delegate:
Pot'u Wait'u

Delegation of the Thai Communist Party

The Dutch Communist Party: Chief delegate: Hanna
Aberink'u (member of the Central Committee of the Dutch
Communist Party);

Delegation of the Editorial Board of Problems of Peace and Socialism;

The North Korean Democratic Party: founded on 3 November 1945; Chairman: Kan Yang-uk

The Ch'ondo Youth Friendship Party: founded on 8 February 1946; Chairman: Pak Sin-dok

The Democratic Independent Party: founded on 10 October 1947; Chairman: Hong Myong-hui;

The Working People's Party: founded on 24 May 1947; Yi Man-gyu.

Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland
(organized on 27 June 1949)

Important works of 1961

The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of the Fatherland was held on 18 January 1961. The meeting debated on the problems of accelerating the peaceful unification of the fatherland, and realizing political negotiation, and economic and cultural exchanges between South and North Korea. The meeting adopted a statement in this connection.

A joint conference of political parties and social organizations was held on 16 February, opposing the conclusion of the "Agreement of Korea-United States Economic and Technical Assistance" entered between the American imperialists and their puppet Chang Myon clique, and encouraging the just struggle of the South Korean people. The conference adopted a statement of the joint conference opposing the "Agreement of Korea-United States Economic and Technical Assistance."

Federation of Trade Unions of Korea

The Federation of Trade Unions of North Korea was formed on 30 November 1945 under the direct leadership of the Korean Labor Party and Comrade Kim Il-song. (Membership then was 190,900.)

Pursuant to the third plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, the joint Central Committees of North and South Korean Federations of Trade Unions convened between 20-21 January 1951, the combined North Korean Federation of Trade Unions and National Council of Labor Unions of Korea into a single Federation of Trade Unions of Korea. (Membership then was 593,978.) The Federation of Trade Unions joined the World Federation of Trade Unions on 22 May 1947 and is active at the present time as a member of directors of the World Federation of Trade Unions and member of the Executive Committee.

The number of members was 1,600,000 at the end of 1961. The president of Federation is Kim Wal-lyong.

Central Organizations According to Industry:

The Central Committee of the Korean Metal and Machinery Industry Labor Union;

The Central Committee of the Korean Power, Chemistry and Communications Labor Union;

The Central Committee of the Korean Transportation Labor Union.

The Central Committee of the Korean Construction and Forestry Labor Union;

The Central Committee of the Korean Agriculture Labor Union;

The Central Committee of the Korean Education, Culture, Health and Civil Service Labor Union;

The Central Committee of the Korean Light Industry and Commerce Labor Union.

Important Works of 1961

The fourth plenary session of the Central Committee of Federation of Trade Unions held on 30-31 June 1961 discussed the tasks of organizations of Federation of Trade Unions in implementing the decision of the December 1961 Expanded Plenary session on the 1961 plan for the development of people's economy. The session adopted appropriate measures.

At the fifth plenary session of the Central Committee of Federation of Trade Union held from 19 June to 21 June, a discussion was had on "the strengthening Communist education among workers following the red letter" and "progress status of the movement of socialist competition to meet the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party with political enthusiasm and work accomplishments. The session adopted appropriate measures.

Exchange with Foreign Nations

In 1961 the Federation of Trade Unions had a friendly exchange of sixteen persons with 412 organizations of eleven socialist nations, 266 persons with 806 organizations of eighty-six capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial nations, and twenty-eight persons with nineteen international organizations. In 1961 delegations or delegates of our Federation of Trade Unions were sent to the following:

The twenty-second session of the Executive Committee of the World Federation of Trade Unions (February); the second session of Federation of Trade Unions of Vietnam (March); the fifth session of the Albanian Federation of Trade Unions (April); the third meeting of International Freight, Harbor and Fishery Labor Union (May); the festival commemorating the "26th July" of Cuba (August); the rally of the World Federation of Trade Unions demanding

the conclusion of a peace treaty with Germany (September)
the fifth meeting of the World Federation of Trade Unions
(November); the sixth National rally of the Cuban Labor
Union Federation (December); and the fifth Congress of
the International Labor Union.

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of our Federation of Trade Unions, the following delegations visited our country:

A delegation of Congress of Labor Unions of Burma; delegation of the Mali Labor Union (all in April); delegation of the Guinean Labor Union; delegation of Federation of Labor Unions of Ceylon; delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Labor Union; delegation of the Chinese Labor Union (all in May); and delegation of Federation of Machine Industry Workers of the Soviet Union (August). The delegations of the Federation of Trade Unions of seven nations who attended the May Day festivals held in our country released a "joint statement on the Korean situation."

The delegations signed in the joint statement are as follows:

Delegation of the Cuban Revolutionary Labor Union; delegation of the National Council of All-Japan Labor Unions; delegation of the Guinean Labor Union; delegation of Congress of Labor Unions of Burma; delegation of Labor Union of Federation of Burma; delegation of the Mali Labor Union; and delegation of the Togo Labor Youth.

The Korean Democratic Youth League

The Korean Democratic Youth Federation was founded on 17 January 1946 under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song as the North Korean Democratic Youth League.

At the Joint conference of the Central Committees of North and South Korean Democratic Youth League held on 17 January 1951, it was decided to combine North and South Korean Democratic Youth Federations into the Korean Democratic Youth Federation.

The Korean Democratic Youth League is a mass and democratic organization of youths who joined voluntarily.

The Korean Democratic Youth League is composed of youths of all levels fighting for the interest of the

fatherland and people regardless of occupation and creed.

The Korean Democratic Youth League joined the World Democratic Youth League on 24 June 1946 and became a member of the International Student Federation at the fourth directors' meeting of the International Student Federation held on 15 September 1949.

The Korean Boys League [Sonyondan] was founded on 6 June 1946.

As of the end of December 1961, the number of the Democratic Youth Federation members was 2,520,000 and the number of the Korean Boys League members as of the end of September 1961 was 1,600,000.

Important Works of 1961

The Twelveth Expanded Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth Federation held from 5 January to 7 January 1961, summed up the progress status of various organizations of the Democratic Youth League during the first Five-Year Plan period. The session debated the tasks of the organizations of the Democratic Youth Federation in implementing the decision of the December 1960 Expanded Plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party, outlining militant assignments that our people and youth must carry out at the first combat of the Seven-Year Plan.

The expanded Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League decided to launch exchange of members of the Democratic Youth Federation in order to vigorously mobilize all members of the Democratic Youth Federation to successfully implement the majestic program of the Seven-Year Plan and to reinforce the ranks of the Democratic Youth League, which is the Korean Workers Party's trusted reserve forces, as red revolutionary ranks.

Pursuant to the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song on 14 January 1961 regarding the transfer of workers of heavy labor including coal mining, mining, fishery and

forestry works to light industry and advance of lively youth and middle aged workers to heavy labor fields, the session studied method of organizing the tasks of advancing youths to physically difficult but urgently needed fields of the people's economy. It also discussed the problems of launching a campaign for the "model Boys League" title competition among all boys leagues.

The expanded Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League discussed measures for thoroughly executing the decision of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party dated 3 January, 1961 on the improving and strengthening of higher education, and the letter the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent out to all member of Boys League on the occasion of the fifteenth anniversary of the foundation of the Korean Boys League.

The expanding Standing Committee meeting of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League held on 14-15 November, discussed tasks of the Democratic Youth Federation organizations to completely fulfil the instruction of Comrade Kim Il-song to study reference materials of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party and to successfully capture the six heights in 1962.

Some five hundred persons representing the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Korean Student Committee, all the universities, colleges and technical school, studied problems in detail for ensuring a successful North-South Korean student conference, and organized the North-South Korean student conference preparation committee.

On 26 March, a P'yongyang youth-student rally was held to support the struggle of South Korean youth students who rose against the scheme of the Chang Myon clique to legislate a wicked law. On 20 April another youth-student rally was held at P'yongyang to support the assertion of South Korean youth students demanding the withdrawal of foreign troops and peaceful unification by the Korean people themselves. The rallies adopted letters to be sent to youth students of the southern half of Korea. On 21 April, a national meeting of the Korean Boys League was held exposing and denouncing the barbarous acts of the American imperialists toward

children of the southern half of Korea and adopted a letter addressed to the children of South Korea.

A P'yongyang youth-student rally (about 20,000 students attended) which was called for in protest to fascist suppression of patriotic student youths by the American imperialists and South Korean "military Regime," and adopted a protest letter addressed to them.

In 1961 a red handbook movement for the fourth Party congress, which was launched by the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League in order to have the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party with high political enthusiasm and work accomplishments, was completed with great success.

Exchange with Foreign Nations

In 1961, the Democratic Youth League had friendly exchanges with thirty organizations of eleven socialist nations and 306 organizations of eight-five capitalist, colonial, and semi-colonial nations.

In 1961 the delegations of our Democratic Youth Federation attended the following meetings:

The leadership conference of children's organizations (January); Inaugural meeting of the International Preparation Committee for the Eighth World Youth Student Festival (February); third congress of the Vietnamese Worker-Student Federation (March); twelveth congress of All-Africa Student Federation (April); the Executive Committee of the International Student Federation (May); the World Youth Debate Contest (July); International University Student Seminar (August-September); International University Student Sports Game (August-September); International Pioneer Camping of the Soviet Union (August); International Pioneer Camping of Mongolia (July-August); and the Executive Committee of the International Student Federation (November).

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Youth League, the following delegations visited our country:

Delegation of the Togo Free Youth League (May); Group of Indonesian, Iraqi, Burmese, Italian and Canadian Students studying in China (August); the Mongolian Boys Camping Group (August); and delegation of the Cuban Boys League.

The Korean Democratic Women's League

The North Korean Democratic Women's Federation was founded on 18 November 1945. The North and South Korean Democratic Women's Leagues was combined into the Korean Democratic Women's League at the joint conference of the Central Committees of the North and South Korean Democratic Women's League, which was convened on 19 and 20 January 1951.

The Korean Democratic Women's Federation joined the International Democratic Women's Federation on 16 October 1946.

The Federation has 2,200,000 members and the president of the Federation is Pak Chong-ae.

Importants Works of 1961

The seventh plenary session of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Federation convened on 4-5 May 1961, summed up the progress status of the Chongsalli instruction and instruction Comrade Kim Il-song gave at the interview with responsible cadres of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's Federation on 27 May 1960. The session discussed problems of thoroughly and continuously implementing the Chongsalli method and problems of improving works with the red letter that the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sent out to all Party members as the foundation. Appropriate measures were adopted at the session.

By the direct proposal of Comrade Kim Il-song, a rally of mothers of the entire nation was held from 15-17 November 1961. Under the direct leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, the meeting discussed mothers' tasks of educating and rearing the future generations to builders of Communism in the future. At the second day meeting, Comrade Kim Il-song gave an instruction to participants to become Communist mothers so as to be able to rear children better.

The participants of the rally adopted a letter addressed to Marshall Kim Il-song. In the letter they pledged that they would meet without failure the expectation of Prime Minister Kim Il-song by taking good care of children and bringing about a turning point in the works of educating them as Communist reserve forces, while holding the instruction of Prime Minister high.

The eighth session of the Central Committee of the Democratic Women's League held from 25 to 27 December discussed tasks of the Democratic Women's Federation organizations in implementing the decision of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party and the decision of the second meeting of the fourth plenary session. At the meeting, the following problems were discussed: Increasing the Communist education among women; enhancing political sense and raising cultural standard; heightening working women's role in the socialist construction; bringing works close to the production scene; uniting progressive women more strongly; launching a campaign to educate people; and rearing children with a view to making them reserve forces by becoming Communist mothers. Pertinent measures were adopted at the meeting.

Exchanges with Foreign Nations

By the end of 1961, the Democratic Women's Federation has relationships with the International Democratic Women's Federation, 174 organizations of seventy-four nations (among them are fifty organizations of eleven socialist nations and 124 organizations of sixty-four capitalist, colonial and semi-colonial nations) and 233 leading female figures of socialist and capitalist nations.

Upon the invitation of the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Women's Federation, a Cameroun Women delegation (April) and Togo Free Young Women delegation (May) visited our country.

The delegations of our country, on the other hand, attended the first Asia-Africa Women's Conference (January), the third National congress of the Vietnamese Women's Federation (March), and Directors' meeting of the International Democratic Women's Federation (September-October).

Korean Correspondents Federation

Founded on 10 March 1946

Chairman: Ho Sok-son

All-Korea Culture and Arts Federation

Founded on 2 March 1961

Chairman: Pak Ung-gol

Federations Affiliated with All-Korea Culture and Arts Federation

Korean Writers Federation

Founded on 28 September 1953

Chairman: Ch'on Se-bong

Korean Musicians Federation

Founded on 20 January 1961

Chairman: Yi Myon-sang

Korean Painters Federation

Founded on 1 October 1953

Chairman: Chong Kwan-ch'ol

Korean Theatrical Actors Federation

Founded on 19 January 1961

Chairman: Yi Chae-dok

Korean Motion Picture Actors Federation

Founded on 17 January 1961

Chairman: Yi Chong-sun

Korean Dancers Federation

Founded on 18 January 1961

Chairman: Kim Che-hong

Korean Photographers Federation

Founded on 22 January 1961

Chairman: Ko Lyong-jin

Korean Red Cross Society

Founded on 18 October 1946

All-National Committee for Peace

Founded on 26 March 1949

Committee for Korea-Asia-Africa Unity

Founded on 31 May 1956

**External Friendship and Cultural Exchange Association
of Korea**

Founded on 3 April 1956

Chairman: Song Yong

Korea-Soviet Union Friendship Association

Founded on 11 November 1945

President: Yi Ki-yong

Korea-China Friendship Association

Founded on 3 October 1958

President: Ha Ang-ch'on

Korean-Indian Culture Association

Founded on 8 May 1957

Korea-France Friendship Association

Founded on 20 June 1958

Korea-Indonesia Friendship Association

Founded on 10 November 1958

President: Song Yong

Korea-Nepal Friendship Association

Founded on 9 November 1959

President: Yi Myon-sang

All-Korea Industry and Technique Federation

Founded on 14 April 1946

All-Korea Agricultural Technique Federation

Founded on 1 December 1946

Korean Architects Federation

Founded on 26 March 1954

Chairman: Kim Chong-hui

**Scientific Knowledge Popularization Association of the
Democratic People's Republic of Korea**

President: Kim Chong-hang

Korean Democratic Scientists Association

Founded on 10 April 1956

President: Paek Nam-un

Korean Democratic Lawyers Association

Founded on 30 November 1954

President: Pak Se-ch'ang

Korean Buddhists Federation

Founded on 26 December 1945

President: An Suk-yong

Constructive People's Association (Konminhoe)

Founded on 7 June 1946

President: Yi Kuk-lo

Industrial Construction Association

Founded on 5 February 1947

Yi Chong-man

South Korean Christian Federation

Founded on 24 February 1947

Kim Uk

ECONOMY

With the pride of the victor, the Korean people, who had successfully fulfilled the Five-Year Plan under the guidance of the Party and had captured the first foothills of socialism, entered the first stage of the struggle for accomplishing the new and grand program of the Seven-Year Plan in 1961. The people would now attempt to occupy the summit of socialism. Our Party stipulated that the basic tasks of the Seven-Year Plan consisted in "transforming our country into a socialistic industrial nation with modern industries and a developing agriculture and raising the people's material and cultural living standard, by bringing about technical innovations and cultural revolution." (Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress).

To fulfill the Seven-Year Plan, the Party has decided to place emphasis on improving the welfare of the workers during the first three years of the plan.

The December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party provided a clear direction for the basic tasks of the 1961 plan for people's economy and the method of implementing them. The central tasks that must be accomplished during the first three years were also explained.

The enlarged plenary session gave the following direction to the basic tasks of the 1961 plan for the development of the people's economy.

First, the problem of food grains must be basically solved by decisively increasing food grain production. The solution of the food grain problem as a base and the

problem of subsidiary diet of workers must be completely solved by increasing further the output of edible oil and meat and developing the fishing industry rapidly.

Second, by concentrating efforts on light industry, consumer goods including textiles must be produced in greater quantities and the production of articles for the winter season, especially underwear, overcoat materials, and caps for the winter season, must be fundamentally solved.

Third, by expanding the production base for exports including minerals to all parts of the world, more foreign currency must be obtained.

Fourth, while concentrating on machine industry, which is urgently needed for a rapid development of farm management, the marine products industry and light industry must be expanded. Furthermore, the chemical industry must be strengthened to create a raw material base for light industry, while heavy industry must add flesh to its bones. Machine and metal industries should be reorganized in order to increase our power equipment.

To successfully ensure the achievement of the basic tasks, our Party proposed that various economic methods should be adopted, including the strengthening of an all-out technical innovation movement, the raising of equipment utilization rate and labor productivity, and the consolidating of the economy drive.

By placing the main emphasis on the solution of the basic tasks that were assigned this year, our Party and government, viewing the Seven-Year Plan in its entirety, adopted realistic yet far-sighted policies and a number of important yet well-organized measures to accelerate the socialist construction and to satisfy the people's material and cultural living standard with greater supply of products and goods. Our Party and government skillfully mobilized the people to achieve the glorious results in socialist construction.

At the plenary session of our Party Central Committee, which was held 20-22 March 1961, it was decided that the historical fourth congress of our Party should be convoked. The session discussed the progress which had been reached

in implementing the decision of the June 1958 plenary session of the Party Central Committee on "improving and strengthening food processing industry and consumer goods production," and problems to be faced in that connection. The session stressed that a variety of products of the light industry should be further increased and their quality decisively improved. The session proposed to consolidated already achieved accomplishments in light industry, especially in local industries, and to continuously bring about innovations.

Turning its attention to the problem of mechanizing medium and small-scale local industries along with large-scale central industries, the Party asked for national efforts to concentrate on the fortification of the raw material base for light industry by closely linking the solution of the raw materials of light industry with the expansion of the chemical industry.

At the plenary session, a number of important methods were presented in connection with building more and faster by bringing about technical innovations and saving iron and lumber in the construction field.

Those Party measures, on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song on factory enterprises and cooperative farms of people's economy, and appeal of the Party to meet the historical Fourth Party Congress with glorious work accomplishments encouraged the masses of workers to go forward to bring about new innovations in production and construction.

Our masses have resolved to carry out the on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song and the appeal of the Party to timely welcome the Party congress with great work accomplishments and present them as offerings to the honorable congress by completing important parts of the tasks for 1961 assigned to them. To make good on their determination without failure, they have launched an unremitting fight.

Thus, the working masses with the working class as the spearhead not only carried out their determination to greet the historical Fourth Congress with work accomplishments, but also heightened the flame of increased production to realize the decisions of the congress. They achieved great success in every field of the socialist

construction by their whole-hearted patriotic self-sacrifice.

Thanks to the self-sacrificing struggle by our heroic working class, numerous factory enterprises, including the Komdong Mine completed the massive 1961 plan before the congress met. In 1961 the second blast furnace at the Hwanghae Iron Works with an annual production capacity of 270,000 tons was constructed in six months. Produced during the year were heavy machines and precision equipment such as high-pressure gas compressor with 4,000 horsepower, diesel engine with 400 horsepower, large transformer, oil-pressed automatic lathe, electric locomotive and electronic computers for all purposes. In 1961 there were more than twenty different kinds of equipment produced for the first time in our country.

In response to the appeal of the Party, "everything to the construction of the vinalon factory," the entire people indirectly laid the foundation for the industry of organic chemistry and created the "vinalon speed" that surprised everybody. It was done by the workers and people participating unreservedly in building the raw material base of light industry. Thus, the Korean people once again showed the heroic spirit of Ch'ollima to the whole world.

In one year they constructed a vinalon factory which is one of the leading vinalon factories in the world. It was built entirely with our own blue prints, our own techniques, our own equipment and labor.

With the flaming determination to unflinchingly meet the appeal of the Party to increase the food grain output to one million tons, cooperative farmers presented golden paddies and fields to the Party congress by devoting themselves to farming.

As a result of the successful implementation of all-out technical innovations in farm management, expansion of cultivated area and land reform programs, our cooperative farmers under unfavorable weather conditions increased production of food grains to one million tons and had unprecedented good crops. Thus our country laid a solid foundation for acquiring a sufficient self-supply without importing foods from foreign countries.

Following the decision of the Pukch'ong session of the Central Committee of the Party to greatly expand orchards and mulberry fields by clearing all mountains throughout the nation, cooperative farmers with the help of laborers and office workers, cleared 32,000 chongbo of new lands for orchards and 3,000 chongbo of lands for mulberry fields in 1961.

The tasks of the first year of the Seven-Year Plan were victoriously accomplished by the creative struggle of the working masses with our heroic working class as the spearhead to meet the correct Party line and measures, to welcome the historical fourth Party congress with work accomplishments, and to carry out the decisions of the congress.

In so doing, the productive power of our country continued to take long strides, and the foundation of heavy industry, with machine industry as the core, was further solidified. With the strong support of heavy industry, the light industry base was further consolidated. Because of a rapid progress in technical innovations in agriculture, agricultural production was also increased.

Out of the total amount of investment made by the state in capital construction in 1961, 58.1 percent was invested in industrial fields. Because of this capital investment, there was an increase of fixed p'ondu and equipment utility rate.

The number of industrial workers was increased by 36,000 over that of 1960, and fifty percent of the workers belonging to the labor force not covered by the national budget was engaged in industry.

The gross industrial output was the result of overfulfilling the plan by 102.5 percent. State-owned industry overfulfilled the plan by 101 percent and cooperative owned and managed industry increased by 116 percent.

Compared to the previous year, the gross industrial output in 1961 grew fourteen percent and increased 397 percent over 1956. Thus, the industrial action of our country has been capable of producing a quantity of industrial products in about one month when it would have taken one year to produce the same quantity of products at the end of the Japanese rule.

Pursuant to our Party line on economic construction which was aimed at ensuring top-level development of heavy industry to successfully fulfill the historical tasks of the Seven-Year Plan while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, science and culture, our Party made all-out efforts to develop heavy industry in close cooperation with action to improve the people's daily life.

In 1961 all efforts were concentrated on the development of the heavy industry, especially the machine industry and chemical industry. Attention was also given to strengthening the metal industry and power equipment. As a result, the machine industry in 1961 advanced twenty-one fold over 1946, while the total growth in 1960 was only sixteen times that of 1946. The chemical industry likewise experienced rapid growth in 1961, which was three times that of 1946, while in 1960 it was only two times that of 1946. Consequently, the structure of industrial production was further improved and its technical foundation was solidified, so that an advance was made in establishing a self-supporting industrial structure which had been developed in all directions. Our industry is well equipped with modern techniques and has its own raw material base.

In light industry, production equipment of all types has been increased, which, following mechanization added 64,000 items of consumer goods. The proportion of products with high-grade quality was increasing and the quality of products was improved remarkably.

Pursuant to the task of decisively solving the all kinds of goods for the winter season, material for overcoats was produced in quantities eleven-fold over that of the previous year, and 1,410,000 overcoats, 1.3 million winter caps, 1.3 million winter underwear and 580,000 jackets were manufactured in 1961.

The subsidiary diet for workers was also produced in greater quantity.

Sum of Increase in Subsidiary Diet Production
in Industry

	Unit	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Soy sauce	Kiloliter	85,569	103,241	121
Bean paste	tons	100,747	120,706	120
Marine products	thousand tons	465	590	127

In solving the problems of goods for the winter and subsidiary diet, local industries played a role with distinction. In the production of consumer goods, the Party policy to simultaneously develop central and local industries was carried out.

Compared to the previous year, central industry grew thirteen percent in 1961 and local industry, seventeen percent. Local industry produced fifty-three percent of the entire nation's consumer goods.

In 1961 technical equipment of local industrial enterprises was improved. The raw material base was consolidated. The quality of the items which were produced improved a great deal.

In the field of farm management, the food grain output was decisively increased by harvesting 4,830,000 tons of food grains, and thus honorably carrying out the Party policy to completely solve the problems of food grains.

In 1961 cold-bed planting was introduced to more than fifty percent of the rice paddy area. The land utility rate at fields was increased from 174 percent to 175 percent. The quantity of chemical fertilization reached 500,000 tons, which is about two times more than that of 1949.

Efforts were also made on the mechanization of farm management. There were added more than twenty-eight farm machine work shops in 1961 and already existing equipment was improved. During 1961 the number of tractors had an

increase of 1,496 (calculated on the basis of fifteen horsepower), and their work area was expanded by 430,000 chongbo.

As a result, the number of tractors per one hundred chongbo of cultivated land reached 0.7 tractor (calculated on the basis of fifteen horsepower), and the ratio of cultivated lands plowed by tractors rose to forty-five percent, which is nine percent more than 1960, and watering works at rice paddies had an increase of forty percent.

The Ojidon irrigation project which has the capacity of irrigating 38,000 chongbo was completed, while the irrigation projects of Kiyang, Ch'ongdan, and the Yalu River areas were being carried out successfully. New accomplishments were also achieved in irrigating areas under the control of farm management as a result of forestry conservation and flood control works in North and Hamgyong-namdo and Kangwon-do.

In the field of transportation, the means of transporting production needed in the people's economy and products therefrom have been ensured by improving technical equipment utility rate and establishing system and order.

Following the electrification of a thirty-five kilometer line between Nodong and Kimch'aek, the total length of the electric line reached 202 kilometers and increased the capacity enormously in 1961. Compared to the previous year, railroad works increased 14.5 percent.

In the field of communications, telegraph, telephone and wired broadcasting networks have been repaired. Postal works have been improved also.

The immense tasks achieved in implementing the 1961 plan for the people's economy are the results of thoroughly carrying out technical innovations, increasing equipment utility rate, increasing labor productivity and saving to the maximum, all of which were proposed by the December 1960 expanded plenary session.

To contribute to the development of a self-sufficient economy based on the domestically available raw materials,

scientists and technicians successfully solved a series of technical problems, such as continuous production of steel, making coal gas and solving problems in coal mines. These are largely the results of the devotion which our scientists and technicians brought to their research.

Through cooperation based on comradeship between workers and technicians, a campaign for creation and rationalization was launched. In the industrial construction and transportation fields alone, about 47,000 items of new ideas and rationalization plans were introduced in 1961, which shows an increase of forty-eight percent over the previous year.

In 1961 equipment and production areas were utilized more efficiently. In the metallurgy industry, the utilization count of blast furnace increased by 0.02 percent. The average production in day and night per 1,000 kilovolt ampere transformer increased by eleven percent while production of rolling machinery per hour had a twelve percent increase.

In mining the increase per rock-drill was two percent over the previous year. In the chemical industry, the daily production for each ammonium sulphate machine increased by three percent while hourly production of caustic soda had an increase of seven percent, and the hourly production for each carbide electric furnace had an increase of eleven percent over the previous year.

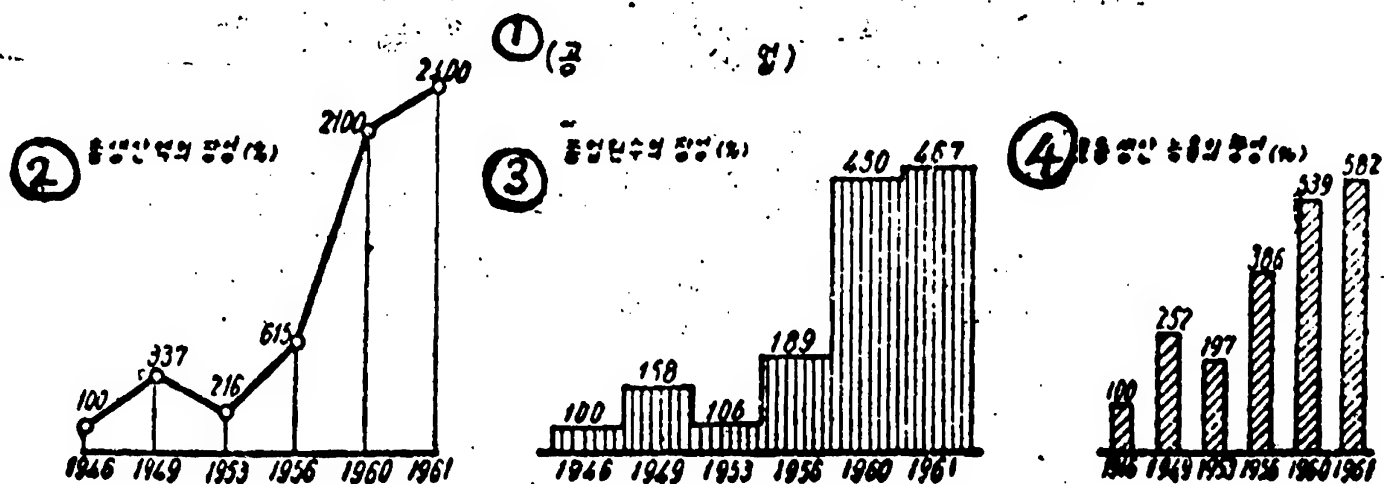
Production per square kilometer of casting metal plant in the machine industry had an increase of seventeen percent in cast steel and seven percent in cast iron as compared to 1960. In the textile industry, a number of spindles were newly installed without expanding the physical plants.

In industry, which is the leading segment of the people's economy, labor productivity increased eight percent over 1960. Labor productivity in capital construction showed a thirteen percent increase in the heavy industry section and a sixteen percent increase in the light industry section, as compared to 1960.

Due to the increase of labor productivity, savings on raw materials and the expansion of the equipment

utility rate were realized, and also costs for industrial products declined two percent compared to the previous year.

In 1961 the Ch'ollima work team movement, which is the most sophisticated form of the socialist competition movement and also a product of the Ch'ollima movement, was further developed, thus accelerating the improvement of the workers' technical and functional standards. It made a contribution to the carrying out of the cultural revolution.



1. Industry
2. Growth of the gross output
3. Growth of the number of employees
4. Growth of labor productivity

As of the end of 1961, about 2,810,000 workers and youth students participated in the Ch'ollima work team movement. About 8,600 work teams and work shops embracing 210,000 persons received the Ch'ollima title and eighty-one work teams received the double Ch'ollima title. During 1961 the Ch'ollima work shop movement was launched. Participation by cooperative farmers in the Ch'ollima work team movement resulted in a turning point in the Ch'ollima work team movement.

Because of the growth of production resulting from the self-sacrificing devotion of the workers in 1961, the national income grew about 1.2 times over the previous year, and average wages of laborers and office workers increased about three percent.

Our national budget, which is the most important instrument in the program of redistribution of the national income and also a powerful means of financially ensuring the development of the people's economy, clearly reflects the rapid progress of our country's economy and the systematic improvement of our people's cultural and material life.

The national revenue in 1961 was 101.7 percent which is an increase of 118.8 percent over 1960, and the tremendous amount of revenues in excess of expenditures showed once again firmness and independence of the republic's finance based on the socialist economy.

The proportion of revenue derived from socialist management in 1961 reached 97.9 percent and the proportion of revenue from taxes levied on the people was a meager 2.1 percent.

Out of the total expenditures in 1961, 94.4 percent was spent for the people's economy and for social and cultural expenses. Most of the expenditures were therefore spent in the consumption field and on behalf of the improvement of the living standard.

During 1961 workers of our country reaped great benefits from social and cultural expenditures which had grown 102.8 percent over the previous year, and other social burdens assumed by the state.

The proportion of additional income to net income of laborers and office workers due to benefits from the state increased to forty-eight percent.

At the end of 1961, the number of workers engaged in every field of the people's economy increased by 100,000 persons compared to the previous year, thus reaching 1,610,000 persons. As several hundred thousand housewives worked for local industries, the workers' income per household increased.

As a result of a good harvest in farm management in 1961, distribution of food grains per farm household increased 129 percent and cash 133 percent compared to the previous year.

All of these facts prove that the people's living standard was greatly improved in 1961 and that a firm advance was made in the course of fulfilling the tasks of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan aimed at decisively improving the people's living standard.

Thus, the 1961 plan for the people's economy has been successfully executed, which was the first year of combat for carrying out the basic tasks of the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan designed to organize already existing heavy industry and to more effectively utilize it, while rapidly improving light industry and farm management with a view to decisively raising the people's living standard. The first heights of the Seven-Year Plan were definitely captured.

The second meeting of the fourth expanded plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party was held from the end of November 1961 to the beginning of December 1961. At the plenary session, the progress status of the 1961 plan for the people's economy was summed up and discussions were held in connection with tasks for the 1962 plan for the development of the people's economy.

In summing up that a great success was achieved in the development of people's economy in 1961, the plenary session indicated that some defects in the leadership action on economy and management of enterprises prevented the even greater achievements that would otherwise have

been scored.

It is plain that greater success would have been achieved had our Party policies and measures been more closely followed, measures which are not only correct and sophisticated but also are a reflection of the fine enthusiasm of the working masses and their creativity.

Our Party policies and measures are aimed at building self-supporting yet well-developed heavy industry bases, while simultaneously improving cadres' economic leadership standard as well as enterprise management under the situation of a technically equipped socialist farm management.

Following the December plenary session, Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders gave on-the-spot-instructions to solve the clogged link by applying the Ch'ongsalli method.

Comrade Kim Il-song, who gave on-the-spot instructions at factory enterprises in P'yongyang and P'yongan-namdo, especially at the Taean Electric Plant and agricultural cooperative in Sukh'on-kun, suggested another creative idea for reforming the industry management system and the agriculture management system which was more suitable to the reality of the situation. Comrade Kim Il-song thus opened the way for further developing production capacity of our country, and he once again made an invaluable contribution to the economic development theory of Marxism-Leninism.

The second meeting of the fourth expanded plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party decided that the basic tasks of the 1962 plan for the development of the people's economy lay in capturing the six heights: five million tons of food grains; 250 million meters of textile; 800,000 tons of marine products; 200,000 units of housing; 1.2 million tons of iron and steel; and 15 million tons of coal.

With the high spirit of victoriously fulfilling the 1961 plan for the development of the people's economy, our workers are getting ready to capture the six goals. They are continuing their Ch'ollima movement, and they

are determined to capture the six goals by modifying the tasks adaptable to new industrial and agricultural management systems.

INDUSTRY

Electric Power Industry

During the Seven-Year Plan period, the Party provided an important direction to develop the electric power industry with top priority, that would ensure the rapid progress of the people's economy and accelerate the electrification, an event of significance in technical advance.

On this basis, the basic tasks given to the electric power industry in 1961, which is the first year of the Seven-Year people's economy plan, constitute heightening the generating power to the maximum, while at the same time minimizing the loss of electricity in the course of transmission and accelerating the construction of large-scale hydroelectric power plants such as the Kanggye and Unbong power plants, and medium as well as small scale power plants, by consolidating and expanding existing hydroelectric power plants and completely restoring thermoelectric power plants.

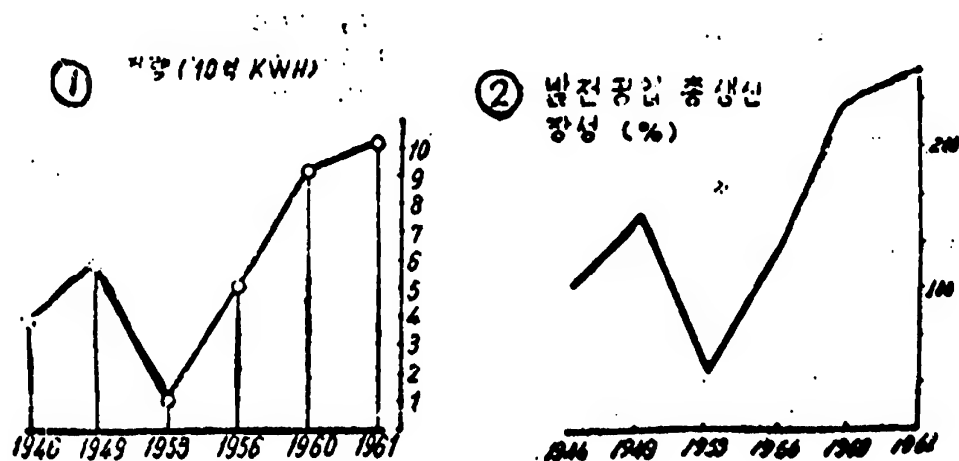
To successfully ensure the tasks given to the electric power industry in 1961, the Party invested a large amount of money which exceeded that of 1960 by thirty-one percent in this field.

Electric power industry cadres who assumed the honorable duty of strengthening our country's power base are devoting themselves to the consolidation of existing power base, improving the power rate and minimizing the loss occurring during transmission.

Consequently, in 1961 alone, the No. 5 power plant at the Changjin River power plant, Nos 5 and 8 power plant at the Pujon River power plant, and other power generating equipment with the capacity of 10,000 kilovolt ampere were either newly installed or expanded. All of these plants began operation in 1961.

In addition, about 1,580 kilometers of power transmission cables were laid, and other transmission service facilities have been expanded with modern techniques.

The construction of the P'yongyang thermoelectric power plant with the capacity of 400,000 kilowatts started its operation. The construction of the Kanggye Youth Power Plant with 246,000 kilowatt capacity and Unbong Plant with 600,000 kilowatt capacity progressed also.



1. Output of electric power (one billion KWH)
2. Growth of the gross output of electric power industry.

Growth of Capacity of Generating and Transmitting
Electricity

	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Total number of generators in operation	100	189	203	107
Capacity of generating equipment	100	158	159	101
Expansion of power transmission cables	100	117	118	102
Expansion of power distribution cables	100	149	163	109

Growth of Output of Electric Power (Unit one
Million KWH)

	1956	1960	1961
Output of electric power	5,120	9,139	10,040
Rate of growth (%) (1953=100)	504	899	987

Thus, the capacity of generating power as of 1 January 1962 grew 102.3 percent compared to 1 January 1961 and 1.7 times compared to 1 January 1957.

Extension and equipment of the power transmission cables have been increased.

The 1961 plan for the gross output of electric power industry was overfulfilled by 108 percent and the output of generating power was one billion kilowatt hours more than the previous year.

Especially, at hydroelectric power plants the including Changjin and Pujon Rivers power plants, the efficiency of water-mills was heightened and electric power reserves were mobilized by improving reservoir management.

As a result of the measures designed to utilize unused electric power the utility rate of electric power system increased 1.5 percent.

In the electric power production, which has been the foundation for technical advancement and the driving force of industry in the past and now also in the future, our country has achieved a rapid progress as the figures show, and it has also surpassed a number of advanced capitalist nations including Japan in per capita electric power production.

A gigantic advance was also made in technical innovations in the electric power industry. As technical innovation movement among all cadres of the electric power industry developed into a mass movement of the entire population, about 900 items of technical innovation plans including 1,079 items of creative ideas and rationalization plans and three inventions were introduced in a single year. Efforts of 72,000 workers have been saved and the state has reaped benefits from this effort equivalent to the sum of 1,732,000 won.

By realizing automation of electric generating machineries of the No. 3 power plant of the Changjin River power plant, automation of stopping motor, automation of remote control of shut off switch introduction of gravitational re-throwing apparatus and automation of hatching

control works water level. The standard of mechanization automation and generalization of electric power generating projects has been further heightened and techniques and equipment of electric power industry were strengthened.

As the equipment utility rate of the electric power industry was increased, the hourly utility rate per generator also increased by 5.2 percent in 1961 over the previous year and 12.5 percent over 1959.

As a result of the introduction of new techniques and the increase of the equipment utility rate, labor productivity in the electric power industry had a phenomenal growth.

Together with the increased output of electric power, a struggle for saving was launched among the masses, with the result that an immense amount of electric power was saved.

In the electric industry, about 149,082,000 kilowatt hours of power were saved in 1961, which is about 1.4 time of 1960. This was achieved by avoiding the loss occurring in the course of transmission and such measures as raising the efficiency of power generation.

By thoroughly undertaking the tasks of increasing the efficiency of water-mills, reinforcing embankments, and eliminating sand by means of drainage, about 200,000,000 kilowatt hours were saved.

The technical aspect of the electric power industry was also improved in 1961. The number of technicians engaged in this field increased to 105 percent as compared to 1960, 191 percent compared to 1957 and 542 percent compared to 1953.

Within the 1961 plan period, following the phenomenal growth of electric power output, the supply of electric power to all fields of the people's economy and populace increased and the electrification of means of production was expanded.

The proportion of demand and supply of electric power according to uses are as follows:

Proportion of Supply and Demand of Electric Power According to Use (%)

	1956	1960	1961
Total	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Power	89.8	95.1	95.9
Electric Light	6.2	3.4	3.0
Electric Power	4.0	1.5	1.1

Growth of Demand and Supply of Electric Power (%)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1959</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Total	275	121	109
Power	216	123	109
Electric Light	101	100	98
Electric Power	48	51	71

Coal Mining Industry

The tasks given to the coal mining industry in 1961 were to increase coal production and to raise the production of high-heat coal and non-lump coal by thoroughly executing the Party policy to concentrate on coal mining.

In order to carry out the Party policy to increase coal production by concentrating on coal mining, workers and technicians of the coal mining industry displayed creative ideas and collective wisdom. As a result, they improved technical equipment of the colliery and mechanized all difficult works in the pits. They also launched a wide campaign to increase coal mining efficiency by expanding and strengthening tunneling, giving priority to tunneling over production, and introducing advanced methods of coal mining.

The Party and government, on the other hand, made investment in capital construction, which was 113 percent over the previous year. This was done in order to develop coal mining industry which is bread for industry.

Because of the enormous investment in capital construction and self-sacrificing struggle by workers and technicians of this field, the No. 1 pit at Yongdong coal mine with the capacity of 400,000 tons was completed and began to operate in 1961. In addition, to double-line electric cart pit of Ten ri cave between Chaedong and Song'nam at the combined coal mine of the Sinch'ang area was completed and production was in progress. Furthermore, construction for deep mining at the northern area coal fields and the construction of a vertical pit at the Onsong coal mine were undertaken in 1961.

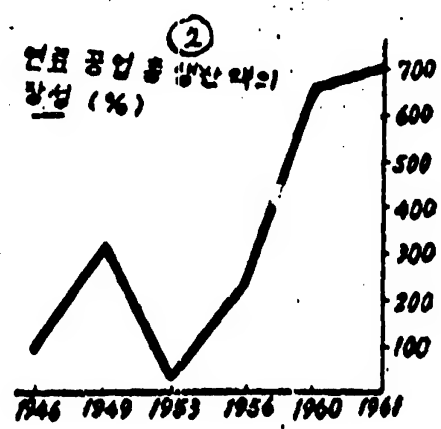
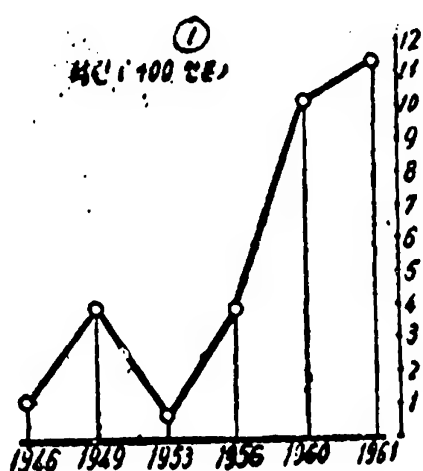
By heavily investing in the combined coal mines of Sinch'ang area, and Anju, Kowon, Yongdong, Aoji and Koch'am coal mines, these mines were developed into large scale coal mines with the capacity of more than one million tons of annual production.

With the positive support of the great machine industry of our country, coal mines everywhere strengthened further their technical equipment, such as compressor, electric cart, loading cart, bulldozer and excavator. The pit construction, including sand pit and electric

cart pit, was commenced. Consequently about 59,000 meters of pit road were newly paved.

These advance constitute the solid material and technical foundation for systematically developing the coal production capacity of the existing coal mines.

In 1961 geologic prospecting in the north-western and northern areas was vigorously carried out and about 210 million tons of reserves were secured.



Legend:

- 1. Coal (million tons)
- 2. Growth of gross output of fuel industry

The fuel industry base of our country was consolidated with modern techniques in 1961 and became a strong base, with a reserve production base also. This was achieved by the struggle of the workers of the fuel industry in carrying out creative efforts and the accurate economic policies of our Party and government to sufficiently meet the increasing demand for all kinds of fuels by all fields of the people's economy and to develop our coal mining industry with a view of prospective growth and advance.

The gross output of the fuel industry in 1961 grew 108 percent over the previous year and 295 percent over 1956.

Accepting wholeheartedly the program of the Party to further strengthen the fuel base of our country, in 1961 workers of the mining field produced 1,190,000 tons at the Sinch'ang Youth coal mine and 720,000 tons at the Kowon coal mine. In doing so, the priority was given to tunneling over mining at mining areas with a view of future prospect and works were carried on at leading pits with vigor.

The coal production in 1961 in our country increased 300.1 percent over 1956 and 110.8 percent over 1960. Bituminous coal increased 1.7 percent over the previous year and smokeless coal increased 17.7 percent.

Growth of Output of Coal

	1956	1960	1961
Output of coal (thousand tons)	3,908	10,620	11,764

In 1961 the lump-coal production reached about 273,000 tons and high-heat coal 986,000 tons.

Following the rapid growth of coal production, the gross output of the coal mining industry grew more than two times over 1956 and 125 percent over 1960.

Encouraged by the appeal of the Party calling for all-out efforts for technical innovations, workers and technicians of the coal mining industry launched a collective innovation movement everywhere and submitted 1,231 items of creative ideas and rationalization plans in 1961 alone. Among them, 486 items were introduced into production, thereby causing the savings of 1,898,000 won and enormous labor, and also increasing the per capita labor productivity.

Labor productivity in the coal mining industry increased remarkably in 1961 compared to the previous year.

At coal mines the number of compressors increased four percent over the previous year, while shaft winches increased eight percent and excavators fifty percent. Also increased were chain cone-bears and loading carts for priceless ores, which would enable the mechanization of pit works for coal mining and tunneling.

As workers of coal mining repaired equipment, they were able to raise the equipment utility rate at leading mines to five to thirteen percent over the previous year. The mechanization works were completed by 130 percent in mining transportation, 102 percent in loading works, 130 percent in transportation in pits, and 150 percent in transporting pit woods.

The task of giving priority to tunneling a key to the increased production of coal over production was successfully carried out through the vigorous struggle waged by workers in this field.

The workers of the coal mining industry expanded high-speed tunneling ranks at electric cart pits and p'yondo olli caves of important mines that had greater prospect and reserves, and introduced advanced work methods. Thus, in 1961, the tunneling speed per shaft grew to 1.4 time over that of 1960 in the mining of anthracite coal.

The output of A and B class coals was systematically increased in 1961 by completing approximately 173,000 meters of basic tunneling, which was 2.3 times over 1957 at coal mines throughout the country.

To concentrate on coal mining, 271,400 meters of preparatory tunneling by an advanced coal mining method were completed, which was 33,000 meters longer than the previous year. In this way reserve coal mine fields were secured.

According to geologic conditions of each coal mine, the coal mining industry of our country positively implemented advanced coal mining methods suitable to each coal mine, and systematically increased the monthly loading rate as well as mining rate per coal mine.

The following coal mining methods have been widely adopted in our coal mining industry: "changbyoksik ch'aet'anbop" [literally, wall-like coal mining], "susa ch'ungjin ch'aet'anbop" [literally, watering sand and filling dust], "punch'ong ch'aet'anbop" [literally, gun powder method], "tajungdan tongsei t'oegak ch'aet'anbop" [literally, total discontinuation and simultaneous evacuation method], "huch'ung-t'an chongch'ung tongsei ch'aet'anbop" [literally, simultaneous mining of rear zone and front zone], and "ch'ungdan punggoesik ch'aet'anbop" [literally, crushing formation of zones method].

Coal produced by "changbyoksik ch'aet'anbop" [wall-like coal mining method] was as follows: 24.1 percent in bituminous coal and 42.6 percent in anthracite coal while the coal produced by "tajungdan tongsei t'oegak ch'aet'anbop" [total discontinuation and simultaneous evacuation method] was 36.8 percent in anthracite and by "huch'ung-t'an chongch'ung tongsei ch'aet'anbop" [simultaneous mining of rear zone and front zone] was 17.4 percent.

In addition, on the occasion of the fourth Party congress, "susa ch'ungjin ch'aet'anbop" [watering sand and filling dust method] was introduced for the first time in our country at the Kogonwon coal mine. The results were an increase in monthly loading rate per coal mine and ninety percent increase in the mining rate.

At the Yongdong coal mine, "wigyonsa punch'ung pumggowesik ch'aet'anbop" [literally method of crushing formation of zones by slanting] was introduced for the first time, which was considered as a great innovation, and the No. 8 pit of the Anju coal mine, "suryok ch'aet'anbop" [water power coal mining] was employed on an experimental basis.

Thus, the outdated method of coal mining by tunneling has almost vanished from our coal mining industry and the proportion of standardized coal mining has increased.

Growth of the Proportion of Standardized Coal Mining

	1956	1960
Gross output of coal mining industry	14.7	62.7
Among them, bituminous coal	24.3	81.5
Anthracite coal	8.6	52.0

Following the active introduction of the advanced coal mining methods and the increase of the proportion of standardized coal mining, monthly loading per coal mine had an average increase of 1,000 tons in anthracite and the mining rate compared to the plan was nine percent higher in bituminous coal and four percent higher in anthracite.

At coal mines throughout the country, technical problems to raise the capacity of transporting coal were studied. At Aoji, Kogonwon and Koch'am coal mines, the belt line was improved and the combined coal mine at Sinch'ang area mechanized ninety-eighty percent of coal transporting works in pits.

By launching a campaign to actively introduce advanced methods to tunneling, coal mining, and the construction of pits, and to fight for economy, a vast amount of pit woods and gun powder was saved. The cost per ton of coal was lowered considerably compared to the plan.

Mining Industry

The mining industry, which consolidated its material and technical foundation during the First Five-Year Plan period and the adjustment period of 1960, made rapid progress in 1961, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan.

The December 1960 expanded plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party proposed as an important task the securing of foreign currency in all heavy industries including the mining industry.

Starting from that point, important works were planned for the mining industry in 1961, which included the strengthening of technical equipment with advanced machinery such as excavator, rock-drill, and loading cart; increasing the production of minerals that were much needed for the development of industries, such as iron ores, tungsten, lead, zinc, and iron sulfide; and expanding the production of minerals that were needed for obtaining foreign currency, such as magnesite and black lead.

At the mining industry cadres' meeting which was held in March 1961, Comrade Kim Il-song stressed the importance of the mining industry as a first stage of industry, and gave a clear direction to bring about new innovations in mineral output.

On 5 April he gave on-the-spot instructions at the Komdong mine, which is the largest lead and zinc mine. He suggested such important problems as ensuring more than 250 meters of high-speed tunneling per month through the mechanization of tunneling and mining; administering a work-team preference system in the mining industry; implementing with responsibility the state plans at enterprises of the whole mining field; bringing about a turning point in human relations, and strengthening reserve supply work.

Encouraged by on-the-spot instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song, workers of the Komdok mine resolved to complete the 1961 plan before the meeting of the Fourth Congress of the Party by at least completing it four months in advance. All mine workers rose to the challenge with high spirit for the increased output of minerals.

The Party and government invested a huge amount of money in this field so as to realize the determination of the miners.

In 1961 the amount invested in the mining and lead industry was three times more than that of 1956.

Consequently, a massive capital construction in the mining field was successfully carried out.

The concentration of lead with the capacity to process 325,000 tons at the Tongbang and Pakoh'on mines, the expansion of the concentration of ores that could handle 140,000 tons of ores at the Unsan and Songoh'on mines, and construction of iron ore separating grounds that could take care of 150,000 tons at the Chaeryong mine were completed in 1961.

At the Musan and Madok mines, projects for the concentration of ores were actively carried out.

Growth of State Investment in Capital Construction in the Mining Field (%)

	Amount of Investment	The Proportion of Total Investment in Industry
1954	100	9.8
1956	116	8.6
1959	406	18.3
1960	443	23.9
1961	402	16.3

In completing about 3,580,000 cubic meters of barren soils and 13,000 meters of pits, which were the keys to the solution of the problems of organizing the mineral output existing mines, including the Musan mine, the Komdok mine, the Songhung mine and the Holtong mine, expanded technical equipment which had already been improved.

The mineral output in 1961 was further increased by the completion of 313,000 meters of tunneling, which is two times greater than 1956, and preparatory mining which is 103,000 meters longer than 1956 and 7,000 meters longer than the previous year.

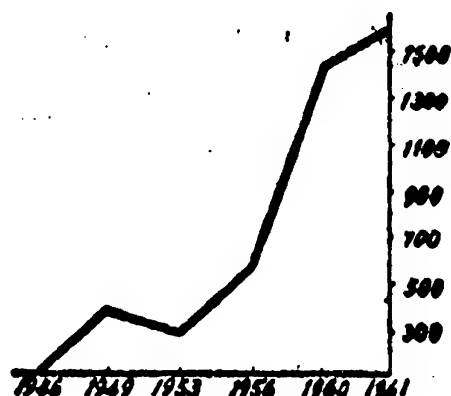
Owing to the massive investment by the state in this field and the creative enthusiasm of cadres in the mining field, the tasks assigned to the mining industry were successfully carried out in 1961.

Cadres of the mining industry overfulfilled the 1961 plan for the people's economy by more than 102 per cent, thereby increasing the industrial output.

Growth of Gross Industrial Output of the Mining Industry

	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>
Mining mineral ores	109	278

Thus, the mining industry of our country in 1961 exceeded the standard of 1946, right after the liberation, by sixteen times, and has gone forward to produce minerals in twenty-three days which would have taken one year in 1946.



Growth of the Gross Output of Mining Mineral Ores (%)

On the occasion of the Fourth Congress of the Party, workers of the Komdok mine were able to fulfill the annual plan. Workers at large mines, such as Hasong, Chaeryong, Songhung, Kapsan, Mandok, Songoh'on and Nagyong, and workers at medium and small-scale mines honorably completed this year's plan. Thus, the gross industrial output of leading enterprises rose considerably.

Growth of Gross Industrial Output of Various Enterprises (%)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>
Musan Mine	114	361
Chaeryong Mine	103	990
Yong'yang Mine	145	More than ten times
Songhung Mine	108	238
Holtong Mine	106	341
Kapsan Mine	126	33.6 times

A struggle was launched to supply iron ores to iron and steel works three months ahead of schedule.

The result was that the output of iron ore reached 3,540,000 tons, which is a phenomenal growth compared to the past period.

<u>Growth of the Output of Iron Ore</u>		
	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>
Iron ore:	114	523

In 1961 about 10,000 tons of copper and 103,000 tons of zinc were produced.

In 1961 a struggle to increase the proportion of mechanization means and to introduce advanced techniques were launched in tunneling, mining, prospecting and selecting of mines. Workers in this field, by launching an all-out movement for technical innovation, introduced about 2,600 items of creative ideas and rationalization plans. Particular emphasis was placed on the automation of pump control in pits and the drilling method of "taegonjong mori" [literally placing the head of chisel toward the air].

The figure included about 800 more items than the number which was introduced in the previous year and six times more than 1956.

As a result, the indices of technical and economic standards of mining rose a great deal. Compared to the previous year, an average of monthly tunneling speed grew 4.7 percent and the average excavation per excavator grew two percent in 1961.

By vigorously launching a high-speed tunneling movement with a view to renovating the out-dated tunneling method, a number of work teams, including the Ch'oe Ch'angsu work team of the Kapsan mine broke through the 200-250 meter tunneling target.

Also, works which are difficult and require greater expenses were mechanized. Compared to the previous year, the proportion of mechanization of transporting ores and priceless ores both inside and outside the pits increased 3.5 percent in 1961.

During the same period, the compressor utility rate in the mining industry rose 2.3 percent and the shaft winch utility rate rose more than three percent. The actual number of ore-concentrates was increased and the standard of the concentrates was also heightened.

As a result of mechanization and the introduction of advanced techniques, labor productivity increased notably. Workers in the mining industry succeeded in lowering cost. Compared to the previous year, the production cost per ton (content) of copper was lowered 2.5 percent.

In the prospecting field, effort was made to perform prospecting work around deep zones of existing mines and their surrounding areas in order to secure more reserves. In organizing prospecting in the northern mountainous area and other virgin lands, the attempt was made to locate minerals not produced already in our country.

Expenses incurred in connection with prospecting, which was 2.5 times that of 1957, amounted to 22.6 million won in 1961. This was considered as a part of heavy industry.

During this period, advanced prospecting methods such as physics prospecting were adopted.

In 1961 the number of technicians and experts engaged in this field grew 126 percent over that of 1960, 389 percent over 1957 and forty-seven times over 1953.

The total length of tunneling completed in 1961 reached some 542,000 meters.

In the prospecting field, numerous minerals were located in the deep zones of existing mines and their surrounding areas. This was a major contribution to the mining industry of our country. Various charts showing geologic formations were drawn up, so that prospecting could be further developed on the scientific and technical bases.

Metal Industry

Starting from the basic tasks of all fields of the people's economy and important work of the heavy industry as proposed by the Korean Labor Party in 1961, attention was also turned to the development of the metal industry.

Attention was given to the metal industry because numerous problems have occurred which depend on the metal industry. Such problems include the following: supplying farm management, which has the aim of increased production of one million tons of food grains, with vehicles, tractors, all kinds of coupling machines and parts; sending more boats and fishing and processing equipment to the marine products industry; constructing vinalon factories more rapidly and guaranteeing equipment and machinery needed in the light industry.

The central tasks that should be completed in the metal industry in 1961 were to perfect existing equipment in the ferrous metal industry, to meet the demand of the people's economy for steel material according to quality, specifications and grade, and to increase the production of tubing wire rope, [thin steel] and galvanized iron sheet.

In the non-ferrous metal industry, the basic tasks were to sufficiently meet the domestic demand for products of the non-ferrous metal industry and to constantly expand the sources for obtaining foreign currency, by increasing the actual number of products and recovering non-ferrous elements, including sulphur.

The fundamental methods to achieve the tasks were the launching of a struggle for all-out technical in-

novation and increased production to the maximum and the implementing of saving devices, all of which were proposed by the December 1960 expanded plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party.

Metal workers loyal to the Party policy successfully carried out this year's tasks by devoting their wisdom and energy to the work at hand.

To ensure the successful fulfillment of the metal industry's tasks of the 1961 plan for the people's economy, the Party and government made investment in capital construction which was a 140 percent increase over the previous year.

Because of the massive investment in capital construction by the state, iron and steel foundries were further expanded. In 1961 the No. 2 blast furnace with a capacity of 270,000 tons of annual production, and the zinc plating shop with an annual capacity of 6,000 tons, Nos 5 and 6 electric furnaces of the Kimch'aek Iron Works, and the Yonsin work shop of the Songjin Steel Works with a capacity of 400,000 tons annually. The Simjungp'an Work Shop of the Songjin Steel Works with a capacity of 80,000 tons annually. The Kudan'gang work shop of the Kimch'aek Iron Works with a capacity of 500,000 tons annually; the Kanggwan sojae rolling work shop of the Kangson Steel Works with a capacity of 30,000 tons annually; the Inbal kanggwan work shop of the Kangson Steel Works with a capacity of 50,000 tons; the non-ferrous rolling work shop of the Namp'o Smelter with a capacity of 12,000 tons annually, and the sulphuric acid work shop of the Munp'yong Smelter with a capacity of 5,000 tons annually, were carried out vigorously.

These capital construction projects are of significance in realizing the Party's policies to raise productivity of the metal industry, adding flesh to bones in the heavy industry, and perfecting all defects.

During the past year, leaders of the Party and government gave on-the-spot instructions a number of times and gave clear directions in fulfilling the gigantic tasks.

In May of this year Comrade Kim Il-song gave on-the-spot instructions at most of the metal industry plants in-

cluding the Hwanghae Iron Works, the Songjin Steel Works, the Kimch'aek Iron Works and the Ch'ongjin Steel Works. Encouraged by this, iron and steel fighters proposed a new target which was designed to meet the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party with successful work accomplishments. They also solidified the struggle for increased production.

In so doing, they heightened the general equipment utility rate. By launching a technical innovation movement, they raised the temperature of hot wind in the blast furnace and introduced chrome magnesium bricks into the steel furnace. Metal workers introduced methods of eliminating sulphur and phosphorus from metal. The total number of new creative ideas inventions and rationalization plans amounted to 320 items more than those introduced in the previous year. The introduction of new ideas and inventions caused an increase in labor productivity.

The 1961 plan for the gross industrial output of the metal industry was fulfilled by exceeding the goal under the correct policies of the Party and by patriotic enthusiasm of the metal workers.

The plan was overfulfilled by 106 percent at the Ferrous Mining Industry Management Bureau and by 100.8 percent at the Non-Ferrous Mining Industry Management Bureau.

Consequently, the gross industrial output of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy industry grew considerably compared to the previous year.

Growth of the Output of the Metallurgy Industry (%)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>
Metallurgy Industry	114	346	505

In 1961 the plan for the gross industrial output was overfulfilled by 106 percent at the Hwanghae Iron Works and by 108 percent at the Songjin Steel Works. The plan was also fulfilled at leading ferrous and non-ferrous metal industry enterprises, thereby causing an increase in the industrial output.

Growth of the Industrial Output of Leading Enterprises (%)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>
Hwanghae Iron Works	107	494
Kimoh'aek Iron Works	108	272
Kangson Steel Works	114	451
Songjin Steel Works	116	475
Namp'o Smeltery	116	343
Munp'yong Smeltery	108	279

Workers, technicians and office workers of the metal industry gloriously carried out the plan for the production of goods and for the great quantity of iron and steel materials and non-ferrous metals.

**Accomplishments of the Production of Leading Goods in the
Metal Industry in 1961**

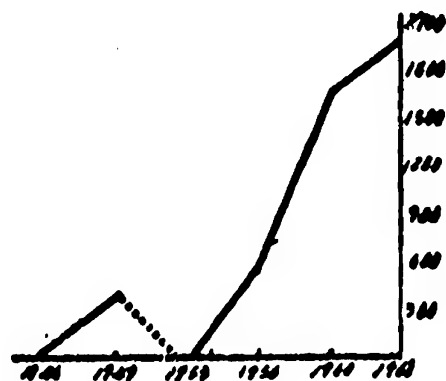
	Unit	1961 Output	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Pig iron and granulated iron	Thousand tons	931	403	109
Iron and steel	"	775	408	121
Steel material	"	535	404	113

Because of the rapid growth in the machine and chemical industries of our country, the demand for special steel also grew. In connection with this increased demand, the metal industry pushed the production of special steel including "k'abon kongugang" [carbon tool steel?] at the Kongson Steel Work which had been producing only ordinary steel.

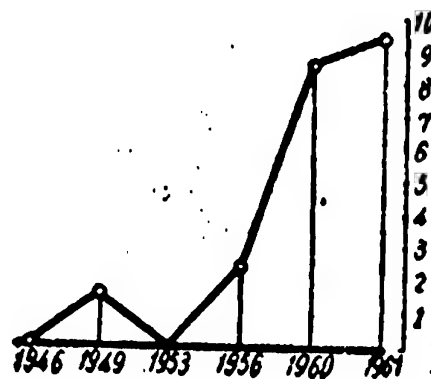
A struggle to increase the steel material specifications was launched and new variety of steel was introduced.

Thus, in 1961, iron and steel works newly put out about twenty kinds of steel including alloy steel for frame, heat-proof steel and acid-proof steel. There were, in addition, over 230 kinds to specifications for rolling steel.

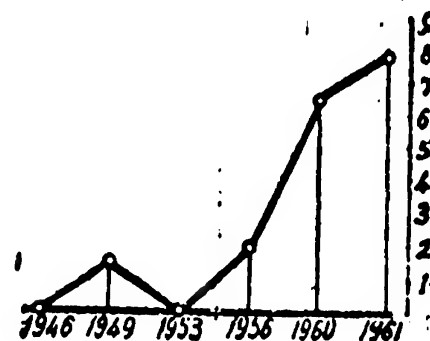
Among the accomplishments achieved in the metal industry in 1961, success in improving indices of technical and economic equipment utility rates carried greater weight.



Growth of the Gross
Output of the Metal-
lurgy Industry (%)



Pig Iron and
Granulated
Iron
(100,000 tons)



Steel
(100,000 tons)

The effective utilization count of blast furnace increased 0.02 percent over the previous year. The daily output of iron and steel per square meter of furnace bottom area of open hearth furnace had increase of 90 percent.

The time needed for the production of steel by electric furnace was shortened by ten minutes. The daily output of iron and steel per 1,000 kilovolt ampere of electric furnace transformer increased eleven percent.

Because of the improvements in indices of technical and economic standards in the rolling field, the hourly production increased twelve percent in crushing rolling machine and thirteen percent in rear-plate rolling machine.

In the non-ferrous industry, the daily output per electrolytic tank had an increase of six percent in copper and two percent in lead. The actual number of metal smelters including copper and lead increased notably.

In the campaign to strengthen planned and precautionary repair works on equipment and to ensure reserves of parts, the equipment utility rate rose rapidly as a result.

Compared to the previous year, the "p'ondu" utilization efficiency of equipment per total work day hours grew 0.3 percent in blast furnace, 17.6 percent in open hearth furnace, 4.2 percent in crushing rolling machine, and 11.8 percent in rear plate rolling machine.

The standard of workers' technique and ability was enhanced during 1961. The number of technicians grew about ten times compared to the period right after the armistice. Labor productivity in the metal industry rose considerably in 1961 compared to the previous year.

MACHINE INDUSTRY

In 1961 the central tasks for the machine industry lay, on the basis of the structure of the Seven-Year Plan of general technological reform, in decisively promoting the mechanization of agricultural economy; further strengthening the material and technological foundations of fisheries; manufacturing more good-quality and diverse machinery and equipment for chemical plants, and also manufacturing much more machinery with which to strengthen technical provisions of local industrial enterprises. To promote mechanization of agriculture requires producing a great quantity of good-quality farm machinery and machinery and equipment for medium and small irrigation projects; to advance fisheries requires producing many large vessels, detectors of fish schools, radio transmitters, power generators and refrigerators so as to further strengthen the material and technical foundations of fisheries and to promote mechanization of processing marine products and production of fishing instruments.

To implement such vast tasks, the machine industry has been launching struggles to enlarge and improve existing machine shops, to raise the productivity of such shops, to expand and strengthen the bases of farm machinery production, to set up the system of specializing farm machinery production, and to decisively improve the quality of products.

In 1961 investment in the machine industry rose to 107 percent as compared with the previous year.

Increase in Investment in Machine Industry

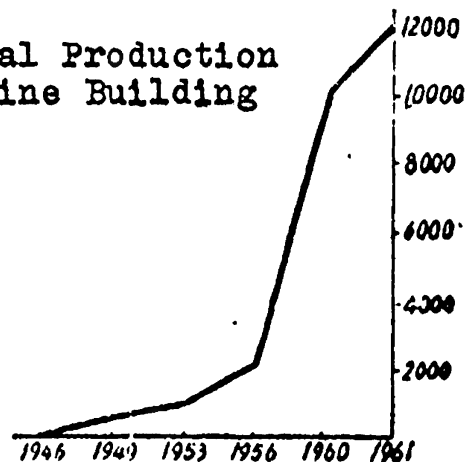
	Growth Rate (%)	Proportion to the Total Investment in Industry
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1954	100	9.3
1956	92	6.3
1959	292	12.2
1960	230	11.7
1961	238	9.1

In 1961 the proportion of state investment in capital construction for the machine industry to the total state investment in capital construction for the entire industry was 9.5 percent. In 1961 existing machine shops in the industry were further expanded and improved, so as to produce a great quantity of many types of good-quality machinery required by various sectors of the people's economy.

In 1961 the annual plan of the General Machinery Bureau of the Heavy Industry Commission was fulfilled 113 percent. Individual machine industry enterprises, in particular the Yongsong Machine Plant, Huich'on Precision Machine Plant, Takch'on Automobile Plant, overfulfilled their yearly plans four months ahead of schedule without additional enlargement of labor or equipment and by actively seeking out and utilizing inner reserves.

Growth in Total Production
Value of Machine Building
Industry (%)



In 1961 the total production value of the machine industry rose to 128 percent compared with 1944, i.e. prior to liberation; to 2,200 percent as compared with 1949, that is before the war; to 564 percent as compared with 1956; and to 121 percent as compared with 1960. Thus, the proportion of the production value to the total industrial production value rose from 1.6 percent in 1944 to 8.1 percent in 1949;

to 17.3 in 1956; to 21.3 percent in 1960, and to 22.7 percent in 1961. As a result, the self-sufficiency rate of machinery and equipment in Korea rose from 46.5 percent in 1956 to 90.6 percent in 1960, and at present the demand for all machinery and equipment can be almost entirely met with domestic products.

In 1961 the workers and technicians of the machine industry produced on their own over 10,000 tons of machinery including 15,000 machines and equipment needed for setting up a modern-type large vinylon plant. They also produced blast furnace No. 2 at the Hwanghae Iron Works and the gigantic machinery and equipment needed in setting up the chemical fiber plants at Oh'ongjin and Sinuiju. In addition, the same workers and technicians produced various types of large equipment and precision machines needed in technical reconstruction of all sectors of the people's economy: 3,000-ton-class ships (the first of this kind to be produced in Korea), electric locomotives, rail-less electric cars, 6-meter "hobbing machines", 4,000 h.p. high pressure gas compressor, air brakes, 400 h.p. diesel engines, 220,000-volt transformers, lightening arrestors, 6 - e.t. type air brake of rolling stock, large-size lathes, including type 50 all-purpose lathes, large-size planers, 6,000 ton "moksakp'an" press, and all-purpose electro-magnetic computers.

In 1961 the state production plans for major machinery and equipment were fulfilled as follows:

Simple shift metal machines, 131 percent; presses, 111 percent; rock drills, 109 percent; cotton looms, 117 percent; sock looms, 116 percent; oil extractors, 146 percent; agricultural machinery and implements, 120 percent; tractors, 100 percent; trucks, 105 percent; circular soil-breakers, 211 percent; zigzag soil-breakers, 305 percent; hay cutters, 105 percent; animal-operated paddy weeder, 102 percent; hoists, 131 percent; light vehicles, 122 percent; bicycles, 103 percent; centrifugal pumps, 109 percent; turbine pumps, 226 percent; radios, 103 percent; amplifiers 107 percent; ship accessories, 150 percent.

In 1961 a large quantity of agricultural machinery and implements was produced for mechanization of agriculture, such as 4,000 tractors, 3,000 zigzag soil-breakers, 1,200 maize threshers, 30,000 animal-operated paddy weeder, and 500 all-purpose rice threshers.

In 1961 the material and technical foundation of machine shops was further strengthened, with the shops holding 112 percent of machine tools as compared with 1960, 107 percent

of metal cutters, and 147 percent of simple-shift machines.

In 1961 the output of the machine industry increased as follows as compared with 1960: internal-combustion engines, to 446 percent; electric motors, to 107 percent; lathes, 117 percent; cotton looms, 155 percent; sewing machines, to 152 percent; oil-extractors, to 241 percent; tractors, 133 percent; bulldozer blades, 117 percent; motorized ships, to 484 percent; automobiles, to 105 percent; hoists, to 142 percent; railway freight cars, to 249 percent; light vehicles, to 102 percent; bicycles, to 169 percent; turbine pumps, to 223 percent; automobiles fittings, to 111 percent; railway passenger and freight car fittings, to 340 percent; mining equipment appurtenances, to 648 percent.

Growth in the Number of Machine Tools (%)

	1958	1960	1961
Machine Tools as a Whole	100	183	206
Metal Cutters:	100	188	201
Lathes	100	190	205
Drill Presses	100	137	155
Simple-Shift Presses	100	156	232

In 1961 the machine industry introduced 13,286 original devices into production, presenting the State with a profit of 5,600,000 won. In 1961 the hour utilization rate of machine tools at machine shops increased 1.9 percent over the 1960 level in the shops as a whole, with 2.6 percent for lathes, 2 percent for turret lathes, 3.9 percent for radial drilling machines, 7.8 percent for planers, 3.7 percent for shavers, 4.6 percent for milling machines of various types, 6.3 percent for presses.

In 1961 the output per square meter of the casting shops of the machine plants increased 17 percent for casting steel goods over the 1960 level, 7 percent for casting iron goods; as for the percent net-recovery rate, it increased 1.5 percent for casting steel goods and 2 percent for casting iron goods.

In 1961 the total commodity production cost of the General Machinery Bureau of the Heavy Industry Commission declined 3 percent from the planned cost, and the cost of comparable goods went down 0.7 percent from the average cost of 1960.

In 1961 the labor productivity plan of the General

Machinery Bureau of the Heavy Industry Commission was overfulfilled.

In 1961 the number of technicians in the machine industry stood at 12,870, or 13 times the 1953 figure, and 3.6 times that of 1957, and 121 percent as compared with 1960.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

In 1961 under the judicious leadership of the Party, the people of Korea laid the foundation for the all round development of the chemical industry.

In response to the appeal from the Party, that: "Everything should be devoted to the construction of a vinalon plant" scientists, technicians and working people, in an unprecedented spirit of collective heroism, succeeded in setting up a modern-type large vinalon plant in a brief period of time. The plant covers a total area of 500,000 square meters, comprising 30 large structures including a yarn shop with floor space of 40,000 square meters and a height of 30 meters. Installed in this plant are 15,000 machines weighing approximately 10,000 tons. There is piping whose length is over 500 kilometers.

The completion of the vinalon plant is meaningful not only in that it increases the supply of clothing to the people but also because it establishes the foundation for development of the chemical industry, especially the organic chemical industry, and also because it promotes fertilization.

In 1961, under the slogan "Everything should be devoted to the construction of a chemical fiber plant," the construction of Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Plant covering a total area of 380,000 square meters and space floor of 100,000 square meters as well as the construction of Ch'ongjin Chemical Fiber Plant with a capacity of 20,000 tons were begun with the support of the entire people. Thus, in less than four months, the first stage of the construction of Sinuiju Plant has been completed as planned, where the pulp of the fiber is being produced, and the Ch'ongjin Plant now has a capacity of 20,000 tons. The problem of clothing, which our forefathers were anxious to solve, has now been solved.

Another significant gain made in 1961 in the chemical industry was that the production bases of phenol and metanol, which are of importance in the field of organic syntheses, has been solidly laid. By the creative struggles on the part of workers, technicians, and office workers at Yongan Chemical

Plant, a phenol shop with a capacity of 1,500 tons has newly been set up; and "p'orumalin" [probably formalin] shop has been reconstructed (with an annual capacity of 90,000 tons). These two shops have been put into operation. At the Aoji Chemical Plant, facilities for producing metanol have been constructed, and production has already begun.

In 1961 the output of phenol and metanol equalled or exceeded the contemplated output for 1962. The fact that production bases of phenol, "p'orumalin" and metanol have been set up constitutes an important factor in promoting fertilization and a chemical industry in improving the people's livelihood. It is great victory in the first year of the Seven-Year Plan period.

In 1961, moreover, a penicillin shop with a capacity of 600 million units at Sunch'on Pharmaceuticals Plant and a sulphuric acid shop with a capacity of 3,500 tons at Hungnam Fertilizer Plant have started operation.

In 1961 the state increased its investment in capital construction for the chemical industry by 68 percent over 1960.

INCREASE IN INVESTMENT IN CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND ITS PROPORTION TO TOTAL INVESTMENT IN THE INDUSTRY

	Growth Rate (%)	Proportion to the Investment in Industry (%)
1954	100	6.3
1956	211	10.0
1960	242	8.6
1961	410	10.9

In 1961 the chemical industry fulfilled the assignment of producing the required amount of chemical fertilizer by implementing the proposals set forth before the enlarged plenary session of the Central Committee of the Party (December 1960) for all-out technological innovation with a view to achieving the greatest possible increase in output and the highest possible economization so as to send as much chemical fertilizer to the peasants who are working hard to increase food-grain by one million tons. To achieve this end, the campaign for increased output was launched with all the workers concerned participating. In particular, the direct labor force at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant carried out their own resolution for producing 537,000 tons of chemical fertilizer which had been adopted at the rally called to implement the decision taken at the enlarged plenary session, December 1960, of the Party

Central Committee, making a great contribution toward increasing the output of foodgrain by one million tons.

Thus, in 1961, the workers of chemical plants and the workers who produce chemical fertilizer at metal industry enterprises, including the Namp'o Smelting Works, fulfilled their task of supplying the peasants with 600,000 tons of chemical fertilizer before the farming season by increasing their output for 1960 by 100,000 tons.

In 1961 the qualitative composition of fertilizers also underwent a considerable change. The proportion of ammonium sulphate to the total output of chemical fertilizers fell from 42 percent in 1960 to 29.2 percent in 1961, and that of ammonium chloride from 4.1 percent to 2.9 during the same period; on the other hand the proportion of nitrolime rose from 5.9 percent to 7.1 percent, that of nitro-ammonium from 23.2 percent to 26.2 percent, and that of superphosphate of lime from 24.8 percent to 34.6 percent. The output of farm chemicals has considerably increased, and foundations have been laid for the production of new and effective insecticides, germ killers and weed killers. The output of raw materials from the light industry also increased, such as synthetic resins including vinyl chloride as well as dyes, paints and pigments, with firm foundations laid for an epoch-making growth in the output of chemical fibers.

In 1961 the output of medical drugs increased to 132 percent as compared with 1960, the production of antibiotic medical drugs was begun, and foundations for the production of antibiotic drugs were laid.

In 1961 the annual state plan of the Chemical Industry Control Bureau of the Heavy Industry Commission was fulfilled 101 percent. In 1961 the total production value of the chemical industry rose to 128 percent as compared with 1960.

GROWTH IN TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY (%)



GROWTH IN TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY AND
 PROPORTION OF PRODUCTION VALUE OF THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY TO
 TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VALUE (%)

	1946	1949	1956	1950	1961	<u>1961</u> 1949	<u>1961</u> 1956
Chemical Industry	100	310	288	13	16	532	574
				Times	Times		
Medical Drug Industry	100	11	29	295	307	29	11
		Times	Times	Times	Times	Times	Times
Proportion of Chemical Industry Production Value to Total Industrial Production Value	10.1	9.5	4.7	5.4	6.1		

The annual State plans of major chemical goods for 1961 were all overfulfilled as follows: superphosphate of lime, 109 percent; bleaching powder, 100.5 percent; hydrochloric acid, 118 percent; aluminium sulphate, 100.5 percent; calcium chloride, 172 percent; nitrogen oxide (chilsan), 103 percent; resin paints, 109 percent; boiled oil, 114 percent; varnish, 114 percent; crezol, 133 percent; perfume, 105 percent; dyes, 120 percent; reagents, 118 percent.

OUTPUT OF MAJOR CHEMICAL GOODS AND ITS GROWTH

Chemical Fertilizer 1,000 tons	561	661.1	118
Nitrolime	33.1	50	142
Nitro-ammonium	131.1	171	131
Superphosphate of Lime	138.8	229.2	165
Sulphuric Acid	255	273	107
Caustic Soda	24.6	26	106
Ammonium	126.5	140.4	111
Aluminium Sulphate	4	4.3	108
Sodium Bicarbonate	2.3	3.2	138
Paints	3.7	5.2	143
Sulphur	4.7	5.5	117
Carbide	124.9	140.2	112

Besides, in 1961, the output of the following items also increased in comparison with 1960, as follows: potassium

chloride to 127 percent; nitrogen oxide to 155 percent, zinc oxide, to 192 percent; varnish, to 158 percent; pigment, to 119 percent; alundum, to 114 percent; light oil, to 206 percent; pine tar, to 181 percent; benzol, to 117 percent; dyes, to 488 percent; and reagent, to 130 percent.

In accordance with the Party line of strengthening the production of synthetic fibers, vinalon was first produced in great quantity in Korea in 1961. Also new goods were manufactured such as staple fibers from the stalks of the reed and the maize, thus opening up a new road to the solution of the problem of fiber raw materials.

In 1961, in the chemical industry, high technical and economic norm indexes were attained. In 1961 the average daily output per saturator of ammonium sulphate increased by 3 percent over 1960; that of synthetic "t'ap" of ammonium by 1 percent; the hourly output of electrolytic "cho" of caustic soda by 7 percent; the hourly output per clay oven of nitrolime by 3 percent; the hourly output of the electric oven for carbide by 11 percent; the average daily output of the saturator for sulphur by 7 percent.

In 1961 the hourly utilization rate of equipment increased as follows over 1960: that of electrolytic oven for nitrolime by 15.2 percent; that of the revolving current transformer by 1.1 percent; that of the saturator for ammonium sulphate by 0.4 percent.

In 1961 the cost of all commodity products of the Chemical Industry Control Bureau of the Heavy Industry Commission declined by 1.2 percent than the plan, and in the cost of comparable goods they declined by 0.3 percent as compared with 1960.

In 1961 the number of technicians in the chemical industry increased to 6,650, an increase by 1,500 over 1960; was 29 times the 1953 figure, 2.5 times the 1957 figure. In 1961 the labor productivity of the Chemical Industry Control Bureau of the Heavy Industry Commission represented a considerable increase over 1960.

BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY

The tasks of the building materials industry for 1961 were to increase the output of cement; to extensively seek out and utilize locally available building materials such as stone

materials, "sokpirye," lime, and earth bricks; to expand the production of accessory building materials, and to enlarge the size of such materials and reduce their weight so as to lift the industrialized level of building materials industry and carry out large-scale capital construction.

In 1961 the state made large investments in capital construction, with the expenditures for the development of the cement industry amounting to two million won.

INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FOR BUILDING MATERIALS
INDUSTRY AND ITS GROWTH

	Growth Rate (%)	
	Total	Cement
1954	100	100
1956	157	350
1960	72	100
1961	143	100

PROPORTION OF THE INVESTMENT IN BUILDING MATERIALS INDUSTRY
TO THE TOTAL INVESTMENT IN INDUSTRY

	1954	1956	1960	1961
Total for Building Materials Industry	5.1	5.9	1.9	2.8
Cement Industry	1.7	3.9	0.6	0.6

Thus, in 1961, much productive capacity has been formed, with the productive capacity for cement increasing to 2.8 times as compared with 1956, and that for plate glass to 2.3 times.

In 1961 the annual state plan of the Building Materials Industry Control Bureau of the Construction Ministry was fulfilled 107 percent, with the Haeju Cement Plant fulfilling 108 percent; Komusan Cement Plant, 101 percent; Sunghori Cement Plant 107 percent, Sindok Mine, 107 percent, Hungsang Ceramics Plant, 108 percent; Taedong Construction Machinery Plant, 103 percent; Hamhung Hygienic Pottery Plant, 128 percent; Kilju Integrated Carpentry Plant 102 percent; Ch'ongjin Slate

Plant, 100.4 percent, and P'yongyang Construction Machinery Plant 126 percent.

In 1961 the total production value of the building materials industry amounted to 20 times the pre-liberation 1944 level.

GROWTH IN TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE OF BUILDING MATERIALS
INDUSTRY AND ITS PROPORTION TO THE TOTAL INDUSTRIAL
PRODUCTION VALUE (1946=100)

	1949	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>
Growth in Total Production	871	31	149	147	17	472
Value of Building Materials		Times	Times	Times	Times	
Industry						
Its Proportion to the Total	2.5	4.8	5.9	5.2		
Industrial Production Value						

The production plans of major building materials for 1961 were fulfilled as follows: lime, 146 percent; gypsum, 101 percent; Portland cement, 104 percent; synthetic slate, 108 percent; bricks, 207 percent; clay pipes, 130 percent; as compared with 1960, the output of lime to 187 percent; that of gypsum increased to 127 percent; that of bricks to 183 percent, and that of clay pipes to 118 percent.

To implement the Party line of lifting the industrialized level of construction work, the workers and technicians of the building materials industry have been launching the campaign of lifting the industrialized level of the production of accessory building materials and of enlarging the size and reducing the weight of accessory materials. As a result, in 1961, the industrialized level of the production of accessory materials attained to higher than 90 percent, and several thousand cubic meters of light weight blocks and large-size blocks were turned out and utilized in construction work.

In addition, to improve the quality of construction and quicken the speed of construction work, campaigns for standardizing accessory materials have been gotten underway with very good results. The number of standard specifications for accessory materials for city construction was reduced from 204 in 1960 to 134 in 1961. In the sector of industrial construction, 75 standard specifications for accessory materials were used in setting up one-story structures. In the P'yongyang

area, 90 to 120 standard specifications for accessory materials were used for city construction purposes; in the Hamhung area, 70 to 90 standard specifications; in other areas, less than 90 standard specifications were used. With the standardization of accessory building materials raised, the speed of construction work also was quickened accordingly.

Thanks to the dedicated labor struggles on the part of workers and technicians of the sector of building materials, the following quantity of items were produced in 1961, making it possible to carry out vast construction work: 710,000 cubic meters of accessory building materials; 2,270,000 tons of cement; 1,440,000 tons of lime; 1,341,000 bricks; 2,080,000 tons of fire-resistant bricks; 5,800,000 square meters of tiles; 1,290,000 square meters of artificial slate; 5,000 tons of natural slate, and 970,000 meters of clay pipes.

In 1961 a great many advanced techniques, original devices and rationalizations were introduced into production. The utilization rate of equipment also improved: the per-hour utilization rate of brick calciner increased by 0.4 percent over 1960; that of the drying oven for bricks by 5.9 percent, the cement raw material crusher by 12.3 percent.

As a result of the application of advanced techniques and original devices as well as the increase in the utilization rates of equipment, the average output per cement calciner increased by 1 percent at February 8th Modong Cement Plant, 2 percent at Komusan Cement Plant, and 3 percent at Sunghori Cement Plant.

In 1961 the labor productivity plan of the Cement Industry Control Bureau of the Construction Ministry was overfulfilled. In 1961 the total product cost of the Building Industry Control Bureau of the Construction Ministry was reduced by 9.2 percent under the plan, and that of the Cement Industry Control Bureau by 1.4 percent. As compared with the actual average cost of 1960, the per-unit cost of white cement declined by 2 percent, common type bricks by 0.5 percent, tiles by 1.2 percent, and plate glass by 3 percent.

LIGHT INDUSTRY

Under the judicious policy of the Party of combining large-scale central industry with medium and small local industry in the production of consumer goods, the light industry of Korea has been continuously advancing at a rapid pace.

The basic task for the first three years of the Seven Year Plan lies in improving the livelihood of the people in an epoch-making manner. To implement this basic task, the Party and government took a series of steps in 1961 to develop light industry at a rapid pace: efforts were made to expand the variety of consumer goods and improve decisively their quality.

The plenary session of the Party Central Committee (March 1961) examined the implementation of the decision adopted at the plenary session of June 1958 "Concerning the Improvement and Strengthening of Food Stuff Processing Industry and Production of Daily Necessaries" and made proposals as to what was to be done to improve light industry in a decisive manner.

In 1961 the Party and government allocated 30.3 percent of the total industrial construction fund to capital construction for light industry. This constitutes a 81.4 percent increase over 1960 and a 56 percent increase over 1956.

As a result of such vast state investment in capital construction for light industry, and thanks to the selfless creative labor struggle on the part of the workers and technicians in the sector of light industry, in 1961, in many parts of Korea, new light industry raw material bases, including chemical fiber bases, were formed. The February 8th Vinalon Plant, of modern style and large scale, and a potassium chloride vinyl plant, were completed in 1961, and the construction of the chemical fiber plants at Ch'ongjin and Sinuiju was under way successfully. Thus, large-scale chemical fiber production bases were created.

In 1961, in west-coast swamps, a mass movement for creating reed fields of 100,000 chongbo was under way. Thus, in only 100 days a 15-ri dyke was completed making it possible to have a swamp of 2,000 p'yong into a beautiful reed field. In many parts of the west coast, swamps were turned into large-scale salt-fields. Also 30,000 chongbo of plains and hilly lands were created into raw-material bases.

In 1961 production equipment of light industry also was newly produced and expanded. Expansion projects of textile plants were completed at P'yongyang, Kusong, Sinuiju; maize process plants, oil plants, paper mills, synthetic resin plants were newly set up at various localities; with technical provisions of machine building plants including the P'yongyang Textile Machine Building Plant and the Sinuiju Textile Machine Building Plant as well as engineering workshops were further strengthened. Thus, the production bases of light industry have been further improved.

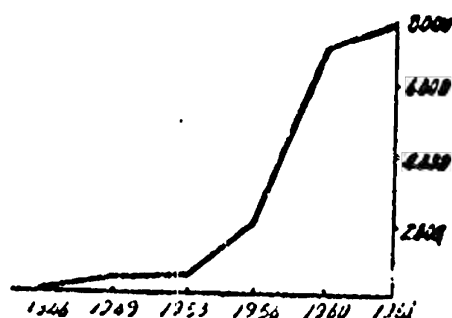
In 1961 the light industry sector produced, on its own, new types of textile equipment, looms, machines for processing foodstuffs, and production equipment for necessities.

In 1961 the number of technicians and specialists in the sector of light industry increased to 17 times the number of 1953, 4.8 times that of 1957, and over 1.4 times the 1960 number.

In 1961 mechanization in producing salt was considerably improved with the acquisition of 150 tractors, 4,634 pumps, and 2,034 "sakto".

By dint of such technological improvements, in 1961, the total industrial production value plan of the Light Industry Commission was fulfilled 103.8 percent, and the total production value plan of local industry was fulfilled 109 percent.

GROWTH IN TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE OF TEXTILE INDUSTRY (%)



In 1961 the technical provisions of local industry enterprises was further strengthened and local sources of raw materials were actively utilized, with the result that the total production value of local industry increased to 120 percent as compared with 1960 to 910 percent as compared with 1956. Thus, in 1961, the total production value of local industry accounted for 35 percent of the total industrial production value and 53 percent of the total production value of consumer goods.

As compared with 1960, the production value of the textile industry increased to 109 percent; that of the stationery and notions industry to 137 percent; that of foodstuffs and luxury goods industry to 115 percent.

As compared with 1960, in 1961, the output of major light industry products increased as follows: coating, to 11 times; clothing, to 194 percent; socks and stockings, to 104 percent; hats and caps, to 138 percent; radio, to 129 percent; time

pieces to 2.5 times, raincoats, to 4 times; sewing machines, to 153 percent; bicycles, to 169 percent; pottery, to 164 percent; enameled iron wares, to 174 percent; instruments, to 148 percent; plant oil, to 158 percent (including soybean oil, to 190 percent); soybean sauce, to 121 percent; soybean paste, to 120 percent; and fermented liquor, to 185 percent.

Significant gains have been made in the expansion of the variety of light industry goods and the improvement of their quality. Concrete steps were established for improving the quality of the light industry goods and efforts were concentrated on each of these goods, so that the quality of numerous necessities including various silk fabrics, cotton fabrics, knitted fabrics, ammonium chloride vinyl goods, and sewing machines attained to high levels.

In 1961 the number of consumer goods items increased by 6,400. [sic.]

Thanks to the strengthening of technical provisions of light industry equipment, improvement of labor productivity, betterment of the quality of goods, and the improvement in labor administration, the cost of goods further declined. As compared with the average 1960 cost, in 1961 the cost of underwear declined by 6.3 percent, yaksandan [a kind of silk fabric] by 0.7 percent, and salt by 1.2 percent.

Thus, our light industry, which could not manufacture even a needle before, is now in a position to produce a variety of cultural and household goods such as precision spinning machines, twisting machines, looms, sewing machines, time-pieces, radios, bicycles, enameled iron wares. Our light industry has gone as far as exporting to foreign countries such goods as various silk fabrics, synthetic yarns, pottery, and vinyl chloride goods.

Textile Industry: In 1961 efforts were concentrated, in the textile industry, on raising the proportion of the output of good-quality fabrics and developing on that basis the processing of clothing. To achieve this end, steps were taken by both large-scale central industry textile plants and local industry textile mills to improve the quality of the yarns of vinalon, cotton, synthetic fiber, and flax; and to improve the technical provisions of the production facilities of twisted yarn fabrics and various kinds of knitted fabric.

As a result, the proportion of the output of high-class fabrics to the total output of fabrics increased by 14 percent over 1960, and the proportion of the output of twisted fabrics

such as gabardine and poplin to the [total] output of cotton and staple fiber fabrics increased by 24 percent.

At central industry textile plants, additional processing equipment has been expanded, making it possible to increase such processing as water proof, resin, mercerization; at local industry textile mills, equipment for dyeing process has been further improved and strengthened.

Arrangements have been made among textile plants by which the production of different yarns and fabrics is divided among them on a specialization basis. Efforts have been made to increase the output of yarns of high count and twisted yarns, and the patterns and colors have been improved. Thus, the proportion of the output of first class products of various fabrics and knitted fabrics were considerably raised as compared with 1960.

In 1961 in accordance with the instructions by Comrade KIM Il-sung on increasing the output of commodities for winter use, 1,410,000 overcoats, 1,300,000 winter hats and caps, 6,300,000 winter underwears and 580,000 sweaters were produced. To meet the daily growing demand of the working people for fabrics, in 1961, extensive drives were launched to increase the output of fabrics by actively mobilizing domestic sources of fiber such as flax and hemp. Large-scale production bases of chemical fibers were newly created and expanded, while projects of reconstructing and expanding central industry and local industry textile plants were successfully in progress.

Technical provisions of existing equipment at central and local industry textile plants has been expanded; as of the end of 1961 the number of spinning machines increased to 272,766; that of power-operated looms to 17,146, and that of "t'aeh-wan'gi" to 304. The number of spinning machines operated by central industry textile plants was 260,800; and that of looms was 7,533; the number of spinning machines operated by local industry textile plants was 11,966 and that of looms 9,613 (of which power-operated looms numbered 4,049 and hand-operated ones 5,569).

In 1961 various new types of textile machines including weaving-and-spinning machines, automatic machines for unwinding yarns, and Chollima Movement No. 2 looms were produced, and new techniques and advanced working methods including that of dyeing metals by fusion, artificially drying flax and others were extensively adopted. In 1961, at local industry textile plants, the equipment for cotton beating and spinning yarn was improved and 1,200 power-operated looms were newly installed.

As a result of new installations and expansion of textile equipment and strengthening of its technical provisions, during 1961 alone the total output of the Korean textile plants rose to 121 times the output of 1944 under Japanese rule, of which the output of cotton and staple fibers fabrics increased to 100 times; silk fabrics to 83 times; that of underwears to 256 times, and that of socks and stockings to 26 times.

In particular, the output of local industry textile plants increased considerably, with its proportion in 1961 to the total output accounting for 19.4 percent, and the proportion of the output at local industry textile plants of underwear accounting for 85.6 percent and that of socks and stockings for 58.5 percent.

In addition, the variety of fabrics was expanded and their quality considerably improved. In 1961 the number of products from central industry textile plants increased to 9,155. The quality of products from 17 workshops of the central industry textile plants and 111 workteams all attained to high levels.

PROPORTIONS OF OUTPUT OF MAJOR PRODUCTS OF THE TEXTILE INDUSTRY
IN VARIOUS PROVINCES

	Fabrics	Of which Cotton and Staple Fiber	Of which Fabrics from Wild Plants	Under- wear	Footwear
Total	100	100	100	100	100
P'yongyang City	11.6	-	0.3	35.1	26.9
P'yongnam	14.6	5.5	35.4	36.6	15.2
P'yongbuk	14.7	8.6	3.3	11.7	12.9
Chagang	5.4	8.1	10.4	4.9	5.6
Hwangnam	10.2	4.9	3.9	4.2	9.4
Hwangbuk	7.5	10.7	8.0	4.9	6.3
Kangwon	5.2	17.8	9.2	5.4	4.1
Hamnam	15.4	6.0	7.9	1.2	4.0
Hambuk	8.4	1.9	11.1	3.1	6.4
Yanggang	1.5	5.0	1.3	0.3	1.4
Kaesong City	3.3	30.0	1.2	4.6	6.2
Hamhung City	0.5	1.4	0.3	8.0	5.2
Ch'ongjin City	1.7	-	2.7		

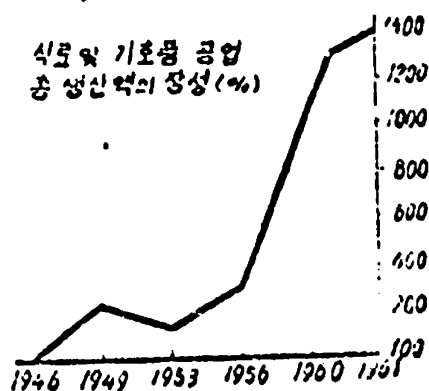
Foodstuff Industry: The foodstuff industry supplied the inhabitants with nutritious and tasty foodstuffs in greater quantity by developing all types of foodstuff processing.

In 1961 investment in capital construction for the foodstuff industry increased to 222 percent as compared with 1956 and to 130 percent as compared with 1960. During this period, a large number of foodstuff plants were newly set up and expanded including the following plants equipped with large-scale modern technical provisions: Yongsong Foodstuff Plant, P'yongyang Koksan Plant; salt manufacturing plants at Namyang, Yondae, Namsi, Kumsong; P'yongyang Soybean Sauce Plant, Hyesan "Tulchuk" Processing Plant, Hoeryong Sugar Manufactory and the maize-processing plants in various provinces.

At the same time, extensive mechanization took place at existing plants of such processes as washing, cutting raw material, mixing, and transportation. During this period, the number of technicians and specialists of foodstuffs industry increased to 54 times the 1953 figure and to 142 percent of the 1960 figure; also a large number of skilled workers were trained.

As a result, the total production value in 1961 of foodstuffs and luxury items amounted to 14 times the 1946 figure and 481 percent of the 1956 value and 115 percent of the 1960 value. The demand of the inhabitants for the following items was adequately met: soybean sauce, soybean paste, "koch'ujan" [soybean paste heavily seasoned with red pepper], bean curd, edible oils, vegetables, processed liquors and soft drinks made from apples and grapes.

GROWTH IN PRODUCTION VALUE OF FOODSTUFF AND LUXURY ITEMS INDUSTRY (%)



In accordance with the Party line of supplying to each person over 10 grams of edible oil per day, the foodstuff plants of Korea increased their output of plant oil in 1961 by 58 percent over 1960 by seeking out and utilizing sources of plant oil including the embryo bud of the maize. The output of soybean oil rose to 190 percent of the 1960 output, that of maize oil to 185 percent and that of rice-bran oil to 368 percent.

In 1961 additional tanks for keeping soybean sauce and soybean paste were installed in foodstuff plants and the processing of sauce and paste became more diversified, so that the number of sauce products rose to over 30 or 120 percent of the 1960 figure and the output of sauce increased to 121 percent of the 1960 output. In 1961 a number of soybean curd plants were set up in cities and workers' districts, basically meeting the demand of the inhabitants.

In the peripheries of cities are found firm vegetable bases, and the technical provisions of the marine product processing plants has continued to be improved, so that the output of subsidiary foodstuffs including processed vegetable, wild veg table goods and processed marine products was considerably increased. In accordance with the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song concerning effective use of the hill and the sea, wild fruit-trees and shrubs were cultivated on hillsides and fields. Such efforts resulted in over 60,000 tons of processed wild fruits.

In addition, beer plants and cider plants were newly set up and soft drink producing facilities were added to existing foodstuff plants; thus firm material and technical foundations were laid for producing an adequate quantity of soft drinks to meet the inhabitants' demands in the near future.

In 1961 the technical provisions of the existing foodstuff plants were extensively improved, and mass movements for expanding foodstuff processing were launched everywhere. As a result, the proportion of the output from local industry foodstuff plants to the total output of foodstuffs accounted for 100 percent of soybean sauce and soybean paste; for 66.8 percent of plant oil; for 98.5 percent of processed vegetables; for 86.2 percent of processed liquors, and for 85 percent of confectionary. In addition, great achievements were made in expanding the variety of foodstuffs and improving their quality. In 1961 new products including powder cider, spices, new types of seasoning powder and canned goods were produced.

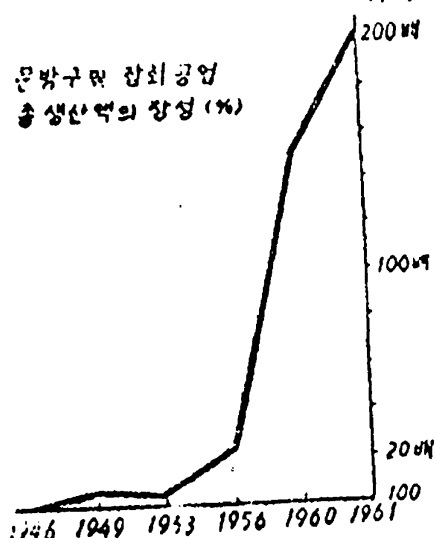
1961 FOODSTUFF OUTPUT BY VARIOUS PROVINCES

	Soybean Sauce (kl)	Soybean Paste (ton)	Maize Oil (ton)
Total	99080	119925	874
P'yongyang City	19000	12559	-
P'yngnamdo	15704	14516	155
P'yongbukto	15691	13231	225
Chagangdo	5659	7631	47
Hwangnamdo	6286	11012	44
Hwangbukto	6034	8084	122
Kangwondo	6039	9003	138
Hamnamdo	6959	12071	60
Hambukto	5528	12964	30
Yanggangdo	1752	6435	18
Kaesong City	1404	2594	12
Hamhung City	5535	5533	12
Ch'ongjin City	3429	4292	11

Home Necessities Industry: In 1961 in this sector, the facilities for producing a central industry and local industry were mobilized to the maximum and, in the production of necessities cooperativization and specialization were further strengthened. By developing the processing of synthetic resins, including vinyl chloride, the production of necessities was expanded to a great extent. In particular, efforts were devoted to the production of cultural goods including timepieces, fountain pens, eversharp pencils as well as headwears, stationery, cosmetics, recreation instruments, toys, electric fans, irons and other household goods.

At factories and enterprises of all sectors of the people's economy including heavy industry, workshops for producing necessities were newly set up or expanded and their technical provisions were further strengthened, so that a large amount of waste products were utilized in producing them.

GROWTH IN TOTAL PRODUCTION VALUE OF STATIONERY INDUSTRY AND NOTION INDUSTRY (%)



In addition, setting of standard specifications and prices of necessities was improved, bringing about a decline in the cost of products and improvement in their quality. In 1961 the total production value of stationery and notions industry increased to 34 times the pre-war 1949 value; 9.4 times the 1956 value and 137 percent of the 1960 value.

To further develop this industry, large-scale factories including the Kil-ju Pulp Plant and the P'yongyang Necessities Integrated Plant as well as numerous medium and small plants including the Chongju Pulp Plant, the Kogonwon Pottery Plant, and the Hyesan Integrated Plant were newly set up and expanded.

In 1961 resin processing plants and workshops were newly set up and their processing techniques were improved, so that the output of raincoats increased to over 4 times the 1960 output and the output of thousands of resin products including vinyl chloride shoes and purses was rapidly increased.

In each province an average of one or two furniture plants were set up with the variety and standard specifications of their products expanded. As a result, the output of wardrobes, cupboards, desks, chairs, tables and beds increased to 148 percent of the 1960 output.

With numerous machine plants in the sector of heavy industry including the P'yongyang Precision Machine Plant, the P'yongyang Machine Tool Plant converted into necessities plants, and with the technical provisions of the necessities workshops at various factories and enterprises strengthened, the output of the following items increased as follows: the

output of sewing machines to 1.5 times the 1960 output; that of radio to 1.3 times; that of timepieces to 2.5 times; and bicycles to 1.7 times. The output of household electric appliances such as electric fans, washers, and electric irons also increased to a considerable extent.

As for the production of pottery and glassware, production scales were expanded on the basis of newly developed inexhaustible sources of raw materials, and the adoption of new techniques such as multiple formation methods and successive calcination methods. Thus, this sector of the necessities industry has proceeded to the manufacturing of hard porcelain. Enamelled ironware plants were expanded in scale and many of their production processes were mechanized and automatized; as a result, the output in 1961 of pottery necessities increased to 164 percent as compared with 1960 and that of enameled iron were to 174 percent.

To meet the daily growing demand for cultural goods, the output of cosmetics, stationery, toys, musical instruments and sports equipment and supplies has been considerably increased.

COOPERATIVE INDUSTRY

At the end of 1961 the number of cooperative industry enterprises was 638, of which production cooperatives numbered 489 and fisheries cooperatives, 149. The number of members in the sector of cooperative industry was, at the close of 1961, over 97,700. In 1961 the number of technicians and specialists was 566, an increase of 19 percent over 1960.

The working people in the sector of the cooperative industry devoted themselves to the continuous strengthening of the material and technical foundations of their cooperatives and to the expansion of the variety of and improvement of the quality of their products. In 1961 these working people fulfilled their total industrial production value plan, representing a 19 percent increase over 1960 by 116 percent.

In the sector of paper manufacture, the pulp plants at Sinuiju and Kilju were newly set up and expanded, and 30 grass paper manufacturing machines were installed at local industry paper manufacturing plants. As a result, the paper output increased to 6.2 times the 1944 level, 3.5 times the 1956 level and 125 percent of the 1960 level.

Movements for improving the quality of all necessities and expanding the number of their items to over 200,000 were extensively launched, resulting in continuous increase in the number of items and considerably increased in quality.

In 1961 the total production value of the cooperative industry grew as follows by provinces as compared with 1960: P'yongyang City, 113 percent; P'yongnamdo, 130 percent; P'yongbukto, 115 percent; Chagangdo, 109 percent; Hwangnamdo, 124 percent; Hwangbukto, 123 percent, Kangwondo, 110 percent; Hamnamdo, 127 percent; Hambukto, 121 percent; Yanggangdo, 136 percent; and Kaesong City, 125 percent. Thus, in 1961 the production value of the cooperative industry grew to 127 percent

as compared with 1960. The material and technical provisions of the cooperative industrial enterprises were strengthened and their production value grew each year, so that in 1961 the proportion of the production value of the cooperative industry to the total industrial production value amounted to 13.7 percent.

To mobilize and utilize local sources of raw materials and expand the variety of their products, the working people in the sector of the cooperative industry launched a creative labor struggle on an extensive scale. As a result, in 1961, the proportion of the production values in individual provinces derived from local raw material sources to the total cooperative industrial production values was as follows: in P'yongnamdo, 35.4 percent; in P'yongbukto, 39.1 percent; in Chagangdo, 51.1 percent; in Kangwondo, 40.8 percent; also in the other provinces the proportions are quite large.

FORESTRY

In 1961, to satisfy the increasing demand of various sectors of the people's economy for lumber and timber, a series of steps were taken to seek put and expand the sources of felling, to normalize production by mechanizing logging and strengthening rafting, to raise percent-net recovery rate in the process of felling, and to effectively utilize dead standing trees and side products at lumbering mills.

In 1961 investment in forestry was 20 percent more than in 1960.

GROWTH IN STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FOR FORESTRY (%)

	1956	1960	1961
State Investment in Capital Construction for Forestry	100	116	139

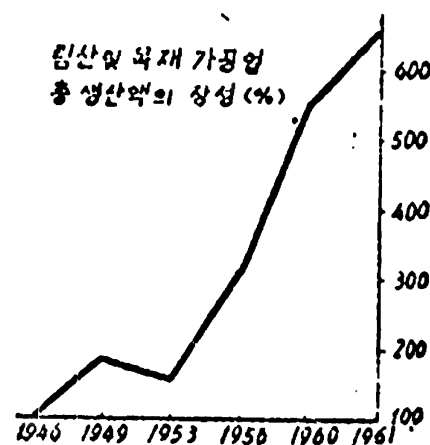
In 1961 a total of 53 kilometers of forestry railway tracks including 17.5 kilometers of forestry tracks for the Poch'on Forestry Enterprise and 3 kilometers of spur tracks were installed for the forestry industry. Also a large number of lumber-processing workshops were put into operation including a lumbering shop with a capacity of 150,000 cubic meters and a "mok-sakp'an" workshop with a capacity of 12,000 cubic meters at the Wiyon Lumbering Mill and the processing shop at the Musan Lumbering Mill.

In 1961 the production value of forestry and lumber processing industry increased to 116 percent as compared with 1960.

GROWTH IN PRODUCTION VALUE OF FORESTRY AND LUMBER PROCESSING INDUSTRY (%)

	1956	1960	1961
Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry	100	184	214

Growth in Total Production Value of Forestry and Lumber Processing Industry (%)



Total industrial production value plan for 1962 was fulfilled by individual forestry enterprises as follows: Tokch'on Forestry Enterprise, 102 percent; Changjin Forestry Enterprise, 102 percent; Hamhung Forestry Enterprise, 109 percent; Sinyang Forestry Enterprise, 100.3 percent; Ogasan Forestry Enterprise, 113 percent; Kanggye Forestry Enterprise, 102 percent; Hwagyong Forestry Enterprise, 101 percent; Pujon Forestry Enterprise, 112 percent; P'ungso Forestry Enterprise, 103 percent; Yup'yong Forestry Enterprise, 115 percent; Namjung Forestry Enterprise, 117 percent; Poch'on Forestry Enterprise, 102 percent; Taep'yong Forestry Enterprise, 105 percent; Apnokkang Rafting (Yubol) Enterprise, 102 percent; Manp'o Lumbering Mill, 109 percent; Musan Lumbering Enterprise, 100.3 percent.

In 1961 the output of material wood rose to 132 percent as compared with 1956, of which the output of lumbering wood

amounted to 117 percent, that of mine timber to 187 percent, that of pulp wood to 276 percent. The output of lumber rose to 112 percent as compared to 1956.

In 1961 the working people in the sector of forestry concentrated their efforts not only upon felling, but also upon logging in such a manner as to have material wood taken to construction sites on time. To achieve this end, these workers strengthened their campaign for raising the utilization rates of wheeled machines and linking implements, and adopted advanced techniques such as "chajung sakto," inclined planes, and single-line rollers. Rafting was also strengthened.

The per-hour utilization rate of the locomotives of forestry railways increased in 1961 by 4 percent over 1960, and the per day traction quantity plan per truck was fulfilled 161 percent.

To mobilize lumber production reserves, special attention was directed to felling and utilizing dead standing trees and over-matured trees; as a result, during 1961 alone, over 800,000 cubic meters of dead standing trees were felled by many enterprises including Sinyang Forestry Enterprise and utilized as construction materials.

In 1961 the workers in forestry took steps to avoid wasting wood, to increase output, and to raise the percent-net recovery rate. In felling operation, they felled standing trees close to the stumps, cut material woods in accordance with standard specifications, selected material woods very carefully before turning them into lumber, and adopted advanced techniques extensively. As a result, in 1961, the percent net recovery plan was overfulfilled by 0.6 percent in felling and 0.6 percent in lumbering.

To satisfy the increasing demand for wood and not to fell more trees than necessary, it is important to effectively utilize by-products of lumbering and shrubs and trees not fit for lumbering. In 1961 drives for making most effective use of pieces of wood and sawdust were actively launched; also campaigns were gotten underway for manufacturing facilities for producing wood fiber and pulp from defective wood. In 1961 the technicians and workers at the Sinuiju Forestry Enterprise and other enterprises closely cooperated in manufacturing presses on their own so as to produce "moksakp'an." In 1961 the personnel at the Sinyang Forestry Enterprise solved the problem of power by constructing a small-size power plant so that they could produce pulp from defective wood; thus, they succeeded in utilizing by-products most effectively.

In 1961 over 700 original devices and rationalizations were introduced into production at enterprises under the jurisdiction of the Forestry Ministry, saving 125,000 man-days and 360,000 won of funds in that year. In 1961 the labor productivity plan was fulfilled 101 percent at the enterprises under the Forestry Ministry.

FISHERIES

It was pointed out at the December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee that, in the light of the task for the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan, development of fisheries is an important key to the solution of the problem of subsidiary foodstuffs and the shortest way to the improvement in the livelihood of the people. On the same occasion it was proposed that the technical provisions of fisheries be strengthened rapidly and that a scientific fishing system be established so as to increase the output of fish and decisively improve the processing of marine products.

In 1961 investment in the capital construction for mechanization of fisheries and consolidation of the material and technical foundation of the marine product rose to 2.4 times the 1960 investment. In order to eliminate laggardness of our fisheries, and to offset the injuries suffered during the war by that industry, and put it on an advanced scientific and technological foundation, our Party has been making large state investments.

GROWTH IN STATE INVESTMENTS IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FOR FISHERIES (%)

	1956	1960	1961
State Investment in Capital Construction For Fisheries	100	134	317

Party lines have been implemented for rapidly developing the shipbuilding industry, establishing and expanding shipbuilding yards and ship repair shops and consolidating their technical provisions. The workers in the shipbuilding industry produced in 1961 a large quantity of large and medium metal boats including 300 to 500 ton class vessels such as trawlers, whalers, all-purpose vessels, two motorized boat dragnets

equipped with modern machinery, means of seeking out fish, means of communication, and cultural and welfare facilities. They also manufactured the 3,000 class "The Satellite" in a brief period of time.

As of the end of 1960, the total tonnage of fishing vessels was twice the 1956 level, and their total horsepower was 2.2 times; at the close of 1961, the number of vessels held by fisheries increased to 105 percent as compared with 1960, of which the number of motorized ships increased to 124 percent.

Large quantities of engines for various types of ships were produced at shipbuilding yards and repair shops, so that in 1961 the number of sailboats converted into motorized boats rose to 9.3 times the 1960 level. Thus, the task proposed by the Workers' Party of motorizing sail boats will be fulfilled in one or two years.

In 1961 the level of mechanization was considerably raised of such work on board a fishing vessel as casting the net, hauling it in, collecting fish caught, and putting ropes in order as well as processing marine products including washing and drying.

The decision adopted at the December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee on equipping fisheries with advanced means of seeking out fish and of directing by communication apparatus has been implemented, so that, in 1961, the means of seeking out fish increased in quantity to 8.3 times the 1957 level; the means of directing by wireless to 5.2 times; such aids are installed not only in fish-seeking vessels, but also in major fishing ships. Today, schools of fish are located by airplanes and other means, and prompt and accurate directions are provided by wireless.

The Party has been directing its attention to founding and expanding, the industry for the sector of fisheries, so that sector can meet its own need for means of production such as nets, ropes and other implements as well as for fishing and processing machines. In 1961 the capacity for producing nets by machinery increased to 2.5 times compared with 1956, and the capacity for producing rope to 3 times; in 1961 the sector of fisheries started producing wire ropes of various standard specifications, so that its needs for fishing supplies has been basically met.

The state fisheries constitute a firm leadership of Korea's fisheries and a strong fishery base; in 1961 the

state fisheries comprised 34 fisheries enterprises with modern-type provisions, 20 cultivation enterprises, and 47 fish-breeding centers.

Under the correct policies of the Party, fishery cooperatives also have rapidly grown and strengthened. In 1961 the number of these cooperatives increased to 247 percent compared with 1956, and their fixed assets during the same period grew to 6.3 times. Thus, at present, state fishery enterprises and fishery cooperatives are found in all harbors on the east and west coasts, constituting firm fishery bases and equipped with mechanized unloading and processing facilities.

With the development of fisheries, the number of direct labor force of fisheries also considerably increased. In 1961 the average size of the direct labor force of the state fisheries grew to 275 percent as compared with 1956, and the number of fishery cooperatives grew to approximately 2.2 times during the same period.

In response to the instructions of Premier Kim Il-song before fishery workers of Kangwondo in June 1959, a great number of youths, courageous and sensitive to new things, have entered into the fishing industry; today the proportion of youths to the total number of fishing workers is 70 percent.

To place fisheries on scientific technical foundations, the Party has directed its attention toward training fishery technical personnel; in 1961 the enrollment of fishery colleges rose to 8.2 times the 1956 figure; that of the higher fishery vocational schools to 2 times; that of fishery vocational schools to 4.6 times. Thus, several thousand youths are studying at fishery colleges and vocational schools.

As of the end of 1961, in the sector of fisheries, over 3,000 technicians and junior technicians are engaged in researches and technical management.

As a result of consolidation of the material and technical foundation of fisheries and strengthening of fishing and fish cultivation, the total industrial production value of the Fisheries Ministry in 1961 rose to 114 percent as compared with 1960 and the total industrial production value of the fishery cooperatives to 117 percent.

PERFORMANCE RATE OF TOTAL INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION VALUE PLANS
FOR 1961 BY MAJOR ENTERPRISES IN THE SECTOR OF FISHERIES

	Performance Rate of Total Industrial Production Value for 1961 (%)
Oh'aho Fisheries	104
Sinch'ang Fisheries Enterprise	121
Yanghwa	118
Sinp'o	103
Chonjin	106
Yuktae	100.4
Naksan	103
Yongamp'o	118
Kwaksan	111
Mundok	104
Hanch'on	103
Haeju	104
Sinp'o Canning Plant	130

With further consolidation of ship repair bases in the fisheries sector and the implementation of the Party line of keeping spare engines and parts always available at ship repairs shops, the length of time required for repairing vessels has been reduced by 6 days as compared with 1960. By reducing the length of time for repair, the number of vessels fishing at sea (more than 300 days) rose 5.6 times the previous year, indicating a good increase. As compared with 1960, the number of vessel days when motorized boats were at sea rose to 120 percent, and the vessel day for non-motorized craft went up to 160 percent. As compared with 1960, the vessel day fish catch when the boats were fishing at sea increased to 108 percent in the case of large motorized boats in 1961 with the use of dragnet. In the case of motorized boats with dragnets operating in deep seas the corresponding figure was 104 percent; in the case of trawlers, 158 percent, and in the case of two-motorized boats with dragnets, 121 percent.

Thus the number of days on which fishing boats went out to sea increased, the per day catch per vessel also increased, fishing vessels have been mechanized, and diversified fishing methods have been adopted, such as the use of electric and torch lights. As a result, the 1961 output of marine products increased to 590,000 tons, an increase of 130,000 tons over 1960.

INCREASE IN MARINE PRODUCT OUTPUT (%)

	1956	1960	1961
Output of Marine Products	100	127	162
Of which, Fish	100	102	121

Thus, the 1961 catch per fisherman rose to 123 percent as compared with 1960; in per capita output, Korea has far surpassed a number of capitalist countries.

Thanks to the consideration of the Party and rapid increase in the output of marine products, the material and cultural livelihood of fishery workers has been rapidly improving. In 1961 the average wage of fishing workers increased to 3.1 times as compared with 1956, and the per-household share of fishery cooperative membership increased to 1.5 times during the same period.

Freshwater fish breeding, which occupies an important place in the aquatic product output, advanced actively in 1961. By the end of 1961, the area of fish breeding grounds increased to over 19,000 chongbo. The seed-fish holding plan was fulfilled 271 percent, a considerable overfulfillment, representing a 153 percent increase over 1960. In 1961 several million young fish were released into dikes and rivers, and by the end of 1961, there were several million parent fish kept at freshwater fish-breeding farms.

In 1961 a large quantity of fish was produced at state fish farms and fish farms operated by agricultural cooperatives.

Shallow-sea cultivation also progressed actively. In 1961 the tang cultivation plan was fulfilled 102 percent; the undaria pinnatifida cultivation plan, 288 percent; the laver cultivation plan, 230 percent; "kulp'aegak" cultivation plan, 136 percent; and the oyster cultivation plan, 174 percent.

In accordance with the Party policy of supplying fresh fish all year around, many refrigerating plants were set up, with their refrigerating capacity being increased 5.2 times as compared with 1956. The canning capacity also increased 3 times as compared with 1957.

In 1961 an artificial drying furnace (4,700 square meters) was set up at Soho Fishery Enterprise; this and the one at Sinp'o occupy a significant place in the development of the fish drying industry.

AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

In Korea people engaged in agriculture accounts for 43.3 percent of the total population and 23.6 percent of total production value (as of the end of 1960).

Under the correct Party policies, the agricultural output has been increasing significantly each year.

The output of foodgrains which is of basic importance in the total agricultural output, amounted in 1961 to about 2 times the peak under Japanese rule; the output of livestock, pomiculture, sericulture and other industrial crops also increased considerably.

INCREASE IN TOTAL AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION VALUE (%)

(1946=100)

	1949	1953	1956	1960
Total Farm Production Value	151	115	160	224
Of which:				
Farm Produce Sector	146	113	154	205
Livestock Sector	185	133	208	301
Sericulture Sector	293	177	299	543

As a result, the food supply is sufficient in the northern half of the republic which used to suffer from insufficient food supply prior to the liberation; this section of the republic also is blessed with an advanced socialist agricultural economy

based on advanced techniques and diversified farm operation with the semi-feudalist agricultural economy based on poor small peasant operations eliminated once and for all.

The agricultural economy of the northern half of the republic comprises state-operated agriculture and cooperative agriculture.

Cooperativization of agriculture in the northern half of the republic developed rapidly during the postwar period (completed in August 1958).

In accordance with the growing needs in the agricultural sector, the government adopted the October 1958 cabinet decree and took steps to merge cooperative farms with ri as a unit. By the end of 1958, the mergers were completed; the agricultural cooperatives were expanded in their scale and further consolidated in material and technical terms.

COOPERATIVIZATION OF AGRICULTURE

	Total No. of cooperative Farms	No. of Farm Households in Cooperative Farms		Cultivated Land Area in Cooperative Farms	
		No. of Farms	Proportion to the Total No. of Farm Households	Area (1000 Chongbo)	Proportion to Total Cultivated Land Area
1953	806	11,897	1.2	11	0.6
1956	15,825	864,837	80.9	1,397	77.9
1958	3,843	1,055,015	100.0	1,791	100.0
1961	3,702	1,031,698	100.0	1,824	100.0

By the end of 1960, cooperative farms were managing and operating 94 percent of the total area of cultivated land in the republic, 83 percent of the number of livestock, and such facilities of agricultural production as irrigation facilities and power stations of large, medium, and small scale, and their own facilities of health, culture, welfare, credit and commodity circulation. In 1961 cooperative farms accounted for 83.9 percent of the total farm production value.

With the consolidation of the material and technical foundation of cooperative farms, the farm output has increased accordingly.

In October 1961 the cabinet approved "Regulations Concerning Management and Operation of Agricultural Cooperatives" by cabinet Decision No. 142. Covered by the regulations are: management and operation of cooperative farms; structure of culture and welfare sectors; organization of work-teams; labor compensation; work-team preference treatment system; management of joint property, and distribution of earnings. These regulations are drawn up in such a manner as to suit the actual situation of developing agricultural cooperatives. In December the cabinet adopted the decree on organizing the management committee of the agricultural cooperative (see the documents) and took steps to strengthen the economic and technical guidance to agricultural economy suited to the new situation of the growing socialist countryside. By these epoch-making steps, Korea's agricultural cooperative management is dependent upon the state's direct and productive technical guidance by the enterprise method as it proceeds toward socialism and communism. Thus, cooperative peasants have come to feel more hopeful with an assured vista opened up for further development of the agricultural economy.

By the end of 1961, the state-operated sector comprised 172 state-operated farms and stock farms, an increase of three over 1960, and 117 farm machine tractor stations, an increase of 28 over 1960.

The government has been expanding and strengthening state agricultural enterprises, which constitute the key point of agricultural development, so as to suit Korea's socialist administration.

To implement the combative task proposed by the December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee, the cabinet adopted a decree, 3 March 1961, on the establishment and expansion of state farms and stock farms. In accordance with that decision, the state-operated Onch'on Farm was set up to specialize in the cultivation of rice with the newly reclaimed swamps on the coastal areas of P'yongan-namdo as its basis; also the state-operated Ungjin Farm and another state-operated Kangyong Integrated Farm were set up. Each of these two farms was set up by merging six agricultural cooperatives in Hwanghae-namdo. In both the Poch'on district and Paekam district of Yanggangdo, a reclamation enterprise was set up for each.

DEVELOPMENT OF STATE-OPERATED AGRICULTURAL ENTERPRISE

	1949	1956	1960	1961
No. of State Farms and Stock Farms	37	188	169	172
Of which:				
State-operated	37	49	39	41
Provincially-operated	-	139	130	131
Area of State Farms and Stock Farms (1,000 Chongbo)	38.6	100.7	124.0	
Farm Machine & Tractor Stations	-	48	89	117

TECHNICAL RECONSTRUCTION OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY

After the December 1959 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee, an all-out mechanization of agriculture took place. During the Five-Year Plan period (1957-1960), the output of machine building and metal processing industry increased to 4.7 times; in particular, the production level of tractors and automobiles in 1960 rose to 29 and 38 times respectively as compared with 1960. In 1960 the output of these two items surpassed the 4,000 mark each, that is, 1,000 more than 1960. Thus, the task of mechanizing agriculture was again fulfilled successfully in 1961.

By the end of 1961, 14,000 tractors (15 HP each) an increase of 3,500 over 1960, and 1,600 trucks, about 100 percent increase over 1960, appeared in the fields. Thus, in 1961 there were 0.7 tractor available per 100 chongbo of arable land. The proportion of power-operated traction to the total traction strength in the countryside rose from 55 percent in 1960 to 65 percent in 1961.

In 1961 the total amount of farm work performed by tractors was 106 percent compared with that of 1960; of which tilling accounted for 112 percent; leveling, 113 percent (including leveling of paddy fields under water, 140 percent); intermediary plowing and weeding 114 percent; and transporting, 102 percent.

In 1961 existing farm machinery and tractor stations were expanded in their provisions and 28 new stations were set up.

In each province a model mechanized kun was set up to make an example for the other kun to follow. As a result, farm productivity was further improved. Irrigation, which constitutes the basis for the technical revolution of agriculture, was basically completed during the Five-Year Plan period.

In 1961 a total of 692 irrigation projects including the Ojidon project with an irrigation capacity of 38,000 chongbo, and 117 river projects with a capacity of 11,000 chongbo, were completed. The Kiyang irrigation project with an irrigation capacity of 38,000 chongbo entered into final stage of completion, and the irrigation projects of the Chongdan and Apnokkang Districts, along with the Sindo Swamp Project, were progressing well. On the east coast, large-scale flood control projects were underway in the Namdaech'on District of Hamgyong-pukto and in the Pohyon District of Hamgyong-namdo. In Kangwon-do, the Pubang Reservoir Project was underway.

NO. OF FARM MACHINERY AND TRACTOR STATIONS AND NO. OF TRACTORS

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1961
Farm Machinery and Tractor Stations	Number	15	48	89	117
Tractors (15 HP each)	Number	764	2,561	12,500	14,000
Total Amount of Work Done (Total Area of Land Tilled)	1,000 Chongbo	95	487	6,869	7,298
Area of Land Tilled	1,000 Chongbo	118	370	1,145	1,278
Proportion of Land Tilled by Tractors to the Total Arable Land	%	2.6	10.5	36.0	45.0

To properly protect and manage and to rationally utilize irrigational facilities, the cabinet adopted a decree on 14 October 1961 concerning the reorganization of the irrigation facilities system. By this decision, District Control Centers were set up at P'yongyang, Kiyang, Anju, Yongui, Yonbaek, Chaeryong, Changyon, Ojidon, Hambung, and Kaesong.

Under the same decree, a system was set up by which small state-operated irrigation facilities are managed by cooperative

farms. In 1961 electrification of agricultural economy also made a great advance. With the development of socialist management of agriculture and the increase in the supply of electric power, the scope of rural construction and farm production by electricity was expanded and the quantity of work done by electricity also considerably increased.

By June 1961, the proportion of the number of ri supplied with electric power to the total number of ri increased from 67 percent in 1958 to 92.1 percent by June 1961. The proportion of the number of farm households supplied with power to the total number grew from 49 percent to 62 percent. As a result of the campaigns launched in implementing the decision of the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee on 27 October 1958 on increased output and economy of electric power and the 1958 cabinet Decree No. 134 on rapidly increasing power output and positively economizing power with a view to completing rural electrification, hundreds of medium and small power stations have been set up and put into operation using wind and water as sources of power, meeting the demand for power during farming seasons to a significant extent.

FARM PRODUCTION

In 1961 campaigns for reclaiming new lands and improving fertility were launched as a mass movement. In that year the area of arable lands newly reclaimed amounted to 74,000 chongbo, i.e. 24,000 chongbo beyond the 50,000 chongbo proposed by the December 1960 plenary session. In addition, 43,000 chongbo of fallow lands were restored, bringing the total area of new arable land to 116,000 chongbo in 1961. Swamp [reclamation] projects were underway in Sindo and Onch'on Districts. Thus, the total area of arable land increased to 105 percent compared with 1960.

With irrigation basically completed, the conversion of dry fields into paddy fields has been conducted on an extensive scale; in 1961 the area of paddy fields amounted to 527,000 chongbo, an increase of 17,000 over 1960.

In 1961 an attempt was made to improve acid soil for farming purposes. 470,000 tons of calcium hydroxide, 1,210,000 tons of carbide and coal ash were administered to 210,000 chongbo of land.

The Party line of using 600,000 tons of chemical fertilizer

before [the end of] the first half of the year was implemented, with 501,000 tons of chemical fertilizer administered to farm lands in 1961, bringing the amount of fertilizer used per chongbo of land up to 156 percent compared with 1960; of which the amount per chongbo of paddy fields was 386 kilograms, or 156 percent [compared with 1960], and the amount per chongbo of dry fields was 215 kilograms, or 171 percent. The consumption of farm-made manures amounted to 91 million tons, or an increase of 30 percent over 1960.

As a result of an extensive application of crop planting method on paddy fields and after planting as well as during planting and mixed cultivation of wheat, barley and other crops [on dry fields], the utilization rates of land in 1961 rose from 174 percent in 1960 to 179 percent. Consequently, the plan for using cultivated land was fulfilled 101 percent, and the area of cultivated area increased to 108 percent as compared with 1960. Following the Party line of continuously increasing the area of land with high-yielding crops, the area of paddy fields planted with rice increased by 20,000 chongbo compared with 1960; the area of fields planted with maize by 151,000 chongbo. The area sown with industrial crops increased by 28,000 chongbo over 1960; the area sown with vegetables by 15,000 chongbo, and the area with potatoes by 31,000 chongbo.

The quality of seeds also improved. Good-quality seeds suited to terrains, quality of soil, and climate of the localities concerned were selected, including first generation hybrid seeds of maize. Cultivation methods were also adjusted to mechanization of agriculture.

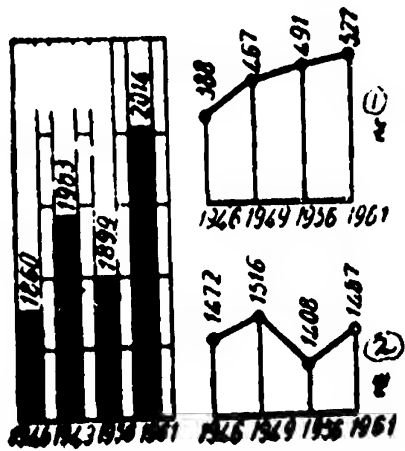
Cold-bed nursed rice seedling were planted on over 50 percent of paddy fields. Thus, the introduction of advanced farming methods was more extensive than before. As a result of increased land area under high-yielding crops, the increased use of fertilizers, establishment of scientific fertilization system and active application of advanced farming methods, the per-chongbo farm outputs for 1961 increased as follows compared with 1960: paddy rice, 125 percent; maize, 169 percent; soybean, 104 percent; potatoes, 109 percent.

Thanks to the creative efforts by peasants at increasing the sown area and per-chongbo yield, the output of foodgrains amounted to 4,830,000 tons or almost twice the highest yield under Japanese rule, despite the unfavorable weather of 1961. Thus, the task issued by the Party to the entire people of increasing foodgrain output by one million tons was overfulfilled, a new major achievement in farm production for the northern half of the republic.

In addition, the output of industrial crops also increased to a significant extent in 1961. As compared with 1960, the output of cotton rose 2.1 times; flax, 124 percent; tobacco, 3.3 times; peanuts, 170 percent; rape, 2.1 times. Thus the republic's countryside constitutes the firm base not only for our food, but also for light industry raw materials.

AREA OF ARABLE LAND (1,000 CHONGBO)

Total

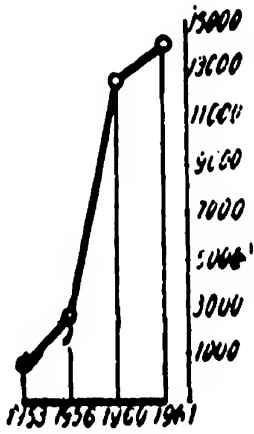


① Paddy Fields

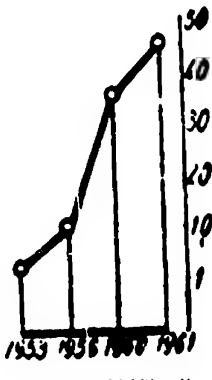
② Dry Fields

NUMBER OF TRACTORS AND THE AMOUNT OF WORK DONE

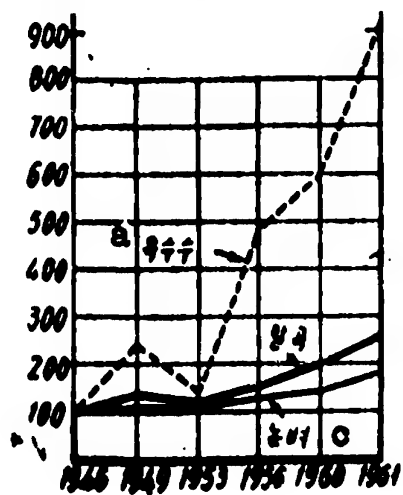
Number of Tractors
(15 HP)



Proportion of Land Area Tilled
by Tractors to Total Arable
Land (%)

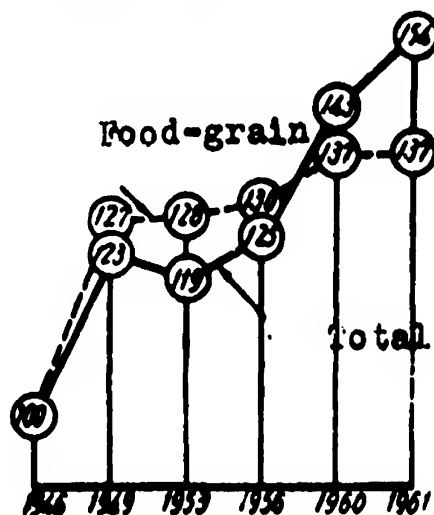


Farm Output (%)



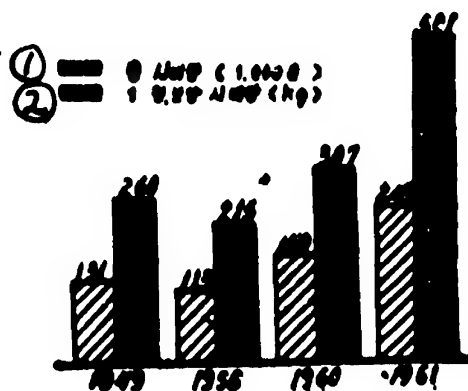
Key: a. Maize
b. Food-grain
c. Paddy rice

Increase in Sown Areas (%)



Amount of Chemical Fertilizers Administered

- ① Total Amount Administered (1,000 tons)
- ② Per Chongbo Amount of Chemical Fertilizers Administered (kg)



INCREASE IN FARM OUTPUT (%)
(1946=100)

	1956	1960	1961
Food-grain	151	200	254
Of which:			
Paddy Rice	132	145	171
Maize	487	607	923
Cotton	35	48	101
Flax	173	808	10 times
Tobacco	600	411	137
Vegetables	168	331	347
Potatoes	173	173	229
Forage Crops	-	88 times	123 times

POMICULTURE

An enlarged session of the standing Committee of the Party Central Committee was held at Munhwa Cooperative Farm of Yongchonni, Pukch'onggun, Hamnamdo on 7 April 1961. On that occasion, great importance was attached to rapid increase in farm output in connection with the implementation of the basic task of the Seven-Year Plan. The expansion of orchards and mulberry fields on hillsides was proposed as a major way of all-out development of agricultural economy. At that session, it was also decided that the experiences acquired by cooperative farms of Pukch'ong'Kun, especially Munhwa, Tangu and Chiman Cooperative Farms should be utilized in expanding the area of orchards by 200,000 chongbo within 4 to 5 years, so that the total area of orchards in Korea would amount to over 300,000 chongbo. To implement the decision of the Pukch'ong session, reclamation work centers were set up in various provinces to launch drives to be joined by all the people in transforming into orchards treeless lands, grazing grounds, "poorly developed pine forests," and lands covered with shrubs. As a result, 32,000 chongbo of new orchards were formed in 1961; the area of land planted with fruit trees increased to 135 percent compared with 1960 (of which the area devoted to apple trees was increased to 133 percent).

LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

In 1961 the Party and government policy of continuing to

consolidate the foundation of cooperative farms for collective livestock industry and of positively encouraging the livestock industry by cooperative peasants was put into effect with an extensive movement of having each farm household keep two young pigs and more than 10 rabbits.

As a result, by the end of 1961 the number of pigs owned increased to 124 percent as compared with 1960 (the pig is the mainstay of the livestock industry of Korea); sheep, to 113 percent; goats, to 125 percent; and rabbits, to 109 percent. The number of livestock kept by each farm household, on the average and as subsidiary industry increased in a brief period of time to 143 percent for pigs in 1961 as compared with 1960; for rabbits, to 2.5 times; and for domestic poultry, to 119 percent.

INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK

	1956	1960	1961
Milk Cow	1,205	6,020	6,173
Pigs (1,000)	710	1,123	1,395
Sheep (1,000)	60	105	118
Goats (1,000)	27	79	98
Rabbits (1,000)	139	2,458	2,689
Honey Bees (1,000 hives)	57	166	181

With the increase in the number of livestock, the output of livestock products also increased compared with 1960 the output of meat increased to 127 percent; milk, to 127 percent; eggs, to 122 percent; sheep wool, to 122 percent; and honey to 140 percent.

INCREASE IN OUTPUT OF LIVESTOCK PRODUCTS (%) (1949=100)

	1953	1956	1960	1961
Meat	83	94	264	336
Wool	380	11 times	21 times	25 times
Milk	63	93	15 times	26 times
Eggs	103	191	364	443
Honey	50	132	404	568

SERICULTURE

It was decided at the enlarged session of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee held in Pukoh'ong in April 1961 to expand the area of mulberry fields to over 100,000 chongbo within 4 to 5 years by expanding the area by 40,000 chongbo. In accordance with this decision, a campaign was launched for expanding mulberry fields by utilizing hill-sides and fields that lay unused so that no arable land would be intruded upon. As a result, the total area of mulberry fields amounted to 46,080 chongbo by the end of 1961, an increase of 6,067 chongbo over 1960.

Expansion of the feed bases for mulberry and tussah silkworms, raising of castor bean silkworms on an extensive scale, and extension of the scale of the collective raising of silkworms at cooperative farms resulted in a rapid increase in the output of cocoons. In 1961 the total output of cocoons was 7,501 tons, or 2.3 times the 1953 output and 4 times the 1946 output.

GROWTH IN SERICULTURE

	Unit	1949	1953	1956	1961
Mulberry Field Area:	Chongbo	10,378	7,661	13,958	46,080
True Mulberry Field	Chongbo	2,913	4,773	9,524	31,365
Cocoon Output:	Ton	5,582	3,270	4,186	7,510
Mulberry Silkworms					
Cocoons	Ton	5,564	3,231	3,646	4,619
Tussah Cocoons	Ton	18	39	540	1,986
Castor Bean Silk-worm Cocoons	ton	-	-	-	896

FORESTRY MANAGEMENT

In 1961 economic forests and lumber forests continued to be created. Cabinet Decree No. 40 "On Promoting the Creation of Economic Forests" was adopted on 18 March. Under this decision, measures were taken to create forests by planting the kind of trees that are of high productivity and of economic value, so that forest beds can be gradually improved and that within 4 to 5 years 300,000 chongbo of fiber and pulp forests could be

created along with 200,000 chongbo of oil forests. In this connection, sites for economic forests were determined, and movements were promoted for creating economic forests and reconstructing forest beds with the entire people participating.

In 1961 trees were planted on 142,566 chongbo of hill-sides and mountainsides and 68,919 chongbo of new forests were created. Compared with 1960, the economic forests increased to 185 percent and the oil forests to 108 percent.

In 1961 the fiber and pulp forestation plan was fulfilled 104 percent; the coastal windbreak forestation, 225 percent; special lumber forestation, 115 percent. The number of trees was 454,000,000.

TRANSPORTATION

In 1961 the task for transportation sector was to fulfill the first year goal of the Seven-Year Plan, i.e. to meet more satisfactorily the growing need of various sectors of the people's economy for transportation.

To this end, the workers of the transportation sector launched the struggle to raise the utilization rate of the existing transportation means and strengthening their technical provisions, so as to raise transportation capacities and establish revolutionary discipline and order in various transportation sectors.

In 1961 transportation tasks were successfully fulfilled by various transportation sectors and the amount of goods and materials transported increased considerably compared with 1960.

GROWTH IN THE AMOUNT OF FREIGHT CIRCULATION AND
FREIGHT TRANSPORTATION BY FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION
(1946=100)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Freight Circulation:					
Railway	522	304	658	14 times	15 times
Automobile	386	716	14 times	62 times	62 times
Ship	146	46	129	555	685
Amount of Freight Transportation:					
Railway	497	325	559	12 times	13 times
Automobile	627	959	39 times	337 times	...
Ship	295	116	342	10 times	12 times

Also in 1961, "cooperative" transportation was further strengthened, so that the proportion of river and sea transportation to the total freight circulation increased.

PROPORTIONS OF FREIGHT CIRCULATION
BY FORMS OF TRANSPORTATION (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Total Freight Circulation	100	100	100	100	100	100
Railway	95.2	98.0	95.9	96.0	92.7	93.0
Automobile	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.9	5.6	5.3
River and Sea	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.5
Other	-	-	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2

Railway Transport: It was proposed at the December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee that, in order to relax the anticipated tension of railway transport resulting from the increased need for it by various sectors of the people's economy, the utilization rate of rolling stock

should be raised and that more freight cars and electricity operated locomotives should be produced and supplied, and that the links whose transportation passage capacity is subject to much pressure be properly equipped and strengthened. It was also stressed at the plenary session that mechanization of loading and unloading should be continued in a positive manner and a firm system of preventive repairs of rolling stock and supplies should definitely be set up.

To support the Party line in 1961, the workers in the railway transport sector completed the electrification between Nodong and Kimch'aek, measuring 34.7 kilometers, in several months. Thus, the total length of electrified railway increased to 121 percent compared with 1960. In 1961 the workers at P'yongyang Electric Locomotive Plant produced the first electric locomotive in Korea, The Red Flag, by using their own designs, techniques, equipment and supplies, made a great contribution toward electrification of railway in Korea.

In 1961 the technical provisions of means of transportation were further strengthened and newly reinforced. As a result of strengthening the inspection and repair of locomotives and establishment of a strict system and discipline, the actual rate of operation of locomotives in 1961 increased 0.7 percent over 1960.

In 1961 the freight circulation plan in the railway transport sector was fulfilled 103 percent, the freight transport plan, 100 percent. Compared with prewar 1949, the freight circulation increased to 2.9 times and freight transport 2.5 times.

INCREASE IN FREIGHT CIRCULATION AND FREIGHT TRANSPORT (%)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Freight Circulation	15 times	230	108
Freight Transport	13 times	224	106

As for the volume of freight transport (by major goods), as compared with 1960, the transport volume of coal in 1961 increased to 108 percent; that of ores to 120 percent; that of ferrous and non-ferrous metals to 109 percent. The tasks of transporting cement, grains and other major goods were also fulfilled successfully.

The passenger transport plan was fulfilled 126 percent and the passenger circulation plan 122 percent. Compared with 1960, passenger circulation increased to 117 percent and passenger transport to 120 percent.

In 1961 freight train turnaround time was reduced 0.04 day as compared with that of 1960. The average traction of freight trains increased to 103 percent. In 1961 the transport cost in the railway transport sector declined 9.5 percent as compared with 1960.

Automobile and Water Transport: In 1961 equipment and means of transport were further increased and their technical provisions were strengthened; compared with 1960, the number of automobiles increased to 117 percent, of which the number of trucks increased to 115 percent, and that of buses to 120 percent. As a result, their transport volume also increased considerably.

As compared with 1960, freight circulation by automobiles in 1961 increased to 102 percent; passenger circulation to 113 percent; passenger transport to 116 percent; in transportation by ships, freight circulation increased to 121 percent; the volume of freight transport to 112 percent; passenger circulation, to 144 percent; and passenger transport to 123 percent.

In 1961 the transportation by cooperation between automobiles and ships on the one hand and the railway on the other was further strengthened, and campaigns for inspection and repair of means of transportation and for accident-free operation of these means were also strengthened. As compared with 1960, the rate of actual operation of automobiles increased by 2.1 percent, the rate of loading by trucks by 2 percent, and the rate of potential operation of freight vessels by 1.5 percent.

The Party line of mechanizing difficult and hard work was implemented with the mechanization of loading and unloading on and off vehicles applied effectively. In 1961 the mechanization level of loading and unloading on and off board ships was raised by 21.8 percent over 1960.

COMMUNICATIONS

The task for the communications sector in 1961 was to improve various communications facilities so as to satisfy the needs of the continuously growing people's economy and the inhabitants for communications services, and to improve the

quality of communications services and to raise their service efficiencies. The communications sector was also called upon to expand the broadcasting network and its capacity so that it could conduct domestic and foreign broadcasting and news service in a satisfactory manner, and to make sure that the increasing need for industrial telephones would be met.

To implement this task, the communications workers, in support of the slogans proposed at the December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee on the all-out technical reform and the maximum increase in output and maximum economy, devoted all their wisdom and efforts to keep the existing communications facilities in repair and to consolidate and expand them. As a result, the plan for communications work for 1961 was fulfilled 118.9 percent, an increase of 113 percent over 1960.

Wire Communications: Efforts to fully equip wire lines in accordance with standard specification, to integrate and straighten wire lines, to ensure the technical norm values in conducting major repair projects, and thus to repair and fully equip devices and equipment including broadcasting devices and switchboards, and to conduct technological reform have been successfully made.

Thus, automation has been applied to telephone communications between P'yongyang and the provinces. Also a number of technical innovations have been made, including automatic double or multiple recording on the indicator of the switchboard, in the communications between telephones in the same city. As a result, the automatic exchange capacity between telephones installed in a city has been considerably raised. In 1961 the proportion of automation of telephones operating with other telephones in the same cities amounted to 21.5 percent.

The technical innovation drives for making telegraph and telephone circuits multifold have been started in a positive manner, so that the proportion of making telegraph and telephone circuits multifold as of the end of 1961 was 33.5 percent. In 1961 efforts at transforming three-channel transmission into six-channel transmission were successful. Thus, it became possible to expand existing circuits twice without making large investments. Also, foundations have been laid for producing three-channel transmission in great quantities by industrial methods. These represent great achievements in making the circuits multifold.

Projects to unify communications lines into one system (which is of great significance in improving the quality of wire lines) and to straighten wire lines that are not straight have progressed well. In 1961 the projects to unify and straighten wire lines amounted to 5,614 kilometers in length, saving a total of over 10,000 tons of supplies including 78 tons of iron wire and 15 tons of copper wire. A large amount of arable land was released for farm use by taking over 11,000 electric wire poles from arable lands to hilly regions. Thus, it became easier to mechanize the agricultural economy.

Thus, by keeping existing communications facilities in good order and reinforcing them, and by strengthening their technical provisions, communication services were improved in quality. Moreover, efforts at expanding industrial communications network were successful. All major factories and enterprises of provinces, cities and kun are installed with communications networks as well as on all cooperative farms. In 1961 the telegraph and telephone circuits were extended, compared with 1960, to 112 percent; and as compared with 1956, to 194 percent.

Thus, the task which was proposed at the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party for the communications sector to fulfill during the Seven-Year Plan period was successfully being implemented. This task was to complete telephone networks in various kun, to improve industrial communications facilities, to expand the exchange capacities in cities, and to positively make communications circuits multifold.

Wireless Communications: Construction projects of high powered broadcasting stations and wireless stations were in progress and broadcasting capacities and technical provisions of broadcasting facilities were strengthened in a brief period of time. As a result, it was possible to conduct efficient broadcasting, both domestic and foreign.

In the broadcasting sector, the technique of automatic two-pole transformation was applied, making it possible to raise the power of existing broadcasting machines to a considerable extent without making large investments; also, since the relay broadcasting system was set up throughout the land, the quality of broadcasting was improved.

In 1961 the power of wireless broadcasting increased to 124 percent as compared with 1960 and to 2.3 times the 1956 level.

The power of wireless telegraph transmitters increased to 300 percent as compared with 1960 and to 6 times the 1956 level. Also, the broadcasting network was extended not only to cities but also to the countryside and mountainous areas. In 1961 the number of stations increased to 118 percent as compared with 1960, the number of transmitters to 114 percent, and their power to 110 percent.

In 1961 the extension of broadcasting line measured over 2,400 kilometers, and the number of newly installed amplifiers over 73,400. Thus, as of the end of 1961, there was one amplifier for every three households in the northern half of the republic. With the increase in the output of radio receivers, the number of radio receivers increased too, to 125.3 percent as compared with 1960 the the end of 1961, and to 220 percent as compared with 1956.

Mail: In mail collection and delivery as well as conveyance, the mechanization level was raised, and the collection and delivery network was rationally organized and reorganized, so that the speed of conveyance and delivery was further improved. In particular, delivery by assignment and delivery through work-teams were abolished and mail was delivered directly to the addressees.

In 1961 collection-delivery and conveyance by mobile means were increased.

Except in those areas where it was impossible to use vehicles, bicycles were used everywhere, so that mail-carriers were relieved of much trouble and the delivery speed of mail was improved.

In 1961 the number of bicycles increased to 122 percent of the 1960 figure, and almost all mail-carriers could avail themselves of bicycles.

In 1961 push-carts were provided to all post offices that have mail carried from railway station to station, so as to have the conveyance of mail subordinated to collection and delivery of mail. Thus, the speed of delivery of mail was improved.

Mail service workers of various localities took steps in 1961 to relieve the peasants who are exerting themselves to implement the Party proposal of increasing foodgrain by one million tons. These mail workers went out to the fields to enable peasants busy at work to have money, telegrams and

parcels sent by mail without having to travel to local post offices; also peasants can deposit their money in the post office without leaving their job. Thus, about 44,000 man-days were saved for these peasants.

In 1961 regular mail increased to 114.4 percent of the 1960 level, parcels to 129 percent, and remittances to 107 percent.

In 1961 a postal stamp printing plant equipped with modern machinery was put into operation. Stamps of various values were produced in large quantities. In 1961 95 types of stamps were issued against 69 types for 1960.

In the communications sector, 1,023 original devices were proposed in 1961, an increase by 50 percent over 1960; of which 742 devices were introduced into production processes, an 84 percent increase over 1960.

By applying such original devices, the communications sector in 1961, saved over 760,000 won and over 5,500 man-days.

In the communications sector, international relations are also being expanded and strengthened.

Under the communications agreements already concluded with socialist nations including the Soviet Union and China, mail, telegrams, telephone are regularly exchanged, and these exchanges are being expanded in scope. Via the Soviet Union and China, mail is exchanged with various countries of the world.

On 11 August 1961, an agreement on mail exchange was concluded at Havana between the communications ministries of Korea and Cuba as well as an agreement on liason of news at regular intervals.

CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

In 1961 the construction workers and technicians launched a selfless labor struggle to carry out the instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song issued on 4 February 1961 calling for technical innovation in construction, for economizing iron and wood materials, and for quicker and better construction. As a result, great achievements were made in implementing the task of the first year of the Seven-Year Plan.

On the basis of the instructions by Comrade Kim Il-song, the March 1961 plenary session of the Party Central Committee

adopted the decision "On Further Strengthening the Capital Construction of Various Sectors," and took steps not to use steel-frame structures in industrial construction but to use prefabricated construction based on reinforced concrete. Measures were also taken to have factories and connected buildings constructed on an integrated basis in the event these factories and connected buildings were similar in production processes and character with raw-material sources and their supply conditions were taken into account. Steps were also taken to have little or no iron and wood materials used in setting up family dwellings or utility buildings that are not too high, and to economize in constructing high buildings and industrial structures, to improve the quality of designs, and to adjust design norms and various norm regulations to the changed realities.

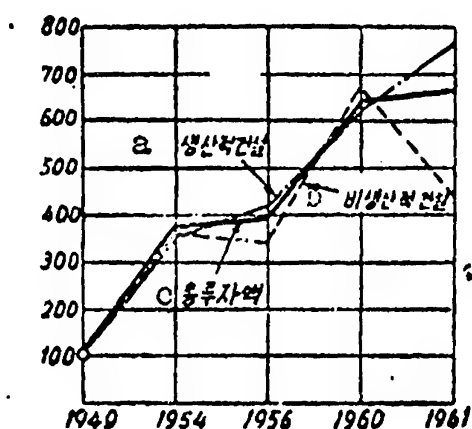
Moreover, it was seen that operation disciplines are strengthened and construction work is normalized by raising the planning level in construction, and by setting up a system under which the construction plans of cities and localities, with central industry production construction excluded, are controlled and implemented on a unified basis by provincial and city government agencies concerned.

In 1961 the Party and government invested 593 million won in capital construction for various sectors of the people's economy, of which 9,178,000 won went to the construction sector. In 1961 the total state investment in capital construction increased to 105 percent of the 1960 level and to 118.6 percent of the average annual investment of the Five-Year Plan.

STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION AND ITS GROWTH

(IN PRICES OF 1 APRIL 1957: UNIT. ONE MILLION WON)					
	1961	1954-1956 (Three-Year Plan period) Average	1957-1960 (Five-Year Plan period) Average	<u>1961</u> 1956	<u>1961</u> 1960
Total Investment					
in Capital Construction	593	357	500	169	105
Productive Construction	474	261	361	164	123
Non-productive Construction	119	96	139	128	66

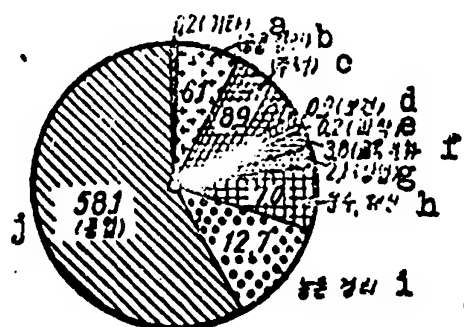
GROWTH IN STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION (%)



Key:

- a. Productive Construction
- b. Non-productive Construction
- c. Total Investment

COMPOSITION OF STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION (1961)



Key:

- a. 0.2 (Others)
- b. Public Management
- c. Dwellings
- d. Health
- e. Science
- f. Education Culture
- g. Commerce
- h. Transportation & Communications
- i. Agricultural Economy
- j. 58.1 (Industry)

COMPOSITION OF STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION
FOR THE SECTOR OF INDUSTRY

	1956	1960	1961
Total Investment In Industry	100	100	100
Heavy Industry Construction	83.3	80.6	69.7
Of which:			
Electric Industry	14.8	11.1	11.1
Coal Industry	6.7	11.4	9.9
Mining and Refining	8.6	23.1	16.3
Metal Industry	7.7	5.7	6.2
Machine and Ship Industry	5.3	11.2	9.1
Chemical Industry	10	8.6	10.9
Building Materials Industry	5.9	1.9	2.8
Of which:			
Cement Industry	3.9	0.6	0.6
Forestry	2.5	2.1	1.9
Light Industry Construction	16.7	19.4	30.3
Of which:			
Textile Industry	4.0	4.6	3.7
Foodstuff Industry	2.3	4.0	5.2
Fisheries	6.5	6.3	11.3

State investment in capital construction for 1961 was concentrated on productive construction such as mechanization of agriculture, fisheries, and local industry; and such as chemical industry and mining industry for the creation of raw material bases for light industry.

Of the total state investment in capital construction, 80 percent went to productive construction and 20 percent to non-productive construction.

Of the total investment in productive construction, 73 percent was given to industrial construction and 70 percent of the investment in industrial construction went to heavy industry construction.

In 1961 the Party and government invested heavily in order to carry out the task of capital construction sector, and they saw that the economic effectiveness could be ensured, and set the priorities of [individual] objects of construction so that labor, supplies, and funds could be concentrated upon more important projects. In support of the historical instructions by Comrade Kim Il-song on 4 February 1961 and of the March

decision of the plenary session of the Party Central Committee, all construction workers and designers made a bold break with the old framework of dogmatism, conservatism, and negativeness. By launching a mass campaign for adopting new structure formulas and new construction methods such as Wing Style Method of Building Dwelling Houses, Parabolic Type of Industrial Construction, Revolving Type of Iron Towers. These formulas and methods make for maximum economy of iron materials and wood materials.

In 1961 the following installation were put into operation in the industrial construction sector: power generating facilities with a capacity of 43,000 kilovolt ampere including Toknokkang Power Plant and Changjin'gang No. 5 Power Plant; the No. 1 Pit of Yongdung Coal Mine; separating facilities for graphite ores with a capacity of 325,000 tons including the ore separating centers at Tongbang Mine and Pakch'on Mine; the expanded Nonferrous Metal Ore Separating Centers with a capacity of 140,000 tons at Unsan Mine and Song Ch'on Mine; the Iron Ore Sorting Center with a capacity of 150,000 tons at Chaeryong Mine; the No. 2 Blast Furnace with a capacity of 270,000 tons at Hwanghae Iron Works; the No. 5 and No. 6 converters at Kimch'aek Iron Works; the rolling shop with a capacity of 6,000 tons at Songjin Steel Works; February 8th Vinalon Plant equipped with the most advanced technology; the formalin workshop with a capacity of 9,000 tons and the phenol workshop with a capacity of 1,500 tons at the Yongnan Chemical Plant; the penicillin workshop with a capacity of 6,000 billion units at the Sunch'on Pharmaceuticals Plant; the textile plants at P'yongyang, Kusong, and Sinuiju equipped with 25,000 cotton spinning and weaving machines; maize processing plants at various localities including Wonsan and Ch'angsong; oil plants; paper mills and synthetic resin processing plants.

In addition, the following large-scale industrial construction projects were progressing well: Kangye Ch'ongnyon Power Plant; Unbong Power Plant; P'yongyang Steam-power Plant; the nonferrous metal rolling shop of the Namp'o Smelting Works; the steel pipe shop of the Kangson Steel Works; Pongung Caustic Soda Plant; the chemical fiber plants at Ch'ongjin and Sinuiju; Hyesan Flax Textile Plant, and Hyesan Kraft Paper Plant.

In 1961 the state made an investment of 78 million won in capital construction for agricultural economy, a 7 percent increase over 1960.

STATE INVESTMENT IN CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION FOR
AGRICULTURAL ECONOMY AND ITS GROWTH (%)

	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Rural Construction (in million won)	70	75	107
Of which, irrigation and river	23	31	138

As a result of the vast state investment in the agricultural economy in 1961, existing irrigation facilities were further improved and consolidated, the Ojidon irrigation project with an irrigation capacity of 38,000 chongbo was completed, and the Kiyang irrigation project with an irrigation capacity of 51,000 chongbo entered into its finishing stage. On the east coast, large-scale flood control projects were in progress (including the Namdaech'on project of Hamgyong-bukto, and the reservoir projects of Pohyon in Hamgyong-namdo and Pubang in Kangwondo) with the entire people participating.

Besides, 427 medium and small irrigation projects were efficiently in progress including the irrigation projects in the Apnokkang District and Ch'ongdan District, the swamp reclamation projects in the Sindo and Onch'on Districts, and a large number of reservoirs and pumping plants constructed by the cooperative farms themselves.

In 1961 22 reservoirs, 610 pumping plants and other irrigation facilities were put into operation.

As a result, new capacities for irrigating 28,593 chongbo of paddy fields and dry fields were created.

Thus, the total irrigation capacities of Korea increased 7 times the pre-liberation level.

The Party and Comrade Kim Il-song organized rural construction groups and consolidated their material and technical foundations so as to further the rural construction work contemplated in the Seven-Year Plan; it was also proposed that first priority should be given to the construction of the railway facilities, road, coastal areas and plains regions most severely ravaged by war, with attention directed gradually toward hilly regions.

Appeals were made that, in addition to strengthening the power of the rural construction groups, the construction of the countryside should be supported by all the people so as

to accelerate the gigantic task of rural construction.

In response to the appeals from the Party and Comrade Kim Il-song, the workers in this sector were launching drives to promote rural construction in a large scale.

In 1961 the state investment in capital construction for dwellings, educational, cultural, health, and welfare facilities increased 66 percent over 1960.

In 1961 a total of 2,196,000 square meters of dwellings were completed for working people.

In addition, a great many cultural and welfare facilities were set up to beautify our cities and the countryside.

In 1961, as a result of the heroic struggle by the construction workers of P'yongyang and all the citizens of that city, and by the vast state investment, cultural and welfare facilities equipped with modern provisions including the Children's Palace, the Culture Hall, the State Fine Arts Museum and mobile department stores, were set up. Road construction projects were in progress to make our democratic capital city more magnificent, including the promenade in the eastern part of the city along the Taedong River and Red Street.

Each year new multi-storied cultural apartment houses are being built, thus changing the appearance of cities and the countryside.

In 1961 by state funds and the funds of cooperative farms, 276,978 square meters of school buildings, were set up along with 19,751 square meters of kindergartens, 56,998 square meters of public nurseries, 25,054 square meters of bath houses, and 2,180 square meters of barber shops.

In 1961 great gains were made in all-out mechanization of construction work. Existing construction machine shops and engineering power shops were improved and consolidated; a total of 5,853 original devices and rationalization plans were proposed through mass movements, of which 3,037 were introduced into production processes, further accelerating mechanization of construction work.

MECHANIZATION LEVEL OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION WORK (%)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Earth Work	41.5	42.8	44.9	53.0	47.5
Loading by Machinery	16.7	51.8	49.8	47.2	51.8
Vertical Transport	77.5	87.9	88.4	86.2	91.0
Concrete Mixing	60.2	71.5	58.9	69.6	70.8
Mortar Mixing	28.9	40.3	37.8	38.6	42.5
Plastering	-	9.9	22.7	7.3	11.4

Increase standardization of specification of designs as well as in industrialization of the production of building materials resulted in increased proportion of prefabricated structures in capital construction.

In 1961 the proportion of prefabricated structures increased 6.8 percent over 1960 in industrial construction, 9.1 percent in apartment house construction, 9.9 percent in public construction, and 3.8 percent in construction of other facilities.

PROPORTION OF PREFABRICATED CONSTRUCTION (%)

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Industrial Construction	8.3	17.3	22.6	20.8	27.6
Dwelling Construction	32.4	59.0	58.2	59.3	68.4
Public Construction	32.2	30.2	30.8	34.2	44.1

By implementing the historical February 4th instructions of Comrade Kim Il-song and the task proposed by March plenary session of the Party Central Committee in 1961, construction cost was reduced 4.6 percent, and state profit delivery plan was fulfilled 104.5 percent.

COMMERCE

With the rapid development of industry and agriculture and the increase in the purchasing power of the inhabitants,

the December 1960 enlarged plenary session of the Party Central Committee proposed it as an important task for the commerce sector to consolidate the socialist commerce system so that the supply to the working people with industrial goods and food-stuffs can be conducted satisfactorily and service to the inhabitants can be decisively improved.

In 1961 the commerce sector, in its efforts to fulfill the task proposed by the Party, consolidated the commerce networks in cities and workers' districts technically and culturally, raised the techniques and role of wholesale commerce, and strengthened the wholesale system.

In 1961 the Party and government, in order to locate and consolidate the commerce circulation network in such a way as to better meet the needs of the people, set up new refrigerating facilities, storage facilities and warehouses for 21 retail and wholesale enterprises by increasing the investment to 2.4 times the 1960 level. Cooperative farms set up by their own funds 149 retail stores and 52 social provision networks. Measures were also taken to improve and strengthen social provision and utility service networks in such a way as to suit the developing situation.

Thus, our socialist commodity supply system has been better equipped and fulfilled, and the commercial activities have been further improved and strengthened to suit the needs of the working people.

By the end of 1961, there were over 10,450 retail networks in our commerce. In each ri and tong of all cities and rural areas there are an average of 2 or 3 stores, mess halls, and utility services, which emphasize the value of service, for service is the essence of socialist commerce; thus, supply of commodities is ensured so that the working people can enjoy cultural and convenient lives.

In 1961 the wholesale commerce system was consolidated, the systematic ties between production and supply were strengthened, the proportion of direct transport and circulation was raised, mobile exchange of commodities was ensured, Communist attitude toward state and people's property was strengthened, consumption of materials was economized to the maximum, and management and operation was improved. The number of days required for the turnover of commodities was reduced from 42 in 1960 to 39 in 1961, and expenditures not in the plan were completely eliminated. As a result, circulation cost was continually reduced in a systematic manner.

As a result of rapid increase in the output of consumer goods, the growth in the purchasing power of working people, of improvement and strengthening of commercial activities, the retail commodity circulation value plan of state-operated agencies and cooperatives was fulfilled 102 percent. The retail commodity circulation value increased to 112 percent as compared with 1960.

GROWTH IN RETAIL COMMODITY CIRCULATION VALUE OF STATE-OPERATED
AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS
(IN PRICES OF THE YEARS INDICATED, %)

	<u>1961</u> 1949	<u>1961</u> 1956	<u>1961</u> 1960
Total Value of Retail			
Commodities Circulation	355	280	112
State-operated and Cooperative	716	349	112
State-operated Commerce	12 times	506	113
Cooperative Commerce	274	153	106

GROWTH IN CIRCULATION VALUE OF MAJOR ITEMS (%)

	<u>1961</u> 1949	<u>1961</u> 1956	<u>1961</u> 1960
Foodstuffs	462	282	112
Meat	11 times	678	104
Aquatic Products	186	255	135
Edible Oil	893	816	239
Bean Sauce	379	392	132
Bean Paste	-	234	123
Vegetables	38 times	713	137
Non-foodstuffs	958	411	112
Ready-made Clothes	51 times	10 times	122
Underwear	22 times	629	129
Socks and Stockings	-	359	125
Shoes	423	259	115

COMPOSITION OF RETAIL COMMODITY CIRCULATION VALUES BY
STATE-OPERATED AND COOPERATIVE ORGANIZATIONS (%)

	1956	1960	1961
Total Retail Commodity Circulation	100	100	100
State-operated Commerce	56	79	89
Cooperative Commerce	44	21	19

The March 1961 plenary session of the Party Central Committee proposed that we raise the output of high-grade textile fabrics, developing cloth processing, improving the quality of many necessities including vinyl chloride goods, and expanding the variety of necessities within the next few years so as to meet the growing needs of the working people.

On the basis of the Party line, the commerce sector met the demand of the working people for industrial goods more satisfactorily by strengthening the processing of textiles and necessities for which the demand was greatest, by expanding their variety, and by rapidly increasing the supply of ready-made clothes, underwear and other processed fabric goods through close cooperation with factories and cottage work-team members in light industry.

In accordance with the instructions by Premier Kim Il-song in 1961, the supply of commodities for winter use and goods for children was rapidly increased. The supply of good-quality wool fabric goods including overcoats, winter hats, suiting, as well as the supply of the sweaters and underwear for women in vinalon, was rapidly increased. In P'yongyang, a large children's department store was set up, and the supply of children's clothing was considerably increased.

In 1961 the supply of subsidiary foodstuffs including oil and bean curd was considerably improved, and the task proposed by the Party was successfully fulfilled by supplying vegetables abundantly to the inhabitants of cities and workers' districts.

INCREASE IN THE QUANTITY OF MAJOR FOODSTUFFS AND
INDUSTRIAL GOODS SOLD IN 1961 (%)

Name of Items	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>	Name of Items	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Edible Oil	2.4 times	Underwear	129
Bean Curd	5.2 times	Socks	156
Meat	104	Shoes	115
Milk	148	Radio	3.2 times
Eggs	127	Sewing Machine	126
Aquatic Products	135	Timepieces	147
Bean Sauce	132	Furniture	3.2 times
Bean Paste	123	Metal Necessaries	120
Vegetables	137	Pottery and Clay Ware	135
Seasonings	2.7 times	Enameled Iron Ware	162
Soft Drinks	139	Cosmetics	118
Fabrics	91	Stationery	117
Ready-made Clothes	122		

PER CAPITA QUANTITY OF MAJOR CONSUMER GOODS SOLD

	Unit	1956	1960	1961
Bean Sauce	t	2.6	6.8	8.2
Bean Paste	kg	5.2	8.0	8.9
Edible Oil	kg	0.1	0.4	0.8
Underwear	piece	0.3	1.4	1.6
Shoes	pair	1.4	1.8	1.9
Socks	pair	1.3	2.1	2.4
Soap	kg	0.3	0.7	0.7

COMPOSITION OF CIRCULATION VALUE OF FOODSTUFFS AND
NON-FOODSTUFF GOODS (%) (SOCIAL PROVISION EXCLUDED)

	1956	1960	1961
Total Goods Circulation Value	100	100	100
Foodstuff Goods	39.9	32.4	30.9
Non-foodstuff Goods	60.1	67.6	69.1

The proportion of the circulation value of aquatic products to the total commodity circulation value increased from 3.4 percent in 1960 to 4.0 percent, that of edible oil from 0.8 percent to 1.6 percent, and that of vegetables from 2.9 percent to 3.0 percent.

In accordance with the instructions by Premier Kim Il-song that equalitarian principles in supply of commodities should be done away with and that the supply to the working people in the capital and workers' districts of foodstuffs should be strengthened, the supply of foodstuffs to cities and workers' districts was further improved.

In 1961 the amount of edible oil in P'yongyang increased to 190 percent as compared with 1960; that of bean sauce to 110 percent; that of bean paste to 106 percent; that of vegetables to 137 percent; that of aquatic products to 115 percent; that of bean curd to 134 percent; that of meat to 145 percent; that of eggs to 174 percent, and that of various processed foodstuffs increased considerably. In 1961 the supply of foodstuffs to workers' districts increased considerably, with the supply of edible oil increasing to 3.7 times the 1960 level, and that of bean curd increasing to 10 times.

The supply to the inhabitants of the countryside of industrial goods was also satisfactory. In 1961 the supply of ready-made clothes increased to 139 percent as compared with 1960; that of shoes to 118 percent; that of under-wear to 123 percent; that of laundry soap to 107 percent, and that of face soap to 144 percent.

With socialist construction in progress, improvement in material and cultural livelihood of the working people, and the increase in number of housewives having a career, the demand for mess halls have been increasing in quantity and quality. To meet this growing need, measures were taken to

rationalize the location and organization of mess halls, to continue to expand the network of mess halls serving families and government employees, and to utilize local recipes and popular recipes so as to satisfy the need of the working people.

In 1961 efforts were made to strengthen struggles for technical innovation of commerce and economization so as to effect an all-out development of socialist commerce and operate it in a cultural manner.

Efforts were made with good results to obviate the necessity of carrying things on human backs in warehouses by using small-size cranes and pushcarts; to increase the use of revolving counters, prefabricated counters, automatic selling machines of standardized items such as matches, cigarettes, and pencil--these techniques were used in stores and kitchens; to mechanize, in mess halls, the work of making noodle, mixing wheat flour with water, cutting vegetables, and to use new techniques for cooling, washing and drying and so on.

To economize in the commerce sector, it is very important to avoid damage and loss and wear of commodities. Premier Kim Il-song gave instructions to the 1957 conference of all-Korea activities in the commerce sector as follows: "The central goal of the struggle in commercial organs for economy should be to avoid damage and deterioration of commodities. To reduce the damage and deterioration of goods is tantamount to seeking out new sources of commodities." By the creative labor struggle on the part of the workers in this sector, the damage and deterioration of goods have been systematically reduced.

In 1961 much gain was made in purchasing programs too. In accordance with the Party policy on purchasing programs, the purchase of farm products including foodgrain and industrial crops was improved, purchase sources were systematically created, and purchasing was conducted with the mass of people participating.

In 1961 work was positively promoted of collecting 100,000 tons of used iron ware, 75,000 tons of used rubber goods, 35,000 tons of used paper and various hairs, and wild fiber raw materials.

By mobilizing the entire working people through various methods and forms of purchase, the total purchase value (free purchase included) increased to 136 percent as compared with 1960.

As compared with 1960, the purchase of used iron ware increased to 141 percent, that of used paper to 190 percent, that of used rubber goods to 129 percent, and that of seeds of oil-bearing crops, hides and skins, hairs, and tobacco also considerably increased.

FOREIGN TRADE

In 1961 measures were taken to obtain more foreign currency by expanding and consolidating the production bases of exports. The total export value increased to 102 percent as compared with 1960.

In 1961 exports were stepped up to fraternal nations including the Soviet Union and China. The total export value to the Soviet Union increased to 112 percent as compared with 1960; the exports to China to 102 percent; to Czechoslovakia to 199 percent; to Poland to 131 percent, and to Mongolia to 112 percent.

Minerals and dyes accounted for 19.2 percent of the exports in 1959; the proportion of these items declined in 1961 to 15.5 percent; however, the exports of metals and metal goods increased during the same period from 33.7 percent to 47.7 percent. During this period Korea began to export various types of machinery including machine tools.

COMPOSITION OF EXPORTS (%)

	1959	1960	1961
Total	100	100	100
Machinery and Equipment	0.3	5.3	1.6
Minerals	54.3	12.8	11.7
Ferrous and Non-ferrous Metals	30.9	43.7	47.2
Chemical Industry Goods	5.9	12.1	8.9
Farm By-products	3.6	10.2	5.6
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods	1.3	6.3	3.7

The qualitative changes in the composition of exports and the continuous expansion of exports brought about increases in export values each year. In 1961 the export value increased to 138 percent as compared with 1959 and about 5.1 times the 1953 level.

As for imports, "coal" gas, gas pipes, volatile oil, diesel oil, other fuel and fuel goods, machine goods, chemical and rubber goods, and farm by-products accounted for 50.1 percent of the total import value.

As a result of the advance in the "Chollima" manner of socialist construction, and especially the rapid advance of industry, the composition of imports by major items also changed considerably.

COMPOSITION OF IMPORTS (%)

	1956	1960	1961
Total	100	100	100
Machinery and Equipment	32.7	22.5	17.0
Fuel and Fuel Oil	8.4	18.3	20.9
Minerals	0.5	1.0	5.7
Chemical and Rubber Goods	7.5	6.2	7.4
Pulp and Paper goods	0.8	0.9	1.1
Farm By-products	6.3	19.9	18.1
Foodstuffs and Luxury Goods	1.2	5.8	1.4

In 1961 the imports increased as follows in comparison with the 1960 level: coal gas, 122 percent; "manam" iron, 129 percent; wire rope, 137 percent; volatile oil, 158 percent; heavy oil, 120 percent; diesel oil, 106 percent; dyes, 172 percent; tires, 358 percent.

The number of nations with which Korea conducts foreign trade also increased. In addition to socialist nations, over 30 countries of Southeast Asia, Africa, and America are doing business with Korea on a basis of mutual friendship and equality.

FINANCE

STATE BUDGET

The budget of our country, based on independent socialist economy, is a powerful means for ensuring the financial backing of the Party's economic policies.

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In 1961 the state budget was successfully executed on the basis of the gains made in all sectors of the people's economy, financially ensuring the execution of the task of the first year of the Seven-Year Plan proposed by the Party.

In 1961 the revenues of the state budget were implemented 101.7 percent as compared with the plan, and expenditures were implemented 100 percent, bringing about an excess of 62 million won of revenue over expenditures. The revenue of the state budget for 1961 increased to 118.8 percent as compared with 1960 and the expenditures to 118.8 percent.

The revenue of our state budget is almost entirely ensured by the inner accumulation of socialist enterprises, and the income in the form of taxes from the inhabitants accounts for a very insignificant portion. In 1961 the income from socialist enterprises accounted for 97.9% percent and the income from taxes was only 2.1 percent.

This demonstrates most definitely the concern of the Party with the improvement of the people's livelihood and the "people" characteristics of the Republic's state budget. It is also an indication that the possibility of entirely abolishing taxation in the near future is increasing.

In 1961 the state budget revenue plan was successfully implemented. Thus, the execution of the decision of the December 1960 plenary session of the Party Central Committee was ensured in terms of funds, and a firm financial basis for ensuring the implementation of the tasks of the Seven-Year Plan was laid.

On the basis of the gains made in the state budget revenue, the expenditures of the state budget expenditures in the past year have been executed 100 percent as compared with the plan, an increase of 118.8 percent over 1960.

In 1961 the expenditures on the people's economy and on [the implementation of] cultural policies accounted for 94.4 percent of the total state budget expenditures. The total state investment in capital construction increased to 105 percent as compared with 1960.

Of the total state investment in capital construction, 41 percent was devoted to heavy industry, and this proportion was concentrated especially upon the sectors of heavy industry that are closely connected with the development of light industry, agriculture, and fisheries.

In 1961 the expenditures from state budget on capital construction of the people's economy increased to 106.4 percent as compared with 1960. In 1961 the state budget expenditures on national defense declined to 97 percent as compared with 1960, and the expenditures on the people's economy increased to 125.7 percent, and those on the implementation of social and cultural policies to 102.8 percent.

Local Budget: With the consolidation of the material and technical basis of local industry and its rapid development, the local budget has been strengthened more than ever. All provinces were left with an excess of revenue over expenditures after having met the growing demands with their own revenues.

Thus, the proportion of local budget to the state budget revenues increased from 10.3 percent in 1956 to 36.6 in 1961; during the same period, its scope increased to about 8.6 times.

In 1961 the local budget increased to 136.5 percent as compared with 1960, with an excess of 80,387,000 won of revenues over expenditures. In 1961, the fixed incomes of local budget increased to 124.1 percent of the 1960 level.

STATE INSURANCE

State insurance comprises property insurance (fire insurance, livestock insurance, fishing boat insurance), insurance on person, medical and traveller insurance, external insurance (freight and marine transport insurance).

In 1961 state insurance regulations were revised to suit the actual situation including "Regulations on Obligatory Property Insurance" (cabinet decision No. 13, 7 January 1961). The rate of excess fee for insurance on persons was adjusted, and the rate of fee for obligatory property insurance was reduced by 32 percent on an average. State insurance work was simplified, and measures were taken that are feasible at production sites.

In 1961 the state insurance fee income plan was overfulfilled.

CREDIT

In 1961 bank organs of Korea implemented thoroughly the Party policies on credit by adjusting their functions and roles to suit the new environment.

The bank agencies contributed toward further strengthening the planning discipline and financial discipline in various sectors of the people's economy by implementing the tasks proposed by the December 1960 plenary session of the Party Central Committee of satisfactorily supplying vast needs for funds of the sectors of the people's economy and especially improving and strengthening the control by "won" [i.e. monetary unit] intended to stimulate all-out technical innovation and maximum increased output and economization.

Loans: The Central Bank is supplying a large amount of funds, through its loans, for the consolidation of heavy industry bases and light industry bases so as to execute the consistent policy of the Party and government of further consolidating the independent economic foundations of the country.

In 1961 the Central Bank expanded and strengthened the conditions for loans which was intended to accelerate the implementation of production and sales plan of heavy industry including the machine building industry and to stimulate the rational use of liquid funds. In accordance with the decision of the March 1961 plenary session of the Party Central Committee, the control on loans was strengthened so as to have light industry expand the variety of its products and improve their quality; also contributions were made toward consolidation of local industry in organization and economy by strengthening the control on the loans to local industry so as to have local industry enterprises increase their output of various consumer goods by mobilizing all available local potentials, put themselves on a sound financial basis and raise their profits. The Central Bank, in order to improve and strengthen the supply of commodities in cities and the countryside, ensured the funds required for improvement of the composition of stocks and for organizing the exchange of commodities; the control on loans was strengthened so as to improve its financial activity. In particular, to implement the policy of the Party and government of increasing the output of foodgrain by one million tons, the system of loan settlement with cooperative farms was improved so as to suit the new environment, guidance and assistance were provided to cooperative farms so that they could mobilize to the maximum their inner reserves and production potentials, and funds required for the acceleration of the mechanization of rural economy and extensive adoption of advanced agricultural techniques were satisfactorily provided. By guiding and assisting cooperative farms to properly conduct settlement and distribution, and thus contributions were made toward executing socialist principles of distribution.

As a result of the rapid increase in production and circulation, the total balance of the loans by the Central Bank to the people's economy in 1961 increased to 115.8 percent of the 1960 level, of which the balance for heavy industry increased to 118 percent, for light industry to 104.8 percent, and the sector of purchase and food administration to 203.6 percent.

The loan resources of the Central Bank have been increasing systematically: the total resources in 1961 rose to 115.7 percent of the 1960 level due to the consolidation of the state finances and rapid growth of the people's economy.

As of the end of 1961, the balance of short-term loans was 121.4 percent of the 1960 level; the balance of settlement loans was 116.4 percent, and the balance of long-term loans declined to 71.5 percent.

The Capital Construction Fund Bank successfully discharged its task of supplying the funds for capital construction that increased in 1961 to 105 percent of the 1960 level, so that the implementation of the Party construction policy was ensured. In 1961 the supply by the State Construction Fund Bank of capital construction funds increased to 159.5 percent as compared with 1957. The loan of funds to construction agencies also progressed well. In 1961 the loans increased to 134.3 percent of the 1960 level.

The credit division of the cooperative farm contributed toward the improvement of cooperative peasants' livelihood by ensuring the funds required for subsidiary industry production of the peasants and the funds necessary for their day-to-day needs through mobilizing idle funds in the countryside.

Settlement: In connection with the implementation of the task for 1961, the first year of the Seven-Year Plan, the scale of the settlement of loans between various sectors of the people's economy increased considerably. In 1961 the total settlement of commodity prices through banks increased to 119.6 percent of the 1960 level.

The Central Bank organized and conducted campaigns for implementing creative devices designed to simplify and rationalize settlements so as to cope with rapidly increasing volume of business. The bank also strengthened contract and payment regulations so as to accelerate the turnover of liquid funds in various sectors of the people's economy and took other measures including the organizing of the offset settlement that

took place twice on a nation-wide scale. As a result, despite rapid expansion of the settlement scale, the average number of days in which the Central Bank's issued notes were held on an average was reduced by 1.2 days as compared with 1960, and the corresponding number of days for non-issued notes was also reduced by 3.1 days. Thus, considerable contribution was made toward improving the financial conditions of enterprises and economic agencies.

In 1961 the sum of money indicated in the written applications for payment received by the Central Bank increased to 109.6 percent as compared with 1960, the total settlement value of "kibal" bills increased to 119.6 percent; as of the end of the year, the balance of non-issued notes declined to 81.8 percent.

Currency Circulation: Based on the rapid growth of the people's economy, constant improvement of the material and cultural livelihood of the people, and the firm foundation of state finances, in 1961, the currency circulation of Korea was further consolidated.

On 28 January 1961, the cabinet adopted decision No. 16 "On Improving and strengthening the Regulation of Currency" On the basis of this decision, measures were taken to revise the system and method of regulating currency to suit the new environment and to strengthen systematic regulation of currency circulation. Thus, measures were taken to strengthen the regulations of centralized note issuing, to put local ingenuities into play so as to meet the objective needs of the developing realities, to set the limits to which agencies and enterprises are empowered to hold cash, to improve the control of retail commerce organs with regard to sales, and to strengthen the regulations on financial and cash plans.

As a result of the Party and government policy of stabilizing the currency, in 1961, the total cash income of the Central Bank increased to 117.2 percent as compared with 1960, and the total cash expenditures increased to 116.5 percent. However, because of the increase in the incomes from sales of commodities, the total cash incomes in 1961 increased, and the speed in which the currencies released into circulation came back to the bank increased to 103.9 percent; thus, it was made possible to ensure this satisfactorily and the purchasing power of the won was further raised.

In particular, in the fourth quarter of 1961, the cash paid to the countryside increased to 115 percent as compared with the

corresponding period of 1960, a considerable increase indeed; but it was satisfactorily ensured by seeking out and mobilizing the sources of cash income to the maximum.

On 30 March 1961, detailed enforcing rules for payment of wage funds and for controlling them were drawn up in accordance with cabinet decision No. 45. Thus, socialist principles of distribution came to be more thoroughly implemented by strengthening the control on the payment of wage funds at enterprises in various sectors of the people's economy in proportion to the rate of execution of plans.

In 1961 the total cash income of the Central Bank increased to 117.2 percent as compared with 1960, of which the commercial income increased to 114.9 percent; the total cash expenditures increased to 116.5 percent, of which the payment of wages to 110 percent.

Savings: Because of the policy of the Party and government and its deep concern with the improvement in the material and cultural livelihood of the people, the living standard of workers, office workers and cooperative peasants is much better and their cash incomes are also increasing, causing them to be more interested in saving their money. [Banking workers] kept closer contact with inhabitants and improved the work of saving in such way as to meet the needs and taste of the inhabitants, and served the convenience of savers, so that savings increased considerably.

By the end of 1961, the savings in Korea increased to over 1.5 times as compared with the end of 1960. Because of the constant concern on the part of the Party and government, the lives of cooperative peasants were rapidly improved, so much so that, as of the end of 1961, the savings with the credit divisions of the cooperative farms increased to 218.9 percent compared with 1960.

By the end of 1961, the savings at the Central Bank increased to 126.5 percent compared with 1960; those at the credit divisions of the cooperative farms to 218.9 percent, and those at the Communications Ministry to 125.6 percent.

MATERIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE

Improvement of the People's Material Welfare

The Fourth Congress of the Korean Worker's Party proposed that, during the first three years of the Seven-Year Plan period, efforts should be concentrated upon improving the welfare of the workers and that such efforts should be continued during the remaining four years, in order to generally improve the people's welfare in the six or seven year period.

In 1961, first year of the Seven-Year Plan, the material and cultural life of the people had been further improved through the advances made in all sectors of the people's economy including industry and agriculture.

To achieve a cultural revolution and improve the people's life, the Party has been expending a great portion of the State's accumulated resources in implementing social and cultural policies in various fields including science, health, social insurance and social security. In 1961 the expenditures for social and cultural policies increased three percent over the preceding year.

Growth of the Expenditures for Social and Cultural Policies (in percentage)

	1953	1956	1960	1961
Expenditures for Social and Cultural Policies	100	217	862	886
		100	397	408
			100	103

Compared with 1960, the national income in 1961 increased to about 120 percent. As a result of this, the income of the worker has been considerably increased while production has been growing in a systematic manner. In 1961 the average income of laborers and white-collar workers increased 103 percent over the previous year.

Growth of the Employee's Per Capita Average Wages in Currency (%)

1949	1956	1960	1961
100	165	386	399
	100	234	242
		100	103

With wages constantly growing and the price of consumer goods continually declining, the real income of laborers and white-collar workers in 1961 rose to 2.1 times as compared with 1956.

In 1961 the number of these workers in all sectors of the people's economy was 1,610,000, an increase of 100,000 over the corresponding period of 1960. In addition, a great number of housewives have begun to work in local industries, with the result that the income of wage-earners per household has considerably increased.

In addition to their share in the distribution of the earnings of their labor, these workers have been receiving additional income in the form of the state's expenditures for social and cultural policies and through the supply of food at the expense of the Government. These additional sources of income account for 48 percent of their real income. Additional sources of income of this type account for a large portion of the peasant's real income.

Because of an unparalleled bumper crop in 1961, distribution among the peasants in agricultural cooperatives has increased per household, as compared with 1960, to 129 percent in food grain, to 130 percent in potatoes, and to 133 percent in cash; even though a greater amount of money has been devoted to collective production, seed and fodder funds, and the purchase of fertilizers.

Growth in the Distribution per Household in Agricultural Cooperatives

	Unit	1956	1958	1960	1961
Foodgrain	kg	1616	1826	2100	2700
Miscellaneous crops	kg	357	501	540	700
Cash	won	95	203	300	400

In addition, the peasants in agricultural cooperatives have earned a handsome income from their subsidiary industries such as raising livestock. Thus, in 1961, their cash and in-kind income amounted to 160 percent as compared with 1956, with their living standard reaching the level of the middle peasant or well-off middle peasant.

With the increase in their incomes, the purchasing power of the working people also grew accordingly. The problem of main foods has been solved and the supply of both subsidiary foods and industrial goods has shown great inventory rises.

The construction of family dwellings has moved ahead on a grand scale, and the home circumstances of the working people have been considerably improved. During the five year period of 1957-1961, new dwellings covering an area of 7,600,000 square meters were erected in cities, and 5,800,000 square meters in the countryside more also devoted to their construction. During the Seven-Year Plan period, family dwellings will be constructed to accommodate 600,000 households in cities and worker's districts; in rural areas, 600,000 houses are to be built. In 1961 State funds have been expended on the building of dwellings, covering 1,394,000 square meters for working people in cities and in rural areas, 802,000 square meters of cultural settlement homes have been set up.

Moreover, various types of cultural welfare facilities have been created in urban and rural areas.

The working people of our country are occupying the State's family dwellings at extremely nominal costs which represent only 0.3 percent of their living expenses and only three percent when the expenditures for water supply, electricity and fuel are added.

In 1961 the network of sanitariums and recreation centers has been expanded, enabling 393,000 working people to recuperate or rest, while this constitutes an increase of 34,000 over 1960.

Sanitariums and Recreation Centers

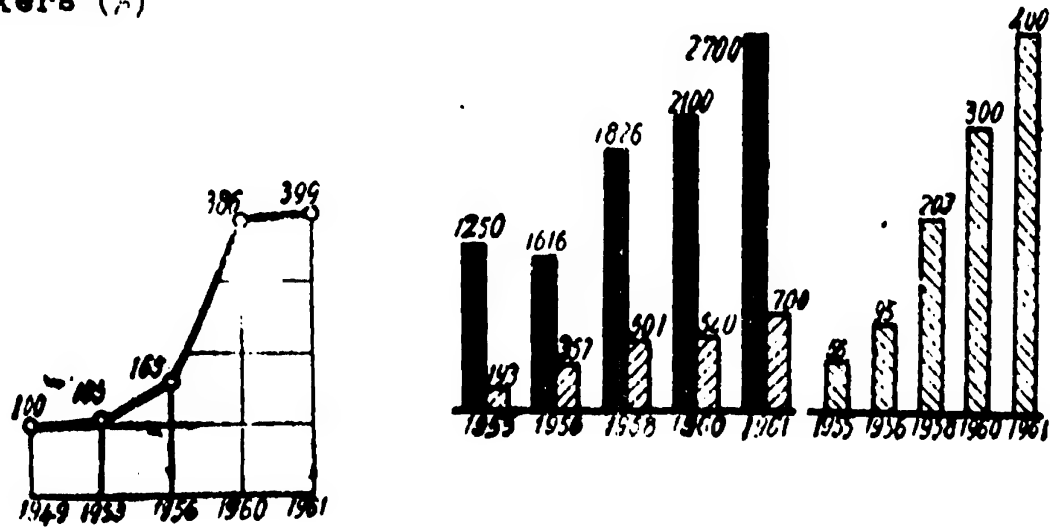
	1953	1956	1960	1961
No. of Sanitariums and Recreation Centers	30	86	284	287
No. of Beds	2,625	5,395	22,313	26,555
No. of Persons Accommodated	35,610	126,717	358,580	392,869

As a result of the improvement in the people's material and cultural life, the death rate has decreased 50 percent as compared with the days under Japanese rule, and the death rate of children has declined by three quarters. The average span of life has been extended by 20 years.

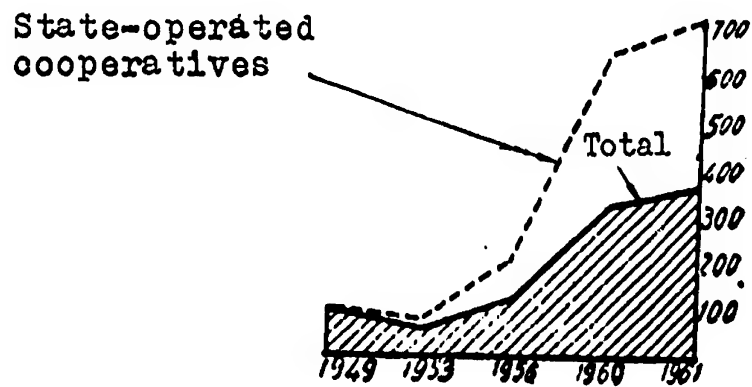
Per Capita Average Wage of Workers and Office Workers (%)

■ foodgrain(kg) Amount distributed to each Household in Agricultural Cooperatives

▨ miscellane(kg)ous crops



Growth in the Circulation of Retail Commodities (%)



LABOR

Organization of Labor Force

By the end of 1961, the total number of working people in all sectors of the people's economy amounted to 1,610,000, an increase of 100,000 over the previous year.

Numerical Growth of Working People in Various Sectors of
the People's Economy (1946=100)

	1956	1960	1961
Total for the Entire People's Economy	311	561	591
Industry	189	450	467
Agricultural management (Agricultural Cooperative Personnel Excluded)	314	569	641

In regulating and supplementing the labor force, special efforts were made to shift physically strong young or middle aged workers from light industry to heavy industry such as colliery, mining industry, fishery or forestry; to recruit women to work in local industry and light industry; and to distribute young or middle-aged workers to the countryside and see that they stay there.

As a result, the proportion of young and middle-aged workers has become very great in colliery, mining industry, fishery and forestry.

In 1961 a great number of women began to work in various sectors of the people's economy; the proportion of women workers to the total number of working people has been increasing each year, and in 1961 the proportion became considerably great.

The women workers accounted for one-third of the total working force.

Standardization and Piece Work Wage System

On March 1961, the plenary session of the Party Central Committee called to act on further strengthening of capital construction for various sectors of the people's economy, decisions were adopted to establish the discipline of labor control at construction cities, to raise the percentage of piecework in all units in a systematic manner, and to revise the old standards so as to set up unified labor norms to be put into effect throughout nation as a whole.

Thus, in 1961, new labor standard norms were set up in the field of capital construction, with outdated and irrational elements in labor norms having been revised to suit the actual situation.

In the field of capital construction, a total of 2,779 unified national labor standard norms have been set up for urban construction; 10,600 norms for industrial construction; 2,000 norms for subsidiary building material production; 1,478 norms for city construction; 2,969 norms for city facilities; 3,146 norms for power plant construction, and 2,988 norms for automobile transportation. Thus, the total number of revised labor standard norms now amounts to 26,000. In 1961 the proportion of unified national labor standard norms in the field of capital construction has been considerably increased.

At the end of 1961, the percentage of participation in piecework was 74.2 percent in capital construction and 61.1 percent in industry. As for man-hours, the percentage of participation in piecework was 66 percent in capital construction and 52.2 percent in Industry.

Wages

To provide further material incentive to those workers who are engaged in heavy labor and assure equilibrium in wage differentials, the State has been raising the wages for them in a systematic manner in accordance with the increase in their productivity.

In 1961, on account of the further growth in the people's economy and the systematic increase in the national income, the average per capital wages of laborers and white-collar workers have been raised to 103 percent as compared with 1960.

The state has not only raised wages systematically, but also has been altering the labor wage structure to meet the actual needs of the growth in the people's economy. In addition to basic wages, preferential treatment of work teams, rewards of various types, and additional payments have been provided so as to keep the workers' enthusiasm up through this offering of material incentives.

The preferential treatment of work teams was instituted by Comrade Kim Il-sung and it was applied, in 1961, to such important sectors of the people's economy as agriculture, colliery, mining, shallow-sea cultivation, salt manufacture, magnesia, clinker, and calcination.

The preferential treatment of work teams is executed by allowing the members of work teams to participate in the distribution of the excess products when the work teams concerned have successfully overfulfilled the assignment allotted to them on the basis of the State plan. Thus, the working people are encouraged to over fulfill the State plan and their living standards are being improved at a rapid rate.

Since the work team preferential treatment system was instituted, the output of agriculture, colliery, and mining has increased quite rapidly. In 1961 the agricultural output amounted to 4,830,000 tons, representing an unparalleled bumper crop; in the second quarter of 1961, labor productivity rose to 127 percent compared with the first quarter when the system was not in effect yet.

In 1961 the wage systems of fishing industry were revised, and the compensation for the tractor drivers of agricultural machine tractor stations was improved as well as the compensation for the workers of foreign trade ports and for the workers in the designing field. To provide material incentives to prospectors and also to

improve their livelihood, rewards for discovering veins of ore, rewards for improving the rate of core extraction, rewards for overfulfilling the plan for maintaining the prescribed amount of minerals have been instituted.

Improvement of Technique and Skill Levels

In Korea, technicians are trained in the following institutions, which are controlled by the agencies mentioned below.

1) Technicians and specialists are trained in the educational institutions directed by the Higher Education Ministry and the Common Education Ministry, such as colleges, vocational schools, technical schools, night schools and correspondence schools. (See the heading of Education.)

2) Technicians and skilled workers are trained in workshop technic and skill study groups that are organized and operated by factories and enterprises under the direct control of Ministries, Bureaus, central agencies, provincial or city people's councils concerned and under the unified direction of the Labor Ministry. (The Agricultural Ministry operates such study groups on its own.)

3) Skilled workers are trained in skilled worker training centers directly organized and operated by Ministries, Bureaus, central agencies, and provincial or city people's councils concerned.

4) Technical and skill level is raised and the labor reserve trained by factories and enterprises by training cottage work team members and workers' dependents in techniques and skills.

5) Workers are encouraged to raise their levels of techniques and skills by State examination of the qualifications of production innovators.

Workshop technic and skill study groups include short-term skill study groups, lasting from 3 to 6 months, for newly recruited workers, two-year skill study groups for workers whose skill levels are to be raised to those

of skilled workers, and three-year technique study groups for those who have finished the two-year courses and for skilled workers who prepare themselves for the examinations for the license of technicians or junior technicians.

The workshop study group system enable workers to become high-class skilled workers or junior technicians and/or technicians without having to leave their jobs. This system is operated under a unified control.

Under Cabinet Decision No. 127, "Concerning the Promotion of Technical Personnel Training" (28 July 1961), full-time workers responsible for technical personnel training programs have been placed in various organs and enterprises. The study groups are to meet once a week, on the same dates in the same cities, districts or kun; the Technic and Skill Study Group Text Book Publishing Bureau has been set up in the Labor Ministry so as to provide study materials to the study groups.

At factories and enterprises, workers' dependents who do not participate in gainful labor are trained in skills on a regular basis.

As of the end of 1961, the number of technique and skill study groups and their memberships were as follows:

<u>Type of Groups</u>	<u>No. of Groups</u>	<u>No. of Members</u>
Short-term Skill Study Groups	3,770	73,358
Skill study groups	18,373	434,900
Technic study groups		
Junior technician training groups	2,477	43,839
Technician training groups	619	8,127
Total	25,239	560,224

Since the [Korean] war, a great number of skilled workers and technicians have been trained in technique and skill study groups. By the end of 1961, a total of 6,200 odd technicians and junior technicians and more than 830,000 skilled workers have been trained in these study groups. Since the Enlarged Plenary Session (August 1960) of the Party Central Committee, the number of trained personnel has considerably increased, with the number of technicians and junior technicians increasing in 1961 by 1,603 (including 370 technicians) and the number of skilled workers by 298,605. The average skill level of workers has been raised from 4.8 grade to 5.1 grade.

In 1961 the total number of technicians and specialists in all sectors of the people's economy rose to 121 percent (116 percent for industry and 117 percent for capital construction) as compared with 1960.

As a result of the improvement in technic and skill levels, an extensive movement has been in progress for original devices and rationalization based on the creative cooperation between technicians and workers.

In the fields of industry, construction and transportation, over 46,000 inventions and rationalizations were applied to production, an increase of 47 percent over the previous year. Compared with the preceding year, labor productivity was raised to 108 percent in industry, and in the field of capital construction, labor productivity rose to 113 percent under the Heavy Industry Commission and 116 percent under the Light Industry Commission.

Worker Protection

In 1961, epoch-making improvements were made in worker protection resulting from a series of steps taken under the directions of 5 May 1961 from the Party Central Committee, entitled "Concerning the Prevention of Accidents," Cabinet Decision No. 50 of 30 March 1961 entitled "Regulations Concerning Protection of Workers," and Cabinet Decision No. 152 of 25 November 1961 entitled "Approval of the Regulations Concerning Free Loan and Supply of Materials for Protection of Workers."

Sinch'ang Integrated Coal mine and other mines have had their shafts rebuilt into permanent shafts built of reinforced concrete and equipped with iron arches; and such steps have been taken to prevent gas explosions as installing oil-pressure cutoff devices, electric internal-explosion blasting devices, and in 1961 clay pipes were installed to eliminate gas.

In gas mines, various types of internal-explosion devices have been installed and the problem of ventilation has been basically solved; in major shafts, vehicles are used to save workers much walking.

In the metal industry, devices have been adopted for eliminating superheat including the "sumak" device; in construction and excavation sites, much manual labor has been basically eliminated through mechanization by using various types of excavation devices and cranes.

Compared with 1956, safety devices such as prevention of roof cave-ins in mines, the protection of people from falling, and machines devices increased to 355 percent in 1961; such hygienic facilities as ventilation, bathrooms and hygienic arrangements for women rose to 355 percent. Thus, labor safety and hygienic facilities have been considerably improved.

Since a large number of women are participating in various sectors of the people's economy, the State sees to it that their hygienic and family needs are adequately met. In all work sites women's hygienic rooms are installed; public nurseries, kindergartens, and rooms for feeding suckling babies with milk have been expanded and improved. In case women work on their feet, they are entitled to take a rest for 5 to 10 minutes per hour; pregnant women are allowed 77 days of paid vacation before and after childbirth. It is prohibited by law to have women work at night, after hours or work on physically strenuous projects. In 1961, a total of 78,581 women took their vacation before and after delivery.

For the benefit of women and mothers, the State has expanded cultural and welfare facilities, has had subsidiary food supply centers operate close to residential districts and the State even operates family mess halls.

Paid vacations are provided in the law by the State for all laborers, office workers and technicians, the length of time varying between 14 to 30 days depending on the types of industries they are engaged in. Working people enjoy their rest at numerous recreation centers and sanitariums at the expense of the government.

In 1961 all working people had their vacations, with 98,854 persons having additional vacations.

In addition, the State provides free of charge to the working people more than sixty million won's worth of labor safety supplies, necessary items for work, meat, edible oil, fish, liver oil, sugar, fruits, and cow milk.

EDUCATION

In 1961, in the field of education and training, programs were launched to eliminate dogmatism so as to achieve the ultimate objectives. Vast gains were achieved in training useful technicians, in preparing for a nine-year obligatory technical education system and in strengthening education of youths in Communist thought.

In accordance with the decision adopted on 1 March 1961 by the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee on the strengthening of educational work, education of teachers in Communist thought system has been in progress to have them properly oriented. Great advances have been made in compiling textbooks to suit the actual life of our country and in raising the qualifications of teachers.

In 1961 the Party and Government directed greater attention to training of technicians. In accordance with the Party line of training useful technicians in greater numbers, at a more rapid pace, and in a more efficient manner, sixteen new colleges were set up in that year, and various educational facilities were greatly expanded in order to enable the working people to work and study. Also in schools at various levels, better material and technical foundations were laid for closely combining education and productive labor such as practice factories and laboratories where students can put into practice what they have learned. The Cabinet of the Republic has revised the regulations concerning the practical training at colleges, higher technical schools and technical schools to put into practice the knowledge and theories they have already learned in school so that

they can obtain the techniques and skills in their fields of study as well as the knowledge needed in management and operation of production. Thus, the students are to be armed with the thought of the working class and to be developed into competent technicians.

Also it was decided by the Cabinet to abolish the State Committee for Examining the Qualifications of Technicians; in place of the defunct agency, the Higher Education Ministry is to examine the qualifications of the technician and the Common Education Ministry the junior technician and the Labor Ministry is to direct the operation of the technic and skill study groups and examine the qualifications of the production innovator.

"Regulations concerning the Examining of Technical and Economic Qualifications" has been published so that the working people who are not enrolled in regular educational institutions can be trained as workers who are to be equipped with specific technical and economic qualifications by taking the examinations for the licenses they desire to obtain and by being tested. The nine-year obligatory technical education system is to be put into effect during the Seven Year Plan period and is to be based on the foundations of the current obligatory secondary educational system; moreover, the necessary preparations are being made.

In 1961 the network of high technical schools, technical schools, factory high technical schools, and factory technical schools was rapidly expanded. The curriculum of technical education has been revised to suit the new situation. Programs have been actively launched in all these schools to implement the instructions issued by Comrade Kim Il-song at the Educational Activists' Conference (25 April 1961), and thus the education of the students in Communist thought and in the revolutionary heritage been raised to a higher stage of development. As a result, Korean students are learning how to help each other and press forward together, while their ranks are expanding each day where the efforts are being made to operate the classes by the Ch'ollima method.

In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 83 (27 April 1961), the division of terms of schools at various

levels has been revised to suit the developing situation of Korea and seasonal characteristics in order to meet the requirements of the Party line of more closely combining education and productive labor.

Division of Terms of Schools at Various Levels

Types of Schools

Division of Terms

People's School

First Term: April 1 to 31
August

Middle School

Vacation: 26 May to 4 June

Technical School

Vacation: 1 August to 31
August

Second Term: 1 September to
31 January

Vacation: 1 January to 31
January

Third Term: 1 February to 31
March

Vacation: 25 March to 31
March

College

First Semester: 1 April to
31 August

High Technical School

Vacation: 1 August to 31
August

Vocational School

Second Semester: 1 September
to 31 March

Labor School

Vacation: 1 January to
31 January

Vacation: 25 March to 31
March

The revised regulation is to go into effect from 1 April 1963 for colleges and secondary vocational schools and labor schools and from 1 April 1962 for other schools.

Common Education

.....In 1961, by State investment and the patriotic enthusiasm of many people, a great number of school buildings were erected and the material foundation of schools such as laboratories and workshops was considerably strengthened.

As for common education, in 1961, a total of 2,736 teachers who had completed the courses of the normal professional school and teachers' colleges were newly recruited, and 3,316 teachers were retrained in educational institutions of various levels. Thus, the political and practical qualifications were considerably improved among teachers, and the qualitative background and formation of teachers were strengthened.

Thus, the quality of education and training at institutions of common education at various levels has greatly improved.

In accordance with the instructions by Comrade Kim Il-sung (25 April 1961) concerning the strengthening of the education of students in Communism, education in Communism has been closely connected with training in revolutionary heritage and this kind of training has been conducted in an all-out and more positive manner, so that the students have come to be further improved in their Communist morality.

The Party line of combining education with productive labor has been more thoroughly carried out, with the middle school students devoting approximately 6 percent of their total class hours to the obtaining of basic information and skill of industry and agriculture.

No. of People's Schools and Middle Schools and Their
Enrollments (The enrollments are in the thousands)

	<u>1960-1961</u>
No. of People's Schools	4,145
Enrollments	957
No. of Middle Schools	2,839
Enrollments	1,031
No. of Higher Grade, Middle Schools	195
Enrollments	48

The schools for the blind and the deaf are included in common education. Their length of study continues for seven years. Along with receiving a general education, these less fortunate students are also trained in vocations. To enable these students to pursue their studies without hindrance, the State has installed in their schools such facilities as dormitories, mess halls, barber shops, baths, laundries, sewing rooms and clinics.

With a great number of women working in factories, enterprises, farms and stock-farms, a network of kindergartens are extensively spreading over urban and rural areas, and the number of children who can be accommodated is also rapidly increasing. The number of kindergartens rose from 173 at the end of 1956 to 4,313 at the close of 1961, with their enrollments increasing from 12,015 in 1956 to 293,175 in 1961.

Technical Education

As preparation for putting an obligatory technical education system into effect, the State built over 7,500 school buildings during 1959 to 1960, and in 1961 a total of 5,000 school buildings.

The technical school was started as part of the new people's educational system; at the beginning in 1953 there were 143 technical schools. Now the number has increased to 855 with an average of four or five in each city or kun. Thus, preparations for a nine-year obligatory technical education system are being made. In 1961 there were over 276,000 students who studied more than one technique in addition to general secondary school education. These students were trained in political thought, culture, and morality and have been educated to be builders of Communism. In 1961 a total of 47,621 students were graduated.

To meet the needs of the rapidly growing network of technical schools for teachers, normal education organs has been expanded and technical school teacher training classes have been installed in colleges. In 1961 over 4,000 teachers finished their courses for this purpose.

Under the reorganized people's educational system, the secondary technical vocational school has been replaced in 1960-61 school-year, with the higher technical school; the higher technical vocational school has been abolished.

In 1961-1962 school-year, there were 100 higher technical schools with a total enrollment of 11,000. In 1961 secondary technical vocational schools graduated 13,372 students (including night schools and correspondence courses), and higher technical vocational schools, 3,212 students.

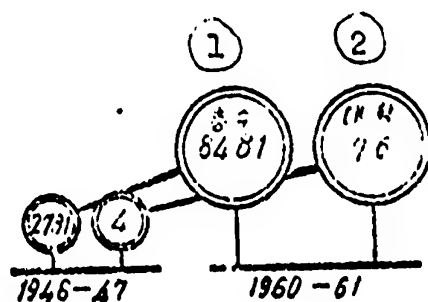
Since the decision of the Enlarged Plenary Session of the Party Control Committee of August 1960, the network of technical education has been extensively expanded in which people with regular jobs can study. In 1961, there were 43 higher factory technical schools and 75 factory technical vocational schools with a combined enrollment of 17,562 students.

The number of students who have jobs and also study at secondary vocational schools, higher vocational schools, technical schools and higher technical schools increased from 28,000 in 1960 to 46,000 in 1961.

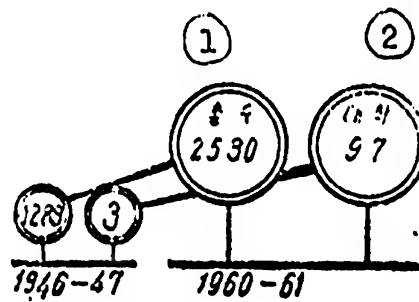
In 1961 the curricula of the technical school and the higher technical school were revised. For the technical school the proportion of class hours devoted to general subjects were raised from 53 percent to 56 percent, and the remaining 44 percent were given to technical subjects and production practice. In the higher technical school, 31 percent of the total class hours were given to the general subjects, 43 percent to technical subjects and 26 percent to production practice. Thus, in middle schools, technical schools and higher technical schools, more than one technique and skill are learned in addition to the general subjects at the secondary school level.

Numerical Growth of Schools and Students

Schools (number)



Students (in the thousands)

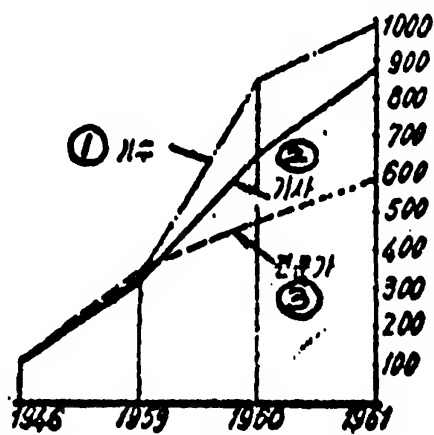


- 1 Total
- 2. College

Growth of the Network of Technical Education at Various Levels (No. of students in the thousands)

	1959-1960	1960-1961
No. of Schools		
Secondary Vocational Schools	134	132
Higher Vocational Schools	46	30
Technical Schools	507	855
Higher Technical Schools	82	82
No. of Students		
Secondary Vocational Schools	88	107
Higher Vocational Schools	9	3
Technical Schools	86	276
Higher Technical Schools	--	11

No. of Technicians and Specialists (percentage)



1. Junior Technicians
2. Technicians
3. Specialists

Higher Education

In 1961-1962 school-year, the following 13 factory colleges were newly set up:

Songho Technical College at P'yongyang

Machines College at Yongsong

Technical College at Pon'gung

Technical College at Unsan

Technical College at Sup'ung

Technical College at Sunch'on

Technical College at Sinch'ang

Technical College at Haeju

Technical College at Madong

Technical College at Najin

Technical College at Chuul

Technical College at Komdok

Technical College at Tokch'on

In addition, three teachers' colleges were newly set up and a number of existing colleges were expanded.

Thus, in one year, the number of colleges was increased from 76 to 92, or a 21 percent increase; the number of students rose from 97,000 to 182,000, a 90 percent increase. For every 10,000 inhabitants of the northern half of the Republic, there are 176 college students. In the 1961-1962 school-year, 124,000 students were enrolled in the types of colleges where students both study and work; among these are institutions that are set up in factory districts, farm districts and stock-farm districts.

Compared with the previous year, the number of students in 1961 rose to 153 percent, and their employment distribution also showed a considerable change, with more than 64 percent of them being workers from production sites, indeed dependable working youths. The number of graduates was 13,904, a 120 percent increase over the previous year. By a Cabinet Decision "The Regulations Concerning Colleges" were revised to suit the actual advancing situation of our country; also "The Regulations Concerning the Colleges Set Up in Factories, on Farms and on Stock-farms" were newly drawn up. A series of measures were taken to improve and strengthen the training of science cadres and to revise the science cadre training system.

In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 29 (18 February 1961) with regard to setting up doctorate institutes and scientific research institutes in colleges and scientific research agencies and to establishing special classes in graduate schools, in 1961, two-year doctorate institutes were established at Kim Il-song University, Kim Ch'aek Technical College and P'yongyang Medical College. Also one-year special classes were set up at the graduate schools of twelve colleges including Kim Il-song University. Such special classes are to be set up in other graduate schools gradually. At some colleges, 26 scientific research institutes have been set up so that college teachers can pursue their scientific studies.

In 1961 investments in capital construction for institutions of higher education were considerably increased in scale as compared with 1960. In particular, a large scale construction project was started in 1961 covering 300,000 square meters; this project is for a university district with the buildings of Kim Il-song University as its center, so that that university will be turned into a magnificent institution of scientific education which will be equipped with the most recent facilities.

Growth in Higher Education (Number of Students
in thousands)

	1956-1957	1960-1961	1961-1962
No. of Colleges	19	76	92
Including factory colleges	--	24	37
No. of College students	22	97	182
Including those who both study and work	6	49	124

Teacher Education

In accordance with the law concerning revision of the people's educational system (28 October 1959), a new normal educational system has been set up under which three-to-four-year teachers' colleges were blueprinted to accommodate technical school graduates and four-year normal colleges were established to accommodate higher technical school graduates. The former normal professional schools and the former teachers' colleges have ceased to enroll applicants. The newly established teachers' colleges will train kindergarten, people's school and middle school teachers.

In the light of the rapid growth of pre-school education and in view of the successful progress in putting a universal secondary educational system into effect, in 1961, teachers' colleges were set up at Kanggye, Hyesan and Kaesong. Thus, as of 1961, there is one teachers' college in each province as well as in P'yongyang and Kaesong, eleven in all, with a total enrollment of 29,058.

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As preparations for putting into effect the obligatory technical education system, in 1961, six normal colleges were set up in Hamhung, Ch'ongjin, Sinuiju, Haegju, Wonsan and Sunch'on, where teachers are trained for technical schools and higher technical schools; also technical colleges have technical normal education departments. In 1961 normal colleges were set up in all provinces except Yanggangdo, Chagangdo and Kaesong City, with a total enrollment of 23,818. In normal colleges teachers are trained not only to teach general subjects at technical schools and higher technical schools but also to teach technical subjects in the fields of agriculture, industry and health.

In 1961 the qualifications of teachers were considerably improved. A total of 3,100 teachers were graduated from the colleges included in the educational system where they both studied and worked. As many as 7,980 teachers have passed the examinations for the license of teachers of various levels. A great many teachers attended separate short courses for teachers, and short courses for technical school teachers; also a large number of teachers were retrained at the Central Educational Cadre School and provincial Educational Cadre Schools. Those schools constitute the retraining educational system under which educational administration workers are trained in practical political courses.

Education by Correspondence

A network of correspondence courses went into effect in 1961, at 44 colleges and 76 higher technical schools and secondary technical vocational schools for the benefit of those who have jobs and want to study outside of schools. These correspondence courses had a total enrollment of 78,000 in 1961, a 164 percent increase over 1960. In the correspondence courses which are operated at higher technical schools and technical vocational schools, 22,000 working youths are enrolled to receive technical education at the secondary school level. To provide encouragement to students, arrangements have been made by schools at various levels for students to attend classes twice a year (at the close of semesters) and for teachers to visit different districts where they conduct classroom lectures or question-and-answer periods. Paid

vacations are given to students who attend such classes, and expenses for travelling and room and board are supplied by the State for that purpose. The educational materials for correspondence courses are provided at nominal cost or they are free.

Adult Education

Workers' schools and workers' middle schools were started 1 December 1958 to raise the educational level of workers in general and to promote cultural and technical revolution. These schools are operated at agencies, enterprises, towns or on cooperatives farms.

The workers' school aims at providing a people's school education to working adults in two years, and the workers' middle school is designed to give a middle school education and skills to working adults in three years who have an education equivalent to a people's school graduate. As of 1961 year-end, 1,038,600 working men and women were studying at 8,000 workers' schools and 4,600 workers' middle schools at night or when they had time off from shifts. Workers' school and workers' middle schools are conducted on the basis of the curriculum set up by the Common Education Ministry with adjustments to the production situation prevailing in cities and the countryside.

Educational Publications

In accordance with the decision of 3 January 1961 by the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee, the textbooks for schools of various levels were compiled in the interests of suitability for our actual situation.

As for the sector of common education, a three-year project of revising textbooks was completed by 1960, and on the basis of this completed project, textbooks were reprinted or revised in 1961.

The textbooks for technical schools and higher technical schools were newly compiled in 1961 in accordance with new indexes.

In the sector of higher education, 310 college textbooks were compiled in 1961, with a view to completing the compilation or revision of all college textbooks by 1962.

SCIENCE

In Korea there are the following research agencies:

The Science Academy It was founded on 9 October 1952 under Cabinet Decision No. 183.

Kang Yong-ch'ang, Chairman of the Standing Committee

Pak Song-uk, Vice Chairman

Structure: It consists of the following departments: Physics and Mathematics Research Institute; Biology Research Institute; Geology and Geography Research Institute; Astronomical Observatory; Economics and Law Research Institute; Philosophy Research Institute; History Research Institute; Philology and Literature Research Institute; Archaeology and Ethnology Research Institute; Classics Research Institute; Technology Research Institute; The Central Mechanical Industry Research Institute; Mechanization and Automation Research Institute; the Branch Office of the Science Institute at Hamhung. (The Branch Office is made up of the following agencies: Chemistry Research Institute, Chemical Industry Research Institute, the Central Analysis or Assay Center (Chungang Punsokso), Silicate Research Institute, the Central Metal Research Institute, the Central Fuel Research Institute, the Science Institute Integrated Factory, the Science Institute Publishing House, the Science Institute Library.

Agricultural Science Committee: In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 78 (18 August 1958), the former Agricultural Science Research Institute was reorganized into the Agricultural Science Committee.

Kye Ung-sang, Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Structure. It consists of the following agencies: Agricultural Production Research Institute; Veterinary and Livestock Research Institute; Sericulture Research Institute; Pomiculture Research Institute; Forestry Research Institute; Soil Research Institute; Swamp Construction and Irrigation Technology Research Institute; Seed Development Research Institute; Agricultural Mechanization research Institute; Altitude Agricultural Research Institute; Agricultural Economics Research Institute; Biological Physics Research Institute (under the direct control of the Agricultural Science Committee).

Under this Agricultural Science Committee there are following experimental stations: Yongsong Integrated Experimental Station; four agricultural production experimental stations; five livestock experimental stations; two pomiculture experimental stations; three forestry experimental stations and one sericulture experimental station.

Medical Science Research Institute: It was founded under Cabinet Decision No. 42 on 16 June 1958.

Hong Hak-kun, Chairman of the Standing Committee.

Structure: It consists of Medical Science Research Institute Hospital (which comprises seven scientific laboratories, 150-bed in-patient accommodation facilities, four buildings for day-patients, test division, and a dispensary), a medical science research institute; a hygienic research institute; a microbiology research institute; a pharmaceutical research institute; a blood-transfusion center; five production shops; two herb laboratories, and subsidiary facilities.

RESEARCH WORK

Technology

During 1961, technology made a great contribution toward the laying of a firm foundation for an independent national economy and toward the development of science.

A number of synthetic fiber research groups successfully manufactured synthetic fibers from the carbides which are available in great quantities in Korea. On the basis of the gains made in the researches by these groups, in 1961, a large vinalon manufacturing factory was set up. These research groups have made useful fiber from polyvinyl alcohol, making technological solution to more than ten processes required to turn acetylene into thread to suit the actual situation prevailing in Korea. The synthesis of nitric acid vinyl by liquid catalizer, chemical treatment of early stage thread fiber and the recovery process of nitric acid by ion exchange resins are highly original and suited to our actual conditions. As a result, the net percentage recovery rate has been raised and it has been made possible to reduce to a great extent the required equipment.

In the researches aimed at production of new synthetic fiber and resin, the bases of synthetic resin industry including a vinyl chloride plant with a capacity for producing 6,000 tons per year have been successfully built for production of "p'enal" and "aminoje" resin.

In the field of fuel chemistry, researches have been completed in turning anthracite coal into gas, which will greatly contribute to the chemical industry including metallurgical syntheses of ammonia. This method of trans-

forming anthracite into gas enabled us to economize 500 million kilowatt hours of electricity as compared with the conventional method in production of ammonia; this method also makes it possible to use gas efficiently in various sectors of the people's economy.

Korea has an inexhaustible supply of anthracite coal. Researches in such electrification devices can utilize superheat up to $1,700^{\circ}\text{C}$ by using only anthracite have been successfully completed, which will be used in heating superheat furnaces such as cement calcination furnaces and cupola furnaces. This method also will turn ashes in superheat furnaces into liquid, so that ashes will be kept from getting into products and worsening their quality.

In the metal industry, achievements have been made in a metallurgical system based on domestic raw materials and fuels. Improvements have been made in producing pig iron in a blast furnace by using iron cokes containing 15 percent of concentrate, and thus coke consumption has been economized 13 percent. An iron-making workshop with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons has been set up where the productivity of blast furnaces has been raised about 20 percent and the consumption of coke has been reduced 15 percent.

By studying the production of granulated iron in the cement rotating furnace, along with the production of steel, the properties of "sorted out" slag and the structure of the furnace and its "t'alyuhjong" have been ascertained and this discovery has led to raising the productivity of the furnace by more than 40 percent.

By studying the method of manufacturing steel in the cement rotating furnace by making use of the characteristics of the pig iron of Korea, the method of manufacturing steel in the cement rotating furnace has been worked out. Thus, we have learned how to produce good quality carbon steel for making structural steel and steel tubing.

By working out a method by which nickel concentrate containing copper up to 15 percent can be directly electrolyzed so that electrolytic nickel can be produced by eliminating the conventional process of producing the

double poles of nickel. Thus, a process has been established by which simple substance sulphur can be recovered. Also an intermediate plant has been set up where 10 kilograms of the nickel can be produced per day. An economical and hygienic process has been thus set up in the nickel industry.

In mining, the "groping and fractional mining method" has been adopted in rear shafts or pits of anthracite coal and the "entire lump crumbling method" in rear shafts of bituminous coal; as a result the rate of mining has been raised more than 80 percent and the consumption of mine props has been reduced 20 to 30 percent, and labor productivity also has been considerably raised.

Research for obtaining high-purity magnetic concentrate has resulted in the designing of a high-purity magnetic ore separator which can obtain high-purity magnetic iron concentrate with 70 percent iron in dried conditions; thus, by applying the flotation method and magnetic "jjikuron" method, high purity magnetic iron ore of over 70 percent can be obtained. As a result, Korea can now manufacture iron without using the blast furnaces.

In the field of electricity, a device for generating shock tension up to two million volts has been constructed for use in experimenting with Korea's high voltage electricity system; an alternating current computer has been built which is equipped with twelve generator elements capable of analyzing the dynamic and static stability of the electric power system and of preventing and examining accidents. Moreover, the foundation for automation has been laid by building an electronic computer capable of calculating or solving six degree differential equations.

In the researches in dyes, paints and reagents, contributions were made toward the construction of a dye plant with an annual output of 900 tons; also paints and more than one hundred kinds of reagents were produced.

In researches in chemical building materials, rapidly coalescing cement was successfully produced that is used in coating the base or ground of tunnels; this type of cement is now produced on a large scale for practical use.

Natural Science

In research in semi-conductors, a series of problems has been solved by improving the quality of the data of the "hwerit'u" for the magnetic core of the electronic computer.

In mathematics, research into the analysis of "operator" of "p'yeon" differential has been successfully in progress. This research succeeded in indicating in terms of quantity the function of the potentials of S category when there are two independent sides.

In researches for utilizing radioisotopes in various sectors of the people's economy, the problem of uninterrupted automatic measurement and recording of the internal condition of the anthracite gas generating furnace was solved. As a result, safety and economic efficiency are assured.

Also, a series of researches in the automation of the superphosphate workshop and others has been fruitful.

In the field of theoretical nuclear physics, classical and quantum "madangnonjok" consideration or studies have been made of the phenomena that occur when "ipcha" are moving around in different mediums.

Research on albuminous yeast with view to solving the problem of albuminous fodder has resulted in the making of a production process by which fermentation takes place without interruption by using domestic raw materials.

Research in synthetic perfume has resulted in the production of several kinds of synthetic perfume from domestic raw materials.

Research for effectively utilizing economic foods in the people's economy has yielded methods of raising valuable food crops and of extracting foods from them.

A coordinated survey and study of the natural conditions and resources of Korea's middle region is in progress with Hwanghae Namdo, Hwanghae Pukto and Kang-

wondo as objects of study. The surface and underground resources of this region, as well as its economic geography are being surveyed and studied in a coordinated manner.

Social Sciences

In 1961, in the field of social sciences, noteworthy publications including A History of Modern Revolutionary Movements in Korea (360 pages in medium octavo), A History of Korean Philosophy, Volume 1, (350 pages in medium octavo) and A Dictionary of the Korean Language, 2nd and 3rd volumes, have been published.

The History of Modern Revolutionary Movements in Korea has scientifically elucidated all aspects of the struggle over the past 100 years by the Korean people against foreign capitalism, imperialist invaders, domestic feudal forces and subservient capitalists. In particular, the immortal achievements made by the Communists in the 1930's with Comrade Kim Il-song as their leader in the struggle against the Japanese in the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Korean Workers' Party have been carved in relief in a profound fashion.

In addition, for instance, in analyzing and describing the political change of Kapsin (1884) and subsequent historical events of importance, the editing group including Chon Sok-tam, Kim Hui-il, Kim Sok-hyong, Kim Yong-suk, O Kil-bo, Yi Chong-hyon, Kim Ul-ch'on, Ch'oe Ki-hwan, Kwon Ui-sik and Yi Na-yong has elucidated and put right those points that had not been heretofore elucidated or accurately evaluated. The group has made these achievements by emphasizing the main points and sticking to the Party character and historical principles. A History of Korean Philosophy, 1st Volume (by Chong Chinsok, Chong Song-ch'ol, Kim Ch'ang-won), is the first work to give a general survey in all aspects of the philosophical ideas of our people, who have a long history.

This work covers a period of over 2,000 years from ancient Korea up to the time [just] prior to the introduction of Marxism-Leninism into Korea. Our philosophical heritages have been scientifically systematized, disclosing

the general development of materialistic philosophy in ancient and medieval Korea and elucidating a great many other valuable philosophical heritages. The publication of this book will provide a great help for further studies of the history of Korean ideas.

A Dictionary of the Korean Language comprises 27,998 words containing the consonants d, n, and m in its second volume; the third volume has 36,682 words containing the consonants p and s. Since the first volume (published in 1960) has 31,050 words containing the consonants k and n, this indicates that half of the entire dictionary, which is to consist of six volumes, has been completed.

The editing group (Kwang Pu-yong, Kim Kwang-ik, Yi Ki-won, Yi Sok-chung, Yi Ik-son, Pak Sung-hi, Pak Chong-t'ae, Pak Hung-jun, Pak Ui-song, Sim Sang-min, So Yun-bom, Chon Che-su, Ch'oe Wan-ho) has made scientific analysis of linguistic data in the process of compiling this work, the first of its kind in Korea, and has also solved such extremely complicated scientific and theoretical problems which are connected with the compilation of a dictionary. As a result, the systematization of the words contained in the dictionary, annotations, and other features have been performed in a scientific manner.

Having features of both a standard dictionary and a smaller encyclopedia, great contributions will be made by this work toward standardizing the Korean language and completing the task of a cultural revolution.

In the field of history, A History of Korean Land System by Pak Si-hyong, 2nd volume, 350 pages in medium octavo; Essays on History compiled by the History Research Institute (Yoksa Yon'guso), 5th volume, 350 pages in medium octavo; Data on the Strikes of 1920-31 compiled by the History Research Institute, 700 pages in medium octavo; Collected Data on the Economic History of the Last Stage of Korean Feudalism, 700 pages in medium octavo and the following classics have been published: Authentic History of the Yi Dynasty (Yijo Sillok) (Subject Index), 3 volumes about 800 pages each in medium octavo, compiled by the Classics Research Institute; Pan'gye Surok (400 pages in medium octavo, compiled by the Classics Research Institute); Tamhonso (400 pages in

medium octavo, compiled by the Classics Research Institute).

In the field of archaeology and ethnology, the following works have been published: A Report on the Ancient Tombs with Mural Paintings of the Koryo Age (180 pages in medium octavo, by Cho Yong-hon); A Study of Dwelling Houses of Korean Rural Areas (150 pages in medium octavo, by Yi Chong-mok).

In A Report on the Excavation at Chit'amni, the author named the relics found on the west coast that belong to the neolithic age "Kungsan Culture," and thus offers an important opinion providing a criterion for those who make a study of Korea's neolithic age.

The following titles were published by the Economics and Jurisprudence Research Institute: Our Party's Economic Policies for the Laying of the Basis for Socialism (238 pages in medium octavo, by Hong Tal-son et al.); Amelioration and Strengthening of Industrial Management and Organization (125 pages in medium octavo, by Pak Yong-gun); How to Promote Mechanization of Agriculture (195 pages in medium octavo, by Hong Tal-son and Sin Chae-ho).

Our Party Economic Policies for Laying the Basis for Socialism was prepared by the research group of the Economics and Jurisprudence Research Institute, and this work theoretically surveys the valuable achievements made through our Party's economic policies which have been carried out in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and it also elucidates the creative features of those policies.

How to Promote Mechanization in Agriculture has disclosed the characteristics of mechanization in the Korean countryside, demonstrated the legitimacy of our Party's policies on agricultural mechanization and raised a series of problems concerning the prospects of agricultural mechanization and its promotion.

Following are some of the other titles that have come out: Law Essays, 180 pages in medium octavo, by the Economics and Jurisprudence Research Institute; A History of Philosophy of the World, 400 pages in medium octavo,

by the Philosophy Research Institute; Korean Workers' Party Policies on Literature and the Literature Since the Liberation, 280 pages in medium octavo, by the Language and Literature Research Institute. The last mentioned title has elucidated, through the brilliant development of Korean literature since the liberation, the appropriateness of the Party policies on literature, and their great vitality.

Agricultural Science

Researches have been made in effectively eliminating weeds by using herbicides produced in Korea. The effects and rational use of liquid ammonia have been brought to light, for liquid ammonia contains nutritious substances for crops grown on paddy fields and dry fields which are no less effective than ammonium sulfate or ammonium nitrate.

By experimentation it has been proved that "gibberin" is very effective in stimulating the growth of the vegetables that are raised for the use of their leaves, and that, when applied in raising potatoes, this "gibberin" will cause potatoes to start sprouting quickly instead of remaining dormant, so the result is that potatoes can be raised successfully by the "hap'a" method on the west coast.

As for researches in raising sugar beets by the "hap'a" method, successful efforts have been made to prevent "kalbangbyong" disease of the plant, to improve the utilization rate of land, and to gather seed by keeping only 50 to 100 grams of "hairy roots" [mogun] instead of 500 to 800 grams as before. Even though the quantity of retained "hairy roots" has been reduced by a great number, the seeds which have been gathered have been increased and their quality improved, with a great deal of labor and materials saved.

The nutritional values of our 200 different wild plants including "ch'ik," "ssari," and "talmajiggot" have been tested, and methods have been discovered for making these plants digestible as fodders, and how to prepare them.

The discovery of methods of cultivating sugar beets of the "homu" and "ddukamja" type has proved very helpful in solving the problem of fodders in areas of high altitude.

In raising maize, discoveries have been made of different breeds of hybrids; also techniques have been worked out which can shorten the length of time needed to develop the maize seeds in a hothouse.

New breeds of autumn wheat have been developed that ripen ten to fifteen days ahead of other breeds. Preparations have been made to develop such breeds that can be harvested before the rainy season.

New breeds of the radish plant have been developed which can be raised at different seasons of the year and from which seeds can be gathered 200 percent more than the four-season breeds of the radish which the peasants have been encouraged to raise in the past.

A survey has been completed of one million chongbo of lands fit to be reclaimed all over the country, with their locations specified, so that it will be possible to determine in the future in what order these lands are to be reclaimed.

Studies have been made to ascertain what types of soil are found where in Korea and what their agricultural and chemical properties are, so that it has been made possible to take the appropriate measures to improve the productivity of arable land.

Also surveys have been made of the distribution of microelements (e.g. copper, manganese) on the west coast, making it possible to raise the effectiveness of the microelements in the production of agricultural output.

Investigations have been made of the swamps in the Sondok area with a view to reclaiming the swamps on the east coast by draining them and making use of water resources.

Computations have been worked out for determining the humidity line and the quantity of permeation with the central "kangdo" of a dirt dyke failing to attain to the

water level of the vault. These formulas have been very useful in the construction of reservoirs.

By utilizing the fibrous dissolution fermentation of microbes, fodders for pigs and other livestock have had their nutritional value improved; in particular, various types of discarded materials from factories have been turned into useful fodders by utilizing fermentation fodders, and the utilization of fermentation fodders has been helpful in solving the shortage of protein in fodders.

By feeding pigs with such antibiotic fodders as "biomiching" and "teramiching," paratyphoid has been entirely eliminated from among pigs and the pork output has been raised over 90 percent; by the same method, the output of chicken and duck meat also has been increased up to 99 percent.

By using both "middle No. 108" and "kukoham No. 43" of mulberry silkworms, new breeds have been developed with higher "kyonch'ung" ratio ranging between 104 and 109 percent compared with the original breeds, the total "kyonch'ung" between 102 and 110 percent and the "kyonch'ung" quantity between 112 and 115 percent. By using the new breed No. 54 of the tussah silk worm, a new breed of spring tussah silkworm has been developed whose average "kyonch'ung" quantity amounted to 121.5 percent [compared with the new breed No. 54] and a new breed of autumn tussah silkworm with the "kyonch'ung" quantity rising to 113.3 percent. A new castor bean silkworm, No. 58 has been developed that can be raised in winter time, which makes it possible to do without raising castor bean silkworms in hothouses requiring a great deal of labor and facilities, and with the productivity of its cocoons raised to 130 to 158 percent.

A number of species of the mulberry trees have had their planting and raising assigned to peasants of different parts of the country; for the northern areas, the species that are capable of resisting low temperature and of yielding a great amount of leaves have been selected. Researches have been made in flower willow and leaf willow to use them as substitute feed for the silkworm and the results have been rather rewarding.

By utilizing various pruning methods, it has been demonstrated that the output of fruits can be increased by more than 50 percent. Successful experiments have been made to raise the output of apple trees, debilitated by age, by over 20 percent by rejuvenating the part above the ground and the part below.

The "simsikh'ung" insect which preys upon the peach tree has been successfully dealt with by treating the part of the tree above the ground with "gekse horuran" and with DDT oil and by treating [the tree] with "gekse horuran," with the result that 98 percent or more of the fruits now are protected against the insect.

To increase the output of saplings at a rapid pace, researches have been made to quicken the sprouting of the seeds of major species of trees including "iggalnamu" and the pine and to assure the saplings to grow when they are planted. The results have been encouraging.

Surveys have been made of the geographical distribution of oil-bearing plants, and the quantity and ingredients of their oil. The results will be helpful in solving the problem of supplying plant oil for industrial and food purposes. In collecting pine resin, the percent net recovery rate has been increased 20 to 30 percent by utilizing chemical treatment.

Medical Science

The actual condition of "kyongnak" has been discovered by experiments that are unique in their methods. It has been explained that this "kyongnak" system is found in the organism of man and animals and is an anatomical and histological system of its own that is distinguishable from nerve systems, blood vessels and the lymph system in its histological and experimental physiological properties. The results of these researches have provided scientific and material basis to the theories of the traditional medicine that has a long history in Korea.

The results of these experiments have indeed made important contributions to the development of modern

biology and medicine. They will make for a rapid development of traditional medicine and have emphasized the need for reexamining various theories of modern biology and medicine in all aspects.

By stimulating the "kyongnak" system by various methods, new cures and preventions of major diseases including ulcerous diseases of the stomach and the duodenum show promise of discovery. By using good traditional drugs new methods of curing bone tuberculosis and lymph tuberculosis have been completed.

A new technique has been completed of curing spinal tuberculosis by cleansing the affected part of the body and filling up the canalous osseous tissue.

By studying folk remedies of measles in theorizing upon these remedies, it has been demonstrated that infants can be completely protected from measles for a long period of time by inoculating 60 to 90 day old infants with measles virus. Thus, a new problem has been raised for modern medicine.

By utilizing symbiotic germs, influenza has been successfully prevented. It has been discovered that the white "abangson" germ is a symbiot of the cold virus, i.e. a cause of the cold, has the same antigen as the cold virus; and a firm conclusion has been drawn that this white abangson germ provides immunity against influenza. Successful experiments have been made to cultivate the influenza virus outside an organism by utilizing the white abangson germ, the latter being a commensal of the influenza virus. Thus, possibilities have emerged for connecting many virus-type afflictions with a solution by use of symbiosis. By successfully producing an organism cultivator made of domestic raw materials, the problem of organism cultivation of virus has been solved. As a result, the vaccine of the Japanese brain inflammation has been produced [in Korea]. Thus, foundations have been laid for cultivation of organism of various types.

In the hygiene field, methods have been studied of reducing to limits hygienically permissible the harmful factors that are found in the textile industry, the smelting industry and industrial enterprises, such as hydrogen sulphide, carbon disulfide and soot or smoke dust.

Eye-glasses capable of keeping infrared rays from eyes and of protecting eyes from even strong infrared rays have been invented, which go a long way toward protecting the eyes of workers of metallurgical enterprises and raising the productivity of such workers.

In the pharmaceutical field, surveys have been made of the sources of plant drugs available in Kangwondo; thus, the geographical distribution of plant drug sources and the quantity available have been determined and the names of the plants from which such drugs can be extracted has been ascertained. A newly discovered glucoside, ginseng "sidu" A has been extracted from ginseng and separated, and proved the effect of ginseng upon "pusingp'ijil" hormone and its healing virtues upon diabetes and "pyobung chung" [possibly a disease affecting the urine.] Antony "sidu" has been extracted and separated from domestic cow hide; this antony sidu makes a very effective cardiac.

By making a study of the components of domestic "puja" and its pharmaceutical effects, it has been determined that it can substitute for puja imported from China.

By using subsidiary products of the meat processing industry, "ggorujin ggodudduroben" has been produced and is now being industrially produced. Refrigerated gas and "medda hosu" have been synthesized.

LITERATURE AND THE ARTS

In 1961 great advances were made by literature and the arts in creating the literary type of the rider of the Ch'ollima hero of our day, and in making progress generally.

For the new development of literature and the arts, the instructions given by Comrade Kim Il-song on 27 November 1960 and the tasks set forth in the report before the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party are of great significance.

In his instructions of 27 November, Comrade Kim Il-song declared that literature and the arts should make greater contributions toward educating the people in Communism by reflecting the realities of the Ch'ollima in every aspect and by creating the literary type of the Ch'ollima rider. The Party's Fourth Congress report states that literature and the arts should hold high the banner of socialist realism based on the cause of the Party and the working class "by giving shape to the truthful heroes of our revolution and of the construction of new life so as to educate people in the idea of Communism and of the working class."

On the basis of the direction and instruction of the Party and Comrade Kim Il-song, our writers and artists have had great creative results.

In 1961, by the personal proposal of Comrade Kim Il-song, the General League of Korean Literature and the Arts was founded comprising the Writers League, the Artists League, and the Composers League; and later, the Dramatists League, the Cinema Artists League, the Dancers

League, and the Photographers League. (The Composers League has been renamed the Musicians League.) The general league is aimed at keeping writers and artists together in terms of organization and ideology.

In 1961, there was a great deal of international contact in the field of literature and the arts, between organizations of writers, artists and stage artists; participation in international moving picture and photograph festivals as well as celebration at home and abroad of the work of great personalities in the field of culture helped us to let our national culture and the arts be known to a great many parts of the world. Under the auspices of the World Peace Council, the 500th anniversary of the birth of Pak In-no, a patriotic poet of Korea, was celebrated in a magnificent manner both at home and abroad.

The "Korean Singers and Dancers" visited the Soviet Union and other brotherly nations in Europe. Their performances were so well received that their work was acclaimed as "art of the diamond" in recognition of the brilliant socialist realism attributed to the accurate policies of the Party on literature and the arts.

LITERATURE

In 1961 great achievements by literature included many works reflecting the life of the Ch'ollima riders. It is shown by these works that Korean literature is solving actual or practical problems in a positive manner.

Successful novels include: the second volume of The Tumen River by Yi Ki-yong; a two-volume novel, The Early Spring at Sok-kaeul, by Ch'on Se-hong; a short story "Paekilhong," by Kwon Chae-ung; a short story "A Party Member," by Kim Puk-hyang; and a short story "Chinsim," by Yi Yun-yong. Important poetical works include: "I Will Respond to the Party," by Pak Se-yong; "In the Rays of the Party," by Kim Puk-won; "A Maiden Known to All Stars of the Heaven," by Chong So-ch'on; "The Marching Route of Our Party," by Yi Yong-ak; "The Pongsonhwa," by Pak Sung-su; a collection of poems by Paek In-jun "The Naked America".

In the field of drama, important works include: "A Daughter of the Sun," by Pak Yong-bo, a sequel to his "Sunflower;" "The Red Agitator," by Cho Paek-yong; "Mountain Echoes," by Yi Tong-ch'un. Following is one among some of the important scenarios; "In a Village Near the Borderline," by Yi Chi-yong. Among the literary works for young people the following should be mentioned: a fairy story by Hyon Chae-dok, "The Honey-bee and the Flower that Have Overcome the Winter;" a novel by Yi Chin-hwa, When the Moon Was Rising; children's poems by Yun Pok-chin, "Man'gyongdae, our Native Town" and "The Rainbow;" a children's poem by Yu Yon-ok, "Arithmetic Classroom;" a children's poem by Yi Won-u, "A Talking Tree;" a children's poem by Hwang Min, "A Story of the Golden Hill."

Criticism of literature was very active, providing assistance to writers and artists by drawing conclusions and showing directions on the basis of the problems raised by writers and artists in their work.

The two-volume novel, The Early Spring at Sok-kaeul is a story about a group of villagers including Ch'ang-hyok who had overcome a series of difficulties and bottlenecks in their efforts to strengthen their cooperative farm in organization and economy.

The short-story, "Paekilhong" describes a Communist who volunteered to guard a most difficult post of socialist construction and kept it in a noble manner. "A Party Member" is the story of a Party member who kept active interest in the work of a new Party member who was admitted to the Party with the former as sponsor. The short story, "Chinsim" describes a labor hero who has experienced personally the ideal of Communism in performing his work judiciously.

For the contents of drama and scenarios see the headings of Drama and Cinema.

MUSIC

In 1961 composers concentrated their efforts on reflecting in their work the flying horse realities manifested in socialism at its highest pitch.

Composers have succeeded in further developing the music of the flying horse age (Ch'ollima). To achieve this end, they entered deeper than ever into realities and grasped the sentiments of new men and women. Thus they were in a position to give expression to their needs of life and sentiment. They also produced their work by putting their collective wisdom into play.

In composing songs for the use of the masses, composers had the lively feelings of the Ch'ollima riders reflected in their songs and carried the sentiments of the Ch'ollima riders to higher artistic levels. The song composed by Kim Kil-hak, "The (Ch'ollima) Flying Horse is Moving Ahead" sings of the will, as strong as steel, of our working people busy with the construction of socialism and the characteristics of our flying horse riders. The song composed by Cho Kil-sok, "All People Join in Completion of the Seven Year Plan," sings of the feelings of our people who are moving ahead with the Seven Year Plan.

Duets to be sung to the accompaniment on the "kayakum" [a traditional music instrument] and dancing music reflected the new and sincere sentiments of the Ch'ollima riders on cooperative farms where new socialist life is in progress.

In the field of the opera, traditional style and mysticism have been eliminated and new aspects developed.

The composers' group of the Hungnam District had their opera, composed by collective method, put on the stage of Hamgyong-namdo Provincial Art Theatre. The title of the opera, "Profound Love for Man," reflects the new moral features of those who participate in the implementation of our Party's policies on health. This opera is about the noble Communist thought and character of the flying horse medical unit (Ch'ollima) whose members are so dedicated to the preservation of man's life that they did not spare their own blood and flesh in their efforts to save a boy's life. The composers of this work made a significant contribution toward the growth of national opera by getting rid of the traditional framework and by using new means of expression.

In addition, the symphony, "The People of Ch'ongsann1" and "Symphony No. 2" by Ch'oe Su-dong are excellent works. The Cantata, "Ode to the Workers' Party," was composed by the collective method. This work has parted company with the onesidedness of traditional chorus music and contains life's realities in a concise and lively style. The choral and orchestral work, "The Bumper Crop at Ch'ongsan," by Kim Ok-song, describes in a romantic style the strength and the spiritual traits of the agricultural cooperative members who stirred themselves to implement the plan for increasing the output of foodgrains by one million tons.

"The Torch Lights at Poch'onbo" is an orchestral piece using the traditional instruments of Korea, but limitations of works of this type have been eliminated with new dramatic techniques being increasingly adopted.

Thus, in 1961, a total of 612 works were composed that can be categorized as follows: 8 operas (including six longer ones, one medium and one short); 20 musical epics, musical ballet epics, cantatas, choruses, suites and unaccompanied choruses; 24 light operas, sketches, groups of songs; 18 cinema scores (including five documentary moving pictures); 51 dance pieces including five dance drama, 11 orchestral pieces (including symphonies, concertos, orchestral works and suites); 11 instrumental musical pieces comprising piano music and suites (including various types of instrumental solos); 18 brass band numbers, 10 light musical pieces; 33 choruses; 56 vocal duets; 138 vocal solos and mass songs; 84 traditional

Korean music; 15 songs, comic chats and effect music (drama music and circus music included), 115 children's music.

On the basis of the instructions on 27 November 1960, the drive for the improvement of traditional Korean music instruments has been in progress with the masses of people participating. As a result, the number of types of instruments has been increased, the problems of expanding tone range, harmonizing tone colors, and increasing volume have been solved to some extent. Also in 1961 some traditional instruments were improved in quality and began to take part in Korean traditional orchestras as solo instruments.

At the National Musical Instrument Exhibit, organized in celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, seven ancient instruments were presented (these items had been recently excavated) along with 31 restored instruments, 42 improved and newly devised instruments, 2 accessories to instruments, and 15 current instruments.

In 1961 the Central Committee and local branches of the Musicians' League encouraged the masses of people to develop their musical talents by sponsoring a contest of compositions, circle concours by sectors of the people's economy, and composition contests also participated by people engaged in different sectors of the people's economy.

One hundred and seventy four copies of sixty musical scores and music publications by our composers were presented to our brotherly nations and some of the capitalist countries. The brotherly nations sent us 219 music scores and records.

PLASTIC ARTS

In 1961 the gains in plastic arts were represented by the copper statute Ch'ollima ("Flying Horse") and the works presented at the State Fine Arts Exhibit held in celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Party.

The statute was produced collectively by the Flying Horse Sculptors and received the laurel prize of the people's award. Its height rises 35 meters, of which the statute itself accounts for 14 meters and its stand for the remaining 21 meters; its length, 10 meters. It artistically expresses the speed of the horse and the spirits of the riders.

Presented at the State Fine Arts Exhibit were paintings, Korean drawings, sculptures and prints describing the noble appearances of the Communists in the 1930's including Comrade Kim Il-song, the models of flying horse riders, and the people in the southern half of the Republic who are fighting American imperialism and its running dogs.

Representative works include: "At Kangson Where the War Came to an End," a painting which was collectively produced, and another collectively produced painting, "A Painful Marching."

As for Korean drawing, not only black-and-whites and light colors, but also detailed drawings and heavy-colored pieces were presented; with the latter accounting for a large proportion. Thus, Korean drawing has become more vivid and rich in color, making it possible to reflect realities in a more diversified manner.

As for paintings, the canvasses were brighter and clearer than before. The paintings by Korean artists now in Japan and by repatriated artists have increased in quantity and the quality of their works also has been improved in terms of ideology and artistic power.

Sculptures comprised both monumental pieces and indoor pieces, with the latter having improved in expressing human characteristics in a profound fashion.

In works of industrial art, there were created the pens in cow horn, dishes, and many other pieces clearly representing both traditional and modernism, with their genre and subject matters expanded and diversified.

The artists of prints and stage paintings have aggressively adopted the techniques of Korean drawing and based their work on their work sites, thus emphasizing national characteristics.

The comments given above apply not only to the pieces presented at the State Fine Arts Exhibit but to other works of art produced in 1961.

In 1961 a total of 295 Korean drawings, 1,743 paintings, 78 sculptures, 2,630 prints, 2,180 works of industrial art and of ornamental art, and 430 works of stage and cinema art were produced. There were also many essays of criticism on plastic art, including 68 essays that appeared in the magazine Korean Fine Art.

In 1961 a great number of talented artists among the working people were presented to the public through the exhibit in which the fine art circles of the whole nation participated. This exhibit was given in celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Party.

Exhibits

In 1961, the following exhibits were held:

1) The State Fine Art Exhibit in Celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. It was opened on 6 December. Seventy-four Korean drawings were

accepted as well as 155 paintings, 63 sculptures, 100 prints, 23 works of art for children, 17 works of industrial art, 77 works of stage and cinema art.

2) Description of Real Places Exhibit. More than 600 Korean drawings, paintings and prints were presented.

3) Pottery Industrial Art Exhibit. Opened on 12 June. One hundred and eighty six pottery of the Koryo age, pottery of Yi Dynasty and modern pottery were shown.

4) All-Korea Fine Art Circle Exhibit in Celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. Opened on 29 December. Five hundred fifty-seven Korean drawings, painting, prints, sculptures, and works of industrial art were shown.

5) Exhibit of Prints by Pae Un-song. Forty-six prints and 28 water colors were shown.

Korean Fine Art Exhibits held overseas: Korean Embroidery Exhibit was held at Ulan Bator, Mongolia; Djakarta, Indonesia; Havana, Cuba.

Foreign Fine Art Exhibits held in Korea:

1) Exhibit of Rumanian Posters

2) Exhibit of Indonesian Formative Art

3) Exhibit of Works of Art by Germans

4) Exhibit of Chinese Formative Art (opened on 30 June, with 330 pieces)

5) Exhibit of Soviet Copper Prints (opened on 14 December, with 100 pieces)

6) Exhibit of Cuban Wood-block prints

DRAMA

In 1961 the number of created dramatic works amounted to 60, of which more than half reflecting the lives of flying horse riders.

Departing from the old form by which some playwrights used to deal with artificial conflicts remote from the realities of life, our dramatists concerned themselves with new forms of conflicts demanded by realities; efforts were made by these dramatists to typify the phenomena of positive characters through genuine dramatic conflicts, exposing old things such as egotism, empiricism and conservatism. Thus great gains have been made in developing diverse genres and styles.

As for acting, our artists have been getting rid of dogmatic imitation of foreign techniques and have been devoting themselves to the establishment of their own techniques.

In 1961 dramatic performances were made to more closely reflect the working people. In particular, performances took place at working places and mountainous and hilly regions isolated from the outside world. A total of 9,447 performances were made before an audience of 7,410,900 persons (with operatic performances included).

Successful dramatic works include "The Red Agitator," "Daughter of the Sun," and "Mountain Echoes."

"The Red Agitator" (presented at the State Theater) is about Yi Son-ja who succeeded in educating middle peasants, conservatists and adventurists who were not yet freed from traditional thinking, so as to fulfill the tasks

assigned by the Party of increasing the output of food-grain. Yi son-ja's loyalty to the Party, her awareness as a Communist and dedication to the Party are vividly delineated in this work.

"Daughter of the Sun" (presented at Hamhung Dramatic Theater and other theaters) is about a Communist warrior who led his company out of the encirclement of the enemy. The hero's noble thought and sentiment as a Communist is effectively described.

This is a sequel to "The Sunflower." Leading his company who were trying to join the partisans in Manchuria, the hero had to flee from the pursuit of Japanese troops, cope with anxieties of his men, and unfavorable conditions of nature before he could bring his men into contact with the ranks of guerillas.

"Mountain Echoes" (presented at many theaters including Kangwon Provincial Theater) deals with a management committee chairman of an agricultural cooperative in a hilly region, who is faithful in fulfilling the assignments issued by the Party, but is apt to be satisfied with petty achievements; this will make a contribution toward further development of Korea's contemporary comedy by using the techniques of light comedy.

Dance

Departing from the old framework in which some of the dance artists used to overemphasize beautiful lines and rhythms in their efforts to dramatize their subject matter by means of descriptive actions and artificial theatricals, our artists succeeded in giving form to the inner world of their characters by use of speech and actions suited to the esthetical taste of modern man.

"The Dawn" (presented at the Hamnam Provincial Art Theater) is about the resistance by the inhabitants of a village on the east coast in the 1930's against Japanese rule in accordance with the ten principles of Comrade Kim Il-song's patriotic organization. Its basic rhythms were adopted from a traditional dance "tondollari."

There were shorter pieces that effectively utilized some short stories. "The Ninetieth Anniversary of His Birthday Will Do as His Sixty-first Anniversary" (presented at Hwangbuk Provincial Art Theater) was among the important ones of this type.

Cinema

In 1961, cinema artists devoted themselves, on the basis of Comrade Kim Il-song's instructions of 27 November 1960, to artistic expression of the lively flying horse realities, producing artistic and documentary pictures dealing with contemporary subject matters.

"At a Village Near the Borderline" was awarded the laurel prize of the people, scenario by Yi Chi-yong and produced by Pak Hak. The appropriateness of our Party's line on a peaceful unification of our country artificially divided by United States imperialism, the strong vitality of the Party policy of drawing all people from all walks of life around the Party and the essential conflicts of these times have been impressively delineated through the vivid life of an obscure peasant woman at a village near the border.

"The Youths on Board the Seagull" has parted company with the old framework that had been used hitherto. (The scenario by Han Sang-un, production by Kim Chong-ho). The unbreakable fighting spirit, wisdom and optimistic traits of the youths who are implementing the Party policy in the fishing industry has been vividly delineated in this work which was created with original techniques. There were many other works describing the traits and characteristics of flying horse riders. They were also other works with the glorious revolutionary heritages of our Party as their subject matter; and moving pictures with cartoons and puppet shows adopted from well known fairy tales of Korea.

Documentary moving pictures all described the flying horse realities showing the leadership of the flying horse spirit and its skill as a fighter. "The Holidays of the Winner" and "The Song of the Steel Warrior" show the heroic struggles and brave traits of the heroes in the flying horse age (Ch'ollima). These works full-

filled the tasks of the documentary moving pictures as "newspaper in concrete forms."

There were "Vinalon" and other pictures that were designed to familiarize the masses with science. "Vinalon" is in natural color and describes the production processes of vinalon.

In 1961, there were 69 newsreels such as Korean News, News for Children, and International News. Newsreels, even though of different genres with their respective characteristics, all reflected events in the political and economic fields as well as the working people's patriotism and creative efforts. In particular, the special news series No. 36 through No. 44 were very successful in fulfilling the task of newsreels by reporting the Fourth Congress of the Party.

"Vinalon" was awarded a prize at the Third International Festival of Scientific Moving Pictures. "The Tumen River," an art picture, was presented at the Moving Picture Festival at Moscow; the documentary picture, "The Mundokpol," was shown at the Fourth Cinema Week of Leipzig, Germany, where it was well received.

At the Cinema Festival, September 1-30, held in celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party, following pictures were shown that were produced between 1960 and 1961: six art pictures, 8 documentaries, three science pictures, one cartoon, one puppet show picture, and 10 news reels.

Mass Art

Since Comrade Kim Il-song issued his instructions on 27 November that mysticism about artistic creation should be eliminated so as to have the masses actively interested in art, a great number of the working people have participated in giving artistic form to the Ch'ollima realities.

In 1961 the State sent 120 professional artists to factories and enterprises so as to have art circles to work on a regular basis by offering night art courses.

Thus, more than 10,000 persons were trained to take charge of art circles. At the circle leadership training centers of provincial theaters, over 1,000 persons were trained in music, dance and drama. In the winter time, special courses for rural area circle leadership were conducted.

At the end of 1961, there were over 85,400 music, dance, drama and cinema circles with a total membership of 1,971,000, who were active on a regular basis in the fields, workshops and on outdoor stages.

Circle members freed themselves from mysticism and negative attitudes, occupying themselves with producing original works. In 1961, when all Korea art festival as well as art circle contests among factories, schools, and farms were held, 496 works were presented of which 371 works were created by circle members themselves.

Representatives of the works created by circle memberships were: a drama by the P'yongyang Silk-reeling Plant Circle members, "The Diary of the Fifth Work-team," a mass dance by the P'yongyang Textile Mill Circle members, "The Red Textile Worker;" a music epic by the Chasong-gun Integrated Circle members, "Song of the Golden Mountain;" a light music drama "A Blooming Work-team," a song-and-dance, "Let Us Sing of the Earthly Paradise;" a unison folksong, "All is Well with Our Party;" a traditional instrumental ensemble, "Delightful Flying Horse Work-team" (Ch'ollima).

The most important events in 1961 were the Workshop School Circle Contest and the Rural Area Circle Contest, both of which were held in celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Party.

The All-Nation Art Festival in Celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Korean Labor Party

Contest among Professionals: In the contest among the organizations of professional artists, 17 organizations including the central theater and local theaters participated totalling 1,230 man-days. (The 17 participating organizations were made up of 9 musician and dancer organizations and 8 dramatic organizations.)

The festival was divided into two parts: music and dancing (29 June-2 August) and drama (20 August-3 October). The first part was made up of seven longer works, four medium ones and 85 short ones; contained in the second part were 14 medium pieces, one one-act piece and more than 10 pieces of short ironic pieces of various types.

Special prize went to the drama, "The Red Agitator" (presented at the State Dramatic Theater); first prizes were given to the drama, "Daughter of the Sun" (presented at Hamhung Art Theater); the drama, "Mountain Echoes" (presented at Kangwondo Provincial Art Theater), "Odoldori and Samnyo" (presented at the State Comic Chat Institute), opera, "Profound Love for Man" (Presented at the Hamnam Provincial Art Theater), Chorus, "Let Us Go by the Flying Horse!" (presented at the Hwangbuk Provincial Art Theater).

In addition, prizes were given to several ten short pieces of vocal duets, instrumental ensembles, instrumental duets, light music, solo dance; 95 persons received individual prizes for their acting, production, arrangement and production of dances, and stage decoration.

Contest Among Workshops and Schools: This contest was participated in by eleven provincial and city art circles and the integrated circle of the Railway Ministry. The number of participants amounted to 3,300 presenting 275 works including drama, light opera, music and dance.

The works created by working people were characterized by their universal reflection of the useful lives of our people and gave expression to the spirit of the age

and its life. The greater number of the 275 works presented were created by circle members themselves including 216 works or 70 percent of the total that were created by them in a collective manner.

During the contest period, the participating circle members performed a great number of traditional musical works, such as instrumental ensemble, instrumental duet, singing in unison, and vocal duet. Thus, efforts were made to further develop our musical heritages in an attempt to express actual lives in traditional melodies, with harmonies added to suit to modern taste.

The artistic works by youthful students gave expression to their adoration for the Premier and the Party and to their conviction that the Party line of combining education and productive labor is appropriate.

First provincial group prize was given to the P'yongyang City Integrated Art Circle; the production workshop group prize went to the Oh'ollima Art Circle of P'yongyang Silk-reeling Plant, and the School Group prize to the Art Circle of Unp'a Technical School of Hwanghae Pukto.

The Rural Area Circle Contest: (21 January 1961 to 11 February 1961). The contest was participated in by 115 cooperative farms and 2,500 rural area circle members, presenting 221 works. These works gave form to the energetic life of the peasants who are exerting themselves to implement the Premier's instructions at Chongsanni and the tasks proposed at the Enlarged Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee in December 1960, of which 115 pieces were created individually or collectively by the rural circle members themselves.

The performances were characterized in that the sincere attitudes of the peasants were reflected who are out to increase the output of foodgrain by one million tons.

Also, the performances, either by circles from plains regions or hilly regions, all attained high levels with little difference between individual circles. Most musical works presented by the circles were diverse and enriched expressions that adequately meet the needs of

their own lives, far beyond the power of traditional folk songs. Thus, the participants have been developing their musical heritages to suit their own lives and sentiments and that they have acquired the capacity to use diverse means of modern music.

A special award was given to the Integrated Circle from Ch'angsong-gun which presented the "Song of Golden Mountain," and first prizes went to the following groups: the cooperative farm circle from Ussi-gun, Chagangdo which presented a group dance, "Girls Who are Weaving Flax;" the cooperative farm circle from Upni, Ch'olwon-gun which presented "Let Us Increase our Output by One Million Tons;" the cooperative farm circle from P'anmun-jom which sang "The Red Soldiers of Peasants and Laborers;" the cooperative farm circle from Kwangch'on-gun which danced "Choch'onmu;" the cooperative farm circle from Inhung-gun which performed an instrumental ensemble "Sinau."

MASS CULTURAL FACILITIES

Clubs and Democratic Propaganda Offices

The clubs and Democratic Propaganda Offices are designed to educate the masses concerning Party policies that are adjusted to each period and each stage of our revolution, in the Party's revolutionary heritages, and in Communist thought.

After the Party Central Committee sent out its letters to the Party members on 6 February 1961, the Democratic Propaganda Offices were set up with each work-team as a unit. (In cities, with tong or street as the unit.) Thus, now we have democratic propaganda offices for each up, worker's district, tong, ri, and work-team. When people are at work, mobile agitator groups visit them at workshops and in fields to entertain them with singing, dancing and comic chats to encourage people in their work and their efforts to increase output.

At the close of 1961, there were 502 clubs including 363 working place clubs. There were also 2,6020 democratic propaganda offices, including 4,579 ri offices (of which 3,513 are ri offices); and 21,441 rural work-team offices. The number of propaganda offices increased by 160 percent over the end of 1960.

Clubs and propaganda offices are equipped with the Korean Workers' Party history research room, library, conference room and recreation room as well as with moving picture projector, radio, musical instruments and recreation facilities; clubs and propaganda offices also sponsor interviews with revolutionists, commentary and dis-

ousion, art circle work and science lectures.

Library

There are 228 public libraries in the national capital, provincial capitals, kun and districts. In 1961, the books in these public libraries numbered 5,615,000, an increase by 415,998 over 1960.

In accordance with the decision by the Standing Committee of the Party, on 20 June 1961 37 children's libraries have been newly set up in provincial capitals, cities, and major workers' districts. Each factory or enterprise with 500 or more workers also have its own library.

In 1961 libraries of various types sponsored meetings at which reports on books were given, meetings with authors, comentaries on books, exhibits of books so as to educate the public in glorious revolutionary heritages of the Party and in Communist thought and to familiarize the public with advanced scientific techniques and information on scientific developments.

Libraries at various levels launched drives with good results to lend books to the best of ends under the slogan, "Ineffective Book Loaning is Tantamount to Producing Defective Goods."

In 1961 our libraries were visited by 4,122,577 persons who read 7,155,005 books.

Museums

In 1961, there were Korean Revolution Museum, State Central Historial Museum, State Central Ethnic Data Museum (these are all at the central level) In addition, we have the following special types of museums: The Battle Ground Memorial Museum at Poch'onbo, the Sinch'on Museum and Myohyangsan Museum, as well as provincial museums at provincial capitals except P'yongan-namdo. There are also the Liberation War Memorial Museum, Chunggangjin Memorial museum, and Kusanjin Memorial Museum.

The Korean Revolution Museum and the Central Fine Arts Museum were completed in 1960; in 1961 these museums were reopened with additional items.

The Korean Revolution Museum covers an area of 9,500 square meters with 1,479 relics and supplementary data kept in 15 exhibit rooms covering the period between 1860's and 15 August 1945 when Korea was liberated from Japanese rule. The exhibits are related to the struggle on the part of the people against foreign invaders and feudalistic [native] rulers, especially the struggle of the anti-Japanese partisans under the leadership of Premier Kim Il-sung.

The Fine Arts Museum has an area of 11,000 square meters with 26 exhibit rooms and over 2,000 exhibit items, including replicas of murals of about 2,330 B.C.-1700 B.C. period, the works by Chong Son, Kim Hong-do, O Won-jang (who were all excellent realist painters) as well as works by contemporary artists.

In celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Party, the exhibit items at the major museums have been expanded and rearranged so as to enhance their scientific and cultural values.

In 1961 campaigns were launched by our museums for collecting historical relics and data. Thus, a total of 11,959 items have been collected.

The Korean Revolution Museum has acquired 3,807 new exhibit items including relics and data related to the period of armed struggle against Japanese rule, the period of the war of liberation of the fatherland, and the items concerned with the Fourth Congress of the Party.

The Fine Arts Museum has acquired 1,737 items including 927 valuable ancient paintings and drawings. The History Museum has acquired armors, iron pieces, weapons of new types, harnesses, and iron wares of the ancient Choson period--- items that are very important in defining the dates of Ancient Choson and in determining the stage of development of the metallurgy in that period.

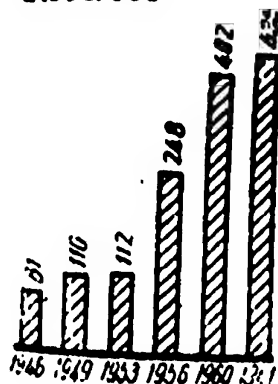
The Ethnic Data Museum has acquired several hundred items including bows from Haeju, curtains and women's

jackets used during the Yi Dynasty: items valuable in the study of ethnic customs of Korea.

Our museums have sponsored 381 mobile exhibits and 298 public lectures and meetings between revolutionaries and the public.

Compared with 1960 the number of visitors to museums increased in 1961 as follows: the visitors to the museum at the central level increased to 124.5 percent; those to local museums, to 130.1 percent; and those to the History Museum of Sinuiju, to 162.6 percent; those to Haeju Museum, to 155.3 percent.

No. of Cinema
Theaters



No. of Libraries



Revolutionary Historic Sites

In 1961, the revolutionary historic sites in Yanggangdo, Hamgyong-bukto and other borderline areas in the north where anti-Japanese partisans had fought the enemy, construction and reconstruction work took place in which the masses took part.

Thus, new roads were completed between Potaesan and Paektusan. At Poch'onbo, Samjiyon, Muldong No. 5, Ch'ongbong and Pegebong, monuments are set up capable

of accommodating over 1,000 persons; also bivouacs are set up at Poch'onbo accommodating over 200 persons.

On-the-spot surveys were made at historical sites including the battle grounds of the fatherland liberation war.

Preservation of Cultural Remains

In 1961, the following 34 cultural remains were restored or repaired with the masses participating: the ancient tombs at Anak, the Inp'ungnu at Kanggye, the P'yohunsa in the Kungang Mountains, the South Gate of Gyonsong, the Chahyesa Temple of Sinch'on-gun, the Tomb of King Kongmin at Kaesong, the Tomb of T'aejo at Kaesong, the Kyongdokkung at Kaesong, the An'guksa in P'yongan-namdo, the South Gate of Uiju.

On-the-spot surveys were made of over 60 major cultural remains including the kings' tombs of Koryo, the five-story stone tower at Woljongsa, the Piled Stones at Unyul. Records of the surveys have been kept.

Theaters and Cinema Theaters

In 1961 a total of 37 new theaters and cinema theaters were set up. Thus, in 1961, there were 19 theaters, 435 cinema theaters and 424 mobile cinema theaters were in operation. The theaters seated 26,776 persons and cinema theaters accommodated 219,595 persons. In the theaters 21 groups performed 9,447 times before an audience of 7,410,900 persons. Moving pictures were shown 326,863 times before an audience of 141,029,100 persons.

Industrial and Agricultural Exhibit

In accordance with Cabinet Decision No. 83 of 27 September 1956, the exhibit has been in operation on a regular basis. In 1958 three exhibit halls covering an

area of 4,000m² and outdoor exhibit facilities (an area of 2,000m²) were set up for present exhibit.

In 1961 additional items were acquired in celebration of the Fourth Congress of the Party; thus, over 6,600 kinds and over 10,900 items shown to the public with regard to the achievements in all sectors of the people's economy between the third and fourth congresses.

In 1961 the number of visitors increased to 136 percent as compared with 1960.

The First Hall comprises the integrated exhibit room, and exhibit rooms of mining, metal, machinery, electricity, coal, chemistry, and science, with 1,300 goods and models on display.

The Second Hall comprises 12 divisions including the integrated exhibit room and the exhibit rooms of agricultural production, industrial art, vegetables and fruits, sericulture, chemistrification of the countryside, utilization of agricultural machinery in the countryside, construction of rural areas, livestock industry, forestry, meteorology, sluices. In the Second Hall, 287 specimens, models, diagrams and photographs are on display to show the achievements made in agriculture.

The Third Hall consists of the integrated exhibit room and the exhibit rooms of textile, foodstuffs, daily necessities, musical instruments, pottery, toys, traffic and transportation, communications, education, health, sports, publication. In addition, a variety of gifts to celebrate the fourth congress of the Party was available in this hall. There were also over 3,000 kinds and 15,394 pieces of goods, models and others indicating the economic plight of the southern half of the republic.

In the outdoor portion of the exhibit, there was a super-tension transformer of 20,000 volt ampere, automobiles of the newest models of various types, agricultural machinery and other items that forcefully represent Korea's heavy industry.

PUBLIC HEALTH

In 1961 the state increased its expenditures for protection and improvement of the working people to 107.8 percent compared with the previous year. The expenditures for social security also increased to 114.9 percent.

Thus, the number of healing and disease preventive agencies has increased, with their material and technical provisions further improved and their healing and preventive activities more deeply affecting the lives of the working people. Clinics have been set up in factories and enterprises and first aid offices in pits so as to strengthen healing and preventive work in working places.

In the countryside "campaigns for diseaseless work-teams" have been underway with health workers busying themselves out in the fields.

In 1961 great achievements were made by traditional medicine use. In support of the instructions by the Premier on further development of traditional medicine as part of the national heritage, traditional physicians have been cooperating with modern medical doctors in theorizing and systematizing their experiences by means of modern science; the former have been successful in curing many cases of diseases by acupuncture and moxibustion, healing even those cases which modern medicine has to give up as hopeless.

Hygienic work has been so well combined with economic activities that the conditions of life and labor have been transformed in a hygienic and cultural manner, so that our people are being freed from contagious and chronic diseases.

Compared with the days under Japanese rule, the death rate has been reduced 50 percent and that among children, down to one quarter, with the average life span increased by 20 years.

Health Facilities

In 1961 the network of health facilities has been further expanded and provisions of the facilities also have been constantly improved and strengthened. In 1961 the number of in-patient hospitals increased by 36 and that of day-patient hospitals, by 126, with the total number of beds amounting to 5,876. Thus, in 1961, the total number of in-patient and day-patient hospitals rose to 103.4 percent as compared with 1960 and the number of beds to 117.7 percent. In 1961 the increase in the number and expansion of hospitals and clinics were greater in workers' districts and the countryside; compared with 1960, the number of industrial hospitals increased to 111 percent and industrial clinics to 125.5 percent and general clinics to 104.2 percent. The number of healing and preventive agencies in the countryside increased to 191.1 percent as compared with 1958 and the number of beds to 265.5 percent.

Growth in Health Facilities Network
(1953=100)

	1956	1960	1961
No. of In-patient			
Agencies	95.1	135.8	146.8
No. of Beds	130.9	236.4	277.3
No. of Out-patient			
Agencies	169.7	550.3	566.2
Cabinet	167.0	457.5	512.5
No. of Hygienic and Health			
Agencies	95.5	198.1	24.9
No. of Mother and Baby Protection			
Agencies	317.5	10.3 times	9.4 times
Including No. of Nurseries	350.0	119 times	109 times
No. of Seats	301.9	182 times	211 times
No. of People's Dispensaries	427.5	886.2	12.2 times

NOTE: The number of hygienic and health agencies declined in 1961, for with the complete elimination of distoma cases the offices for prevention of distoma have been abolished, causing a decrease in the total number of hygienic and health agencies. The decline in the number of the agencies for the protection of mothers and infants was caused by the expansion in scale of nursery facilities.

Hygiene and Health

The working conditions and living situation of the people have been further improved and the general hygienic condition has reached a higher stage of development. Both in cities and the countryside common baths and simplified baths have been newly set up and expanded. Almost all cooperative farms have simplified baths apportioned at the rate of one for each workteam. Hygienic facilities such as barbershops and laundries have been newly set up and expanded. In addition, a series of steps have been taken by the state for hygienic treatment of foodstuffs.

In accordance with Cabinet Order No. 1 of 3 January 1961, "Concerning improvement of hygienic condition at agencies of production and supply of foodstuffs," the facilities and environment of foodstuff agencies and enterprises have been improved hygienically and culturally and the hygienic inspection of agencies dealing in foodstuffs has been strengthened. As a result, hygienic and good-quality foodstuffs have been supplied.

Japanese brain inflammation has been completely eliminated by getting rid of the places where mosquitoes are bred and stamping out mosquitoes and their larvae.

Active hygienic and health work have resulted in a considerable decline in disease incidence rate and death rate. For instance, the incidence rates of whooping cough and diphtheria have decreased 8.1 percent and 37.5 percent respectively compared with the previous year. Distoma used to plague the health of the inhabitants of some localities for a long period of time but now it has been completely eliminated.

In 1961 a very effective vaccine and serum to be used in the prevention of Japanese brain inflammation began to be produced. The material foundation for preventing Japanese brain inflammation has been further strengthened. Since dry B.C. G has been successfully produced, prevention of tuberculosis will be greatly facilitated.

In 1961 the campaign for creating model ri and tong was developed into that of creating hygienic model kun, with 15 kun including Changsong and Sakchu designated as hygienic model kun.

Healing, Prevention and Mother and Infant Protection
In 1961 healing and preventive agencies were newly set up and expanded with the technical level of health workers raised; moreover, the Communist morale of health workers manifested itself in their unparalleled achievements. The sense of moral responsibility among health workers in preserving human life has gone a long way toward advancing medical technique.

For example, the workers at the 'ungnam Fertilizer Plant and students of Hamhung Medical College went out of their way in curing an eight-year-old boy whose body had been burned 48 percent; these workers and students volunteered to have their own skin grafted on the young patient.

By dint of such devotion these health workers have succeeded in healing a great many cases that had been given up as hopeless. These workers cured numerous patients suffering from bone joint tuberculosis by working out complicated and difficult methods of operation and using new drugs.

To cure all blind people, health agencies registered all of them. Not only at the hospitals at the central level but also at industrial hospitals complicated operations on the eye were performed such as grafting of cornea. By applying advanced and creative operation methods, 2,600 blind persons were "given the light" in 1961 alone.

In ear, nose and throat diseases, by using new methods such as plastic operation on the eardrum and acupuncture and moxibustion and applying over ten original devices including artificial aid to the eardrum, over 950 deaf and dumb persons had their listening and talking faculties restored to them.

By traditional medicine such diseases as ideopathic gangrene, malignant anaemia, mental cases, rheumatism and measles have been successfully prevented or cured, when modern medicine failed.

In 1960 and in the first half of 1961 alone, 480 persons who could not stand on their feet, and 2,380 deaf and 360 dumb persons were cured by traditional medicine.

By manufacturing movable artificial hands and legs, it was possible to enable disabled former servicemen and civilians to use the faculties of their hands and legs.

In 1961 the assistance to in-patients was increased to 129 percent compared to 1960 and to out-patients to 134 percent. In 1961, per capita assistance to in-patients during the year, in terms of number of times, increased from 6.2 times in 1960 to 8.3 times in 1961.

In 1961 specialized healing agencies and specialized divisions in hospitals were continued to be increased in number and expanded in scale. In 1961 the number of specialized divisions in hospitals rose to 112 percent compared with 1960 and the number of beds to 116 percent.

In 1961 the division in the traditional medicine increased to 150 percent as compared with 1960 and the number of beds to 126.8 percent. The assistance by traditional medicine to out-patients was brought closer to the inhabitants.

The protection of mothers and infants has been further strengthened. In 1961, for the benefit of working women, 39 public nurseries were newly set up with 4,200 beds. New pediatric hospitals have been set up in cities and kun, with the number of beds increased to 154.3 percent compared with 1960. In 1961, the number of nurses increased to 600 percent compared with 1960, and the work of the nurse training centers in cities and kun has been strengthened to improve the qualifications of nurses. In accordance with the Premier's instructions to replace these nurses with junior and senior high school graduates, the proportion of highschool graduates to the total number of nurses has been considerably increased. As a result, great improvements have been made in hygienic control, nutrition control and emotional education at public nurseries. To promote the health of mothers, pregnant women are all registered and the control of these women before and after childbirth is systematically conducted. Childbirth assistance ratio has been increasing each year, and in 1961 it rose to 113 percent compared with 1960. In 1961, the number of women laborers and office workers amounted to 66,000 who had 77 days of paid vacation before and after delivery.

Training of Health Cadres

Health workers are trained in four medical colleges (where medical doctors are also trained), as well as a number of higher medical vocational schools, higher medical schools (where junior medical doctors are trained) and medical schools (for training nurses). In addition, medical doctors are retrained at P'yongyang Medical College. In 1961, there were 2,037 graduates of medical colleges and higher medical vocational schools. Traditional medicine is taught at P'yongyang Medical College and Kaesong Higher Medical Vocational School. Grade-one traditional doctors are trained at traditional medicine cadre training centers.

In August 1961, the secondary health worker retraining centers in the provinces were consolidated into health worker training centers where junior doctors, grade-two traditional doctors and nurses are trained (Kaesong city, Yanggangdo, and Kangwondo are not included in this arrangement).

Production and Supply of Medical Supplies and Medical Instruments

In 1961 about 200 drugs including oh'ongsaenggo and mansaenggo were produced. To augment the production of herb drugs, the area of land devoted to the cultivation of herbs was expanded to a great extent in 1961, with the masses participating in the cultivation and harvesting of herbs; output of herbs rose to 200 percent compared with 1960.

Pharmaceutical agencies also exerted themselves in producing herb drugs, their total output amounting to 3,400,000 won in value. Dispensaries manufactured a large amount of valuable synthetic drugs including der-amichin on small scale production method.

In 1961 the output of various types of medical instruments increased to 137.5 percent compared with 1960. The medical supplies provided to the people through people's dispensaries and the dispensaries attached to heal-

ing and preventive agencies rose to 134 percent compared with 1960.

Physical Training

In 1961 physical training was more popularized than before and the skill level of practitioners also considerably improved. At various working places and schools, mass sports have been performed such as collective running, visiting battle grounds, and physical training tours. Also, production contests combining sports with production have been expanded and developed in all sectors of the people's economy.

In 1961 a large number of young students participated in collective gymnastic, which represent coordinated achievements in the field of physical training.

Sports techniques also rapidly improved in Korea with many sportsmen and sportswomen having broken world records and having won many international sports contests.

In 1961 the state spent a large sum of money on physical training. Thus, physical training facilities have been enlarged and improved, with sports having been popularized among working people and students. As for secondary range sports groups, the number of football teams increased from 35 in 1960 to 111 in 1961; from 34 basketball teams (men and women) to 120; 36 volleyball teams to 130; in 1960 there were no handball teams or bowling teams, but in 1961 there were 11 teams and five teams respectively.

In 1961, 84 umpires at the Republic level, 1,086 umpires at the province level and 2,533 umpires at the city and kun level were trained or retrained.

The title of "Konghun Sportsman" was given by the state to Sin Kum-dan, Sin Yong-gyu, Yon Sung-ch'ol Cho Pyong-gol and Ch'oe Ki-ch'ol. State decorations and medals were awarded to 285 sportsmen and educators.

Mass Physical Training

In 1961 a variety of activities took place among working people and youths such as gymnastics, field events, swimming, ball plays of various types, traditional sports, mountain climbing, camping, visiting revolutionary battle grounds and scenic sports, and marching.

A total of 30,000 working people and youths took part in marching to and camping at revolutionary battle grounds, scenic spots and historic sites. The long-distance running from P'yongyang through Poch'onbo to Paektusan was participated in 1,600,000 boy scout members who were selected from provinces, cities, kun and districts.

Collective gymnastics were organized in various parts of the republic. Schools at various levels created many collective gymnastics accurately reflecting Party policies. "The Age of the Workers' Party" was participated by 27,000 persons consisting of six scenes, a very artistic collective gymnastic.

Following are some of the significant collective gymnastics created in 1961: "A Winner's Holiday" participated in by 11,600 persons at Hamhung, 7 May; "Communist Reservists" participated in by 11,000 persons at P'yongyang, 6 June; "A Holiday in August" participated in by 17,000 persons at P'yongyang, 15 August, "The Age of the Workers' Party" participated in by 27,700 persons at P'yongyang, 21 September.

Production contests were extensively organized at workshops and the countryside in various parts of Korea. The All-Korea Tractor Plowing and Communication Contest was participated in by 7,990 tractors from 115 machine tractor stations and 27 state-operated farms and stock-farms, making a significant contribution toward completing spring plowing and seed planting plans 15 to 20 days ahead of the schedule, and the consumption of fuel oil was also economized compared with the consumption norm.

Examination of the People's Physical Strength

In 1961 the examination of the people's physical strength took place in accordance with the revised norm. (The revision was made under Cabinet Premier Ratification No. 599 of 19 September 1961.) With the popularization of sports and the improvement of sports techniques, the norm of examination was also raised generally. Nevertheless, the 1961 examination was participated in by 1,080,479 persons (including 433,776 women) and the number of successful examinees increased by 31,934 persons over 1960, totalling 699,420 persons (including 257,962 women).

Physical Training Facilities and Sports Organizations

Facilities were generally expanded, especially stadiums, swimming pools and school facilities were improved. In 1961, there were 86 fairly well equipped stadiums, 4,188 playgrounds, 8 gymnasium, 152 indoor physical training studios, 28 regular type swimming pools and 120 simplified swimming pools.

As for sports organizations, there are Steel Sports Association, Bumper Crop Sports Association, Ch'ollima Sports Association and Lightning Sports Association.

There are 908 elementary sports organization with a membership of 1,070,505 working people and young students (including 471,266 women and girls). There are also 150 physical training schools for youths where 28,000 youths are trained as reserve sportsmen. In addition, in provincial capitals and major industrial districts, tens of thousands of youths are being trained as reserve sportsmen at shooting clubs, marine communication clubs, automobile clubs and aviation clubs.

Contests

The following nation-wide contests were held: All-Korean Ice Tournament [in Celebration of the Anniversary of] the Foundation of the Democratic Youth League (15-20 January); the Athletic Meet of the Korean People's Demo-

cratic Republic (ski, 15-21 February); All-Korea Tractor Plowing and Communication Contest (20 March - 9 April); All-Korea Relay Contest (16-20 April); All-Korea Workers' Athletic Meet (1-10 May); All-Korea Tournament in Celebration [of the Anniversary] of the Victory at Poch'onbo (4-9 June); the Fourth All-Korea Athletic Tournament of Youth Physical Training Schools (4-11 June); All-Korea Marathon Contest (18-31 June); All-Korea Adult School Students' Athletic Meet (16-28 July); All-Korea Fishery Production Contest (23-29 July); All-Korea Students' Marine Athletic Meet (3-10 August); National Defense Athletic Meet in Celebration of the Fourth Congress (18-20 September); All-Korea Students' Athletic Meet (districts, 20-27 August).

There were also athletic meets for first grade and second grade players of gymnastics, field events, bicycle, swimming, ice, football, basketball, volleyball, pingpong, handball, bowling, boxing, weight raising, wrestling, Korean wrestling, archery, ski, shooting, radio communication, motorcycle, parachute, and glider. In provinces, matches between kun took place.

Thus, 720,000 workers, cooperative peasants, and students took part in these events. There were 221 players who established 289 republic records and 306 players who broke 334 republic championship standards. There were also 19 persons who became champions, 658 persons who became first grade players, 3,049 persons who became second grade players, and 6,747 persons who became third grade players.

At the first field and tract record contests for the first grade players, Sin Kum-dan (a woman) ran 800m in two minutes 1.2 seconds (first half was covered in 59 seconds, and second half in 62.2 seconds); and at the second field and tract contests she ran 400m in 52.1 seconds. Thus, she became a world record holder.

Chon Man-hong (on the February 8th Team), who was the winner at the All-Korea Marathon contest, took four minutes 14.8 seconds less than the previous record, [in Korea] and thus provided a great stimulus to the people concerned with the Marathon running and got close to the international record.

International Contacts

In 1961, Korean archery players joined the International Sports League. Thus, Korea has joined 13 international leagues: football, basketball, volleyball, ping-pong, gymnastics, bicycle, weight raising, boxing, wrestling, shooting, aviation, ice and archery.

In 1961 twelve Czechoslovak boxing fighters including one who holds the Czechoslovak State Integrated Team title came to Korea and had a tournament with two Korean teams, February 8th Team and the Integrated Team, the Korean teams winning by 7-1 and 6-2. Sixteen German women basketball players had a match with July Team, P'yongyang City Team and the Lightning Team, with the Korean teams winning by 97-35, 80-45, and 101-63. Thirteen Burma State Integrated Volley Ball Team had a match with September Team, Commerce Team and Maebongsan Team, with Korean teams winning by 3-0. A 23 Member Awangart Football Team of the Soviet Union had a match with September Team and February 28 Team, with the Korean teams winning by 1-0.

At the International Field and Tract Meet at Moscow (July 1961) for the Znamenski Brothers Prize, Sin Kumdan of Korea defeated players from 24 countries including those who had participated in the International Olympics and Olympics record holders, and holders of European records in winning the 400 meter race (53.5 seconds), and the 800 meter race (2 minutes and 4.6 seconds). Thus Sin became a world champion.

In September, the P'yongyang City Football Team went to Moscow where it defeated the Spartac Team, a strong team well-known to the world, by 2-1. February 28 the Gymnastics Players took part in the Friendship Gymnastic Contests of Socialist Nations' Servicemen and came out first and second in parallel bars contests. In March our players went to Moscow to take part in the International Weight Lifting Meet for the Moscow Prize; in April Korean pingpong players went to Peiping where the men's team defeated the teams from Brazil, the Soviet Union, and New Zealand by 5-4, 5-2 and 5-0 respectively. In September a Korean women's basketball team went to Sophia to take part in the International Student Athletic Meet where they defeated a Turkish basketball team by 103-15.

PUBLICATION AND INFORMATION

News Press

The Choson Chungang Press publishes Choson Chungang Press (daily), Photograph Press (daily), Press in English (daily), Korean News (Russian and English monthly), and Choson Chungang Yearbook (yearly).

The Choson Chungang Press reports news items that it receives through foreign press agencies such as Tass and the Sinhwa News Agency; also the Choson Chungang press broadcasts to foreign countries and various parts of Korea. Broadcasting in Korean goes out twice for eight hours to various localities of Korea and three times per day to Japan for nine hours.

Foreign broadcasting is sent out by teletype in English and by photographs as follows:

	English	Photographs
Asia	6 hours	1 hour
Europe	6 hours	1 hour
Africa	6 hours	1 hour
America	6 hours	1 hour

Radio Broadcasting

On 13 June 1961, an agreement was concluded between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee [Choson Chungang Pangson Wiwonhoe] and the Guinea Broadcasting Station.

As of 1961, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee is exchanging broadcasting on a regular basis with the broadcasting committees of socialist nations as well as with Cuban, Japanese (Denpa News Agency) and Guinean broadcasting stations by exchanging literature, music and reports. Broadcasting hours and cycle numbers are as follows:

Chungang Broadcasting: From 5 AM till 2 AM

Cycle Nos. Medium Wave, 785 KC
Short Wave, 2850 KC,
6,195KC

P'yongyang Broadcasting: From 2 AM till 2 AM

Medium Wave 625 KC, 685 KC,
820 KC, 1,045 KC,
1,080 KC

Short Wave, 6,250 KC

Foreign Broadcasting: To Koreans in Japan, From 7:30 PM to 8:00 PM

Medium Wave, 785 KC, 820 KC,
1,080 KC
Short Wave, 2,850 KC,
6,195 KC,
6,250 KC

Chinese Broadcasting:

From 5:00 PM till 5:30 PM
Medium Wave 820 KC, 1,080 KC
Short Wave, 6,250 KC

Japanese Broadcastings: From 9:00 AM till 9:30 AM and
from 10:00 PM to 10:30 PM
Medium Wave, 6,250 KC

English Broadcastings: 9:30 AM till 10:00 AM and from
9:30 PM to 10:00 PM

Medium Wave, 820 KC, 1,080 KC
Short Wave, 6250 KC

Newspapers

In 1961, three newspapers were started: Unification of the Fatherland [Chokuk T'ongil], Health of the People [Inmin Pogon], Fishery News [Susan Sinmun]. Thus, in 1961, in Korea there were 29 newspapers with a total circulation of 251,275,540. In April 1962, another newspaper, Construction News [Kon sol Sinmun] began to be published. As of the end of June, following major newspapers are in circulation:

Nodong Sinmun, an organ of the Central Committee of the Party: published by Nodong Sinmun Sa.

Minju Choson, organ of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly and the Cabinet; published by Choson Sinmun Sa.

P'yongyang Sinmun, published by P'yongyang Sinmun Sa.

Minju Ch'ongnyon And Sonyon Sinmun; organ of the Central Committee of Korean Democratic Youth League; published by Minju Ch'ongnyon sa and Minch'ong Ch'ulp'an sa.

Nodongja Sinmun, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean General League of Trades; published by Nodongja Sinmun Sa.

Teacher's News [Kyowon Sinmun], organ of the Common Education Ministry and the Central Committee of the Trade League of Education, Culture, Health and Public Workers; published by Kyowon Sinmun Sa.

Literature News [Munhak Sinmun], organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' League; published by Munhak Sinmun Sa.

Technical and Economic News [Kisul Kyongje Sinnun], organ of the Central Committee of the Society for Popularization of Scientific Knowledge; published by Kwahak Chisik Pokup Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Nongmin Sinmun, organ of Agricultural Committee and the Central Committee of Peasants League; published by Nongmin Sinmun Sa.

Unification of the Fatherland, organ of the Committee for the Peaceful Unification of the Fatherland; published by Chokuk T'ongil Sa.

Korea-Soviet Friendship [Chosso Ch'inson], organ of the Central Committee of the Society for the Friendship of Korea and the Soviet Union; published by Chosso Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Kyot'ong Sinmun, organ of the Communication Ministry; published by Kyot'ong Sinmun Sa.

Sangop Sinmun, organ of the Commerce Ministry and the Central Committee of the Trade League of Light Industry, Commerce Worker; published by Sangop Sinmun Sa.

Health of the People, organ of the Health Ministry and the Central Committee of Trade Union of Education, Culture and Public Workers; published by Choson Uihak Sojok Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Susan Sinmun, organ of the Fishery Ministry and the Central Committee of the Trade League of Light Industry, Commerce Worker; published by Choson Susan Sa.

Ch'eyuk Sinmun, organ of Physical Training Guidance Committee which is under the direct control of the Cabinet; published by Ch'eyuk Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Konsol Sinmun, organ of the State Construction Committee; published by Konsol Ch'ulp'an Sa.

In addition, there are the following newspapers published in the provinces and Kaesong City: P'yongbuk Ilbo, P'yongnam Ilbo, Hambuk Ilbo, Hamnam Ilbo, Chagang Ilbo, Yanggang Ilbo, Kangwon Ilbo, and Kawsong Ilbo. Also there are Taehak Sinmun published by Kim Il-song University, Munhak Taehak Sinmun published by Literature College as well as over 300 workshop newspapers published by production enterprises and state-operated farms and stock farms.

Magazines

In 1961 the following magazines began to be published: Party Work; Higher Education; Minining Industry; Chemical Engineering; Mechanization of the Countryside; Forestry; Fiber and Daily Necessaries Industry; Foodstuffs Industry. Thus, in 1961, there were 69 magazines dealing with politics, economics, and many other subjects, with a total circulation of 36, 812,184.

Between January 1962 and June 1962, the following new magazines began to be published: Kindergarten; Labor; Organism [Saengmul] (a quarterly); Analytic Chemistry (a quarterly); Reporter for Labor and Agriculture; Korean Postage Stamp; Metal (bimonthly); Geological Survey; Textile Industry; Agricultural Technology.

As of the end of June the following major magazines are in publication.

On politics and thought:

Kunloja (biweekly), organ of the Central Committee of the Party; published by Kulloja Sa.

Problems of Peace and Socialism; theory and information on Communist Parties and Labor Parties in various countries; published by Kulloja Sa.

Party Work (a monthly); published by Kulloja Pa.

Agitator (a monthly); published by Sondongwon Sa.

Political Knowledge (biweekly); published by the publishing house of the Party.

Classroom in Communism (a monthly); published by the Party publishing house.

Councillor of Boy Scouts (a monthly); published by the publishing house of the Democratic Youth League.

Reporter for Labor and Agriculture (a monthly); published by Nodong Sinmun Sa.

Handbook of the Agitator (biweekly); organ of the Communication Ministry; published by Kyot'ong Ch'ulp'an Sa.

International Life (biweekly); published by Kukche Saenghwal Sa.

Arrow (a monthly cartoon magazine); published by Kunjung Munhwa Sa.

Popular Magazines:

Ch'ollima (a monthly); published by Kunjung Munhwa Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Nodongja (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of the Korean General League of Trades, published by the publishing house of the Trade League.

Korean Women (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of Korean Democratic women's League; published by Choson Nyosong Sa.

Life of Youths (a monthly), Boyscouts (a monthly), New Generation (a monthly), organs of the Central Committee of Korean Democratic Youth League; published by the publishing house of the Democratic Youth League.

Choson (a monthly, illustrated), published by the State of Foreign Language Publication Agency.

Economics and Technology Magazines :

Economic Knowledge (a monthly); published by the publishing house of the Party.

Electric Power, Coal Industry; organs of Electricity and Coal Industry Ministry.

Geological Survey (a monthly); organ of the General Bureau of the Cabinet.

Mining Industry; Metal Industry; Chemical Industry; organs of the Metal and Chemical Industry Ministry.

Machine Industry (a monthly); organ of Machine Industry Ministry, published by Chunggongop Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Forestry (a monthly); organ of Forestry Ministry, published by Forestry Ministry.

Architecture and Construction (a monthly); organ of the State Construction Committee and the Central Committee of the Architects' League, published by Kuknip Konsol Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Textile Industry; Necessaries Industry; Foodstuffs Industry; organs of the Light Industry Committee; published by the Kyonggongop Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Korean Fishery; organ of the Fishery Ministry; published by Susan Sinmun Sa.

Sonjin Nongop; Nongop Kisul; Mechanization of the Countryside; Veterinary and Livestock; Forestry; organs of the Agricultural Committee; published by Kuknip Nongop Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Communication and Transportation, organ of the Communications Ministry; published by Kyot'ong Ch'ulp'an Sa.

Communications; organ of the Communications Ministry; published by Ch'esin Ch'ulp'ansa.

Commerce; organ of the Commerce Ministry and the Central Committee of Light Industry, Commerce Worker Trade League; published by Sangop Sinmun Sa.

Chaejong Kumyung; organ of the Finance Ministry; published by the same Ministry.

Labor; organ of the Labor Ministry; published by the same Ministry.

Magazines on Scientific Theories and Scholarship:

Journal of Science Institute (bimonthly); organ of the Institute; published by the same Institute.

Historical Science (bimonthly); organ of History Research Institute of Science Institute; published by the publishing house of Science Institute.

Korean Philology (bimonthly); organ of Language and Literature Research Academy of Sciences; published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Study of Economics (bimonthly); organ of Economics and Jurisprudence Research Institute of the Science Institute; published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Organism (a quarterly); organ of Biology Research Institute of Science Institute; published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Mathematics and Physics (bimonthly); organ of the Physics and Mathematics Research Institute; published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Analytical Chemistry (a quarterly); organ of the Central Analysis Research Institute, published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Kisul Kwahak (a quarterly); organ of the Engineering Research Institute, Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Mechanization and Automation Research Institute of the Science Institute; published by the publishing house of the Science Institute. [Engineering Sciences]

Metal (bimonthly); organ of the Central Metal Research Institute, published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Chemistry and Chemical Engineering (bimonthly); organ of the branch office of the Science Institute at Hamhung, published by the publishing house of the Science Institute.

Korean Medicine (a monthly); organ of the Health Ministry; published by the published house of Korean Medicine.

Magazines on Education, Culture and the Arts:

Inmin Kyohuk (a monthly); Kisul Kyowon (a monthly); Kindergarten (a monthly); organs of the Common Education Ministry and the Central Committee of Education, Culture, Health and Public Workers Trade League; published by Kyowon Sinmun Sa.

Higher Education (a monthly); organ of the Higher Education Ministry and the Central Committee of Education, Culture, Health and Public Worker Trade League; published by Kyowon Sinmun Sa.

Ch'eyuk Saenghwal (a monthly); organ of the Physical Training Guidance Committee, published by Ch'eyuk Sinmun Sa.

Popular Science (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of the Society for Popularization of Scientific Knowledge; published by the publishing house of Popularization of Scientific Knowledge.

Korean Postage Stamps (a monthly); published by the Communications Publishing House.

Korean Literature (a monthly); Youth Literature (a monthly); Children's Literature (a monthly); organs of the Central Committee of the Korean Writers' League; published by the publishing house of Minyech'ong.

Korea-Soviet Culture (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of Korea-Soviet Friendship Society; published by the Publishing house of the same Society.

Korean Fine Art (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of Korean Artists' League; published by the publishing house of Munyech'ong.

Korean Music (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of Korean Musicians' League; published by the publishing house of Munyech'ong.

Korean Art (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of Korean Dramatists' League; published by the publishing house of Munyech'ong.

Korean Cinema (a monthly); organ of the Central Committee of Korean Cinema Artists' League; published by the publishing house of Munyech'ong.

Circle Membership Literature (a monthly); published by Kunjung Munye-Sa.

Magazines for External Propaganda :

Today's Korea (a monthly) in Japanese, and English.

New Korea (a monthly) in Russian, Chinese. Korea (a monthly illustrated), in Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese, French; published by the State Foreign Language Publishing House.

In addition there are over 20 periodicals published by various publishing agencies and organs such as Party Study, Words and Letters, Cultural Heritage, Korean Journalist, Public Nursery Nurse, Korean Pharmaceuticals, Printing Technique, Technology Journal, Meteorology and Sluice.

Books

In 1961, 975 books and 31,829,640 copies were published. The proportion of Party literature and the books dealing with cultural heritage became greater, accounting for 10,098,000 copies. The Selected Works by Kim Il-song, Volumes 4, 5, 6 sold 200,000 copies each; memoirs by anti-Japanese partisans and index, 8,100,000 copies. Books on models of flying horse riders such as The Diary of a Workteam, and real stories about the heroes during the fatherland and liberations war and the heroism of the people behind the lines were published in great quantity. The Diary of Flying Horse Riders was published in 300,000 copies, and books about their positive work brought 35 books and 1,820,000 copies.

As for Korean classics, seven classics were translated and reprinted including Panjesurok, Tamhonso, Chingbirok. The Selected Poetical Works by Pak In-no was also published.

Treasures of Traditional Medicine, 25 volumes, was completely published, four of which have been translated into Current Korean and published.

In the field of social sciences, Memoirs of Armed Anti-Japanese Struggles, A History of Modern Revolutionary Movements, A History of Korean Philosophy, Archeology of Primitive Korea, etc.

Following is a breakdown of the number of books and copies.

Social Science: 469 books; 24,295,074 copies

Literature and the Arts: 168 books; 5,432,831 copies

Technology: 312 books; 1,635,480

Natural Science: 26 books, 466,255

Popular books: 25,329,554 copies, accounting for 47.4 percent in the number of books.

In 1961 the proportion of creative works became higher, accounting for 79 percent of the number of books.

Following is a list of major publishing houses:

Korean Workers Party publishing house: publishes classics of Marxism-Leninism, the Party literature, works by Comrade Kim Il-sung, literature on Party action, on the Parties of brotherly nations, philosophy, politics, economics, general politics, South Korean affairs, education materials for Party membership, lecture materials, international labor movements, Communist movements, work and experiences of brotherly Parties.

The Science Institute publishing house: publishes theoretical books based on the researches by research institutes of the Science Institute, national classics

(reprint, translation compilation).

The Youth League publishing house: publishes books on society, politics related to Youth League and Boy-scouts, as well as books on Communism training for youths.

The Trade League publishing house; reference books for Trade League workers, books on flying horse workteam movement, social insurance and worker protection are published.

The State Foreign Language publishing house: major literature of the Party and government, books on the achievements by the Korean people in the fields of politics, economics, science, and culture. Books on major works by Korean writers are explained for foreigners. Its publications are in Russian, Chinese, English, Japanese, and French.

Choson Nyosong Sa: books for women, children, and on home economics.

The Korean Literature and Art General League publishing house; ancient and modern Korean literature, music and fine arts, dictionaries. Translation and publication of books of advanced literature and arts from socialist countries including the Soviet Union and from other countries also.

Sondongwon Sa: educational materials for agitators and propaganda data.

Korea-Soviet Friendship publishing house: books on the Russian language and on the Soviet Union.

Heavy Industry publishing house: books on mining, metallurgy, machinery building, electricity, communications, chemical industry as well as books on production techniques for the masses.

State Agriculture publishing house: books on management of agricultural cooperative farms, agricultural production, veterinary and livestock, forestry, mechanization of the countryside, irrigation and books for the masses.

State Construction publishing house: books on techniques and theories on construction operation, designing homes, building material, and city construction as well as books on technology for the masses.

Communication publishing house: books on techniques and theories in the field of communication and transportation; also books for the general public and propaganda data for communication and transportation workers.

Korean Medical Book publishing house: theoretical works on medicine and pharmoeutics are published.

Kunjung Munhwa Chulp'an Sa: reference data for circle members, lecture data on popular science, political posters.

Children's Book publishing house: books for children other than textbooks.

Party School Teaching Material publishing house: teaching materials for Party schools of various levels.

Higher Education publishing house: textbooks for higher education.

Educational Book publishing house: textbooks for common education.

Picture Exhibit publishing house: pictures to be exhibits at the national capital and provincial capitals and localities.

Communications publishing house: technical books for communications workers and the magazines Communications and Korean Postage Stamps.

Foreign Trade publishing house: foreign trade bulletins and export catalogues.

Standards publishing house: registered state standards are published.

METEOROLOGICAL SURVEY

Temperature and precipitation were high in 1961, with many unfavorable weather conditions occurring from drought and damages from storms and floods.

The annual average temperature fell in the range of $0.0-12.1^{\circ}\text{C}$ where a gain of $0.5-1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ was shown regionally, as a whole, for an average year. The lowest average temperature was in January, and the highest was in July.

Annual precipitation varied a great deal depending on the region. Regions with low precipitation reached about 500 mm, while regions with high precipitation reached 2,000 mm, which was 150 percent higher than that of an average year. Precipitation in the summer was particularly high with heavy rainfall at short intervals in the interior and along the eastern coast. On the other hand, at lower altitudes from east to west, a severe drought continued from June to July and throughout August.

Temperature

The annual average temperature for 1961 was appreciably higher than during the average year; and it was unusually hot during the summer. Observations of the annual average temperature on a regional basis show that the lower altitudes along the eastern and western coasts registered $9-12^{\circ}\text{C}$. The highest average was at Kosong with 12.1°C which is in the southern region of Wonsan on the eastern coast. The average in the northern part of the eastern coast was $7-8^{\circ}\text{C}$. Temperature falls gradually

as altitudes above sea level rises. The annual average temperature for regions above 300 m from the sea was 8°C . In regions with low temperature gradient it was $5-7^{\circ}\text{C}$. In high plateaus above 1,200 m the annual average temperature was below 0°C . In comparison, the annual average temperature was higher than usual along the west coast with $0.6-1.3^{\circ}\text{C}$ and in the northern part of east coast and the continental regions with about 1°C .

Changes in average temperature occurred in April, with a sudden high occurring, making it warmer than normal years. But it was on the lower side in May for an average year. Temperatures were distinctly higher than normal years, in comparison, during the month of November.

The average temperature of the seasons is shown as follows:

Winter---The temperature was -2 to -20°C with extreme variations depending upon the region. In the eastern and western coastal plains, the average temperature was below -8°C .

Even in the warmer southern coastal regions of Kangwon Province and the southern coastal regions of South Hwanghae Province it was -4°C . The average temperature was about 2°C higher along the eastern coast than the western coast at the same latitudes. The average temperature in the high northern mountains in the interior was -17°C . In the Samji-yongun [the point where U.S.S.R., China, and Korea share a common border] it was below -20°C .

Spring --- In general, the average temperature was $1-10^{\circ}\text{C}$; and it was $0.6-1.2^{\circ}\text{C}$ higher than normal years throughout the regions. The highest average temperature was in the southern region of the eastern coast and the lower altitudes of the interior on the western coast. Temperatures were higher in the lower altitudes a short distance away from the sea than the coastal regions. This is characteristic of our country's weather.

Summer -- The average temperature was $16-24^{\circ}\text{C}$. Regions with the highest average temperature were the western coastal plains and lower altitudes in the interior like Sariwon with an average temperature above 24°C . In the high northern mountain regions in the interior 1,500 m

above sea level, the average temperature for the summer season was above 15°C . Compared with other seasons, the temperature variance at the same latitude between the east and west coast showed a slight high along the west coast.

The 1961 summer was the hottest one in several decades. The temperature along the west coast was 1°C higher than average years; and the temperature in the interior region was 0.5°C , which was higher than average years. It was very high in the northern section of the east coast where the temperature was 2°C above average years.

Autumn--Regional distribution of the average temperature was somewhat similar to that of the spring season, but they were slightly higher spring. The average temperature was $1-15^{\circ}\text{C}$. The regional distribution of temperature showed a high along the coastal regions, and it dropped gradually as one approached the interior regions.

Temperature variance between the east and west coast was almost nil.

In most regions, the highest temperature for 1961 summer was above 30°C . Temperatures were high in general, but the highest ones were somewhat similar to normal years.

Contrary to conditions on the highest temperature, the coastal regions showed a high in their lowest temperature. It is a characteristic condition where the regional variance is great.

The Highest and the Lowest Temperature

Location	Highest Temperature	Location	Lowest Temperature
Hwoeryong	37.1	P'odae (Samji- yongun)	-41.2
Ch'osan	35.6	Nangnim	-39.4
Sariwon	35.4	P'yongyang	-24.9
P'yongyang	34.5	Haeju	-15.2
Haeju	33.8	Wonsan	-13.1
Ch'ongjin	31.0	Hamhung	-18.4
Hesan	32.6	Ch'ongjin	-17.7

Cumulative temperature and its duration period for the daily average temperature above 10°C, which is significant for plant growth and development, such as farm crops, are shown as follows:

Cumulative Temperature for Daily Average Temperature Above 10°C

Location	Beginning	End	Duration in days	Cumulative Temperature
Sinuiju	4.20	10.11	175	3,480
Kusong	4.19	10.12	177	3,394
P'yongyang	4.17	10.12	179	3,708
Yangdok	5.6	10.6	154	3,033
Sariwon	4.18	10.12	176	3,718
Haeju	4.17	10.22	189	3,812
Kaesong	5.6	10.28	175	3,622
Wonsan	5.5	10.23	171	3,530
Sep'o	5.12	10.6	147	7,717
Hamhung	5.6	10.22	169	3,402
Kimch'aek	5.13	10.19	152	2,931
Ch'ongjin	5.16	10.19	149	2,902
Hesan	6.12	9.14	95	1,435
Paekam	6.18	9.8	83	653
Kangge	5.5	10.9	157	3,044
Chungkang	5.22	9.16	147	2,335

Precipitation

The rate of precipitation in 1961 was higher than average years (the Tau area and southern sector of Jakangdo showed one and one-half times more than normal years) and, depending on the regions, the rate of precipitation differed to a great extent with heavy rains.

The regional distribution of the rate of precipitation appeared to decrease from eastward to westward centering on the heavy rainfall area in the mountains bordering P'yongan South Province and Jakangdo, and the heavy rainfall area that connects the greater part of Kangwon Province and the southern part of Hwanghae South Province.

The rate of precipitation in the heavy rainfall area centering on most parts of Kangwon Province where the rate of precipitation is heavy, and the connecting areas around Kaesong, such as Unsan, Tongch'ang, Kusong, and Hwaech'on, was over 1,500 mm.

The annual rate of precipitation in the lower altitudes of the west coast was about 900-1,300 mm, and that of the Nyang-kangdo and most parts of Hamkyong South Province was 600-1,000 mm.

The region with the lowest rate of precipitation was Hamkyong North Province with 500-900 mm.

The Highest and the Lowest Rate of Precipitation (mm)

Location	Highest Rate of Precipitation	Location	Lowest Rate of Precipitation
Kosong	1,945.6	Musan	521.5
Sep'o	1,825.2	P'ungge (Kilju Myon)	602.0
Unsan	1,896.6	Orang	571.4
Tongch'ang	1,768.2	Unyul	672.1

The number of rainy days for the year was between 60-130 days. Regions with a great number of rainy days were mountain areas in Kangwon Province and the northern mountain areas in Nyangkangdo with over 130 days of rain in both areas. Regions with a few rainy days were the eastern and western coastal regions with about 70-90 days of rain in both areas.

Insolation

Insolation in the spring for most areas was 5-10 percent higher than normal years.

The west coast region had the highest rate of insolation in the spring with a rate of over 15 percent. As one approached the interior, however, it became lower; in Jakangdo and the mountain areas of Kangwon Province it was under 60 percent. Insolation in Nyangkangdo and the northern part of Hamkyong South Province were slightly over 60 percent.

The rate of insolation in the summer was slightly higher than normal years with most areas showing about 40-50 percent.

The northern parts along the east coast showed a rate of insolation higher than that of normal years with 5-10 percent in particular. Regions with high rates of insolation were centered around Yanggang-do and the narrows of Kwangnyang Bay with slightly over 50 percent. There were extreme changes in the weather in Yanggang-do, where in spite of the many rainy days, the rate of insolation was high. Places with a very high rate of insolation were Nanglim with 36 percent and Ch'osan with 39 percent. The causes for these conditions in these areas are related to their particular natural geographic conditions.

Drought

Drought in 1961 appeared in the east and west coast from 29 May-1 July, and in the west coast from 15 July-10 August with severe damages.

The first drought period showed a precipitation rate below 15 mm in the plains area centering around the lower delta of Ch'ongch'on River (about 15 percent of normal years); about 20 mm in the northern regions of Hamkyong Pukto; about 40 mm in the plains area of P'yongan-namdo, Hwanghae-pukto, and Hwanghae-namdo (about 40 percent of normal years). These areas have experienced a severe drought that comes once in ten years or once in several decades.

Rate of precipitation and number of days of precipitation in some localities with severe drought are as follows:

Location	'Rate of Preci- 'pitation(mm)	'Days of Preci- 'pitation	'Highest rate of Preci- 'pitation for a day
Chongju	14.3	6	9.1
Pakch'on	18.5	8	8.9
Anju	14.8	5	5.3
P'yongwon	17.7	5	7.9
P'yongyang	47.1	8	26.3
Sariwon	38.4	8	16.8
Changyon	25.8	6	11.0
Yonghung	24.9	6	9.3
Unggi	15.0	11	6.7

The second drought period was severe in the plain areas of northern regions of Hwanghae-namdo, Hwanghae-pukto, and mainly in P'yongan-namdo. In these areas the rate of precipitation was only about 10-20 percent of normal years, and temperatures were about 2°C higher with a relative humidity below 2-3 percent. The rate of precipitation, the average temperature for the first ten days in August, and the relative humidity in the areas with severe drought during this period are shown as follows:

Location	'Rate of Preci- 'pitation (mm)	'Average Tempera- 'ture for the first '10 days in August	'Relative Humidity 'for the first 10 'days in August (%)
Anju	28	26.7	78
P'yongyang	21	27.2	74
Unch'on	49	26.6	81
Sariwon	34	28.0	75
Sinch'on	35	27.1	84
Unyul	42	26.8	80

Inspite of the heavier rate of precipitation during the second drought period than that of the first period, the effects of the second drought on farm crops was much greater.

Heavy Rain

Not only was the rate of precipitation heavier in 1961, but also the occurrence of heavy rain was greater than in normal years. Heavy rains in the Ch'ongjin, Kyongsong, and Hwoech'on area measured over 200-mm within a 12-hour period, and 300-mm for a single day of heavy rainfall. The rate of precipitation in the Kangge and Nyanglim area was not heavy but it was heavier than what the area's characteristic weather conditions permit. Heavy rainfalls in November around Changjin which is a peculiar feature.

Rate of precipitation for several places that had heavy rain are as follows:

Maximum Rate of Precipitation (mm)			
Location	'12 hr. ' 'period '	'One day'	Two days
Ch'ongjin	218.7	316.8	325.7
Kyongsong	263.5	315.2	322.9
Hich'on	213.6	309.7	364.4
T'aech'on	140.0	249.6	266.2
Tongch'ang	136.4	219.8	238.4
Kangge	134.4	140.5	141.7
Nyanglim	56.7	133.7	133.7
Changchon	207.0	271.7

Late Frost

Inspite of the relative high temperature, late frost appeared on 1-2 May, in the plains region that includes P'yongyang, Namp'o, Unyul Changyon, Sinch'on, Sariwon, and Sohung. The last frost touches this area in normal years around 20 April. By comparison, it was over ten days late this year.

It was a rare phenomenon to see late frost in the beginning of May in the area mentioned above. Whereas, in P'yongan Pukto and Hwanghae Namdo the last frost had already appeared by the middle of April.

1961 Average Temperature (°C)

①	②	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	③	
지점	월													년	
1	Location														
2	Month														
3	Annual														
4	Sinuiju	④신위주	-8.9	-3.5	3.5	9.6	15.3	20.6	24.6	21.7	18.6	11.6	5.5	-4.1	9.8
5	Kusong	⑤구성	-11.1	-5.2	2.8	9.1	14.9	20.8	24.3	23.9	17.7	11.1	4.7	-4.9	9.0
6	P'yongyang	⑥평양	-9.9	-3.7	3.5	10.6	16.4	21.5	25.9	25.4	19.5	12.7	6.2	-3.2	10.4
7	Yangdok	⑦양덕	-11.8	-6.4	1.1	8.8	14.2	19.7	24.6	22.7	16.7	10.7	3.7	-5.3	8.2
8	Sariwon	⑧사리원	-8.4	-3.1	3.7	10.9	16.4	21.5	25.9	23.8	19.5	13.0	7.0	-2.4	10.8
9	Haeju	⑨해주	-5.9	-1.8	4.6	10.5	15.7	20.8	24.9	25.9	20.6	14.7	8.5	-0.8	11.4
10	Kaesong	⑩개성	-6.7	-2.3	4.0	10.2	15.8	20.7	25.1	25.4	20.0	14.1	7.6	-1.7	11.0
11	Wonsan	⑪원산	-8.9	-0.9	4.9	11.8	17.3	20.3	25.8	23.5	19.2	13.7	8.6	0.3	11.7
12	Sep'o	⑫서포	-11.9	-7.0	0.5	6.9	12.7	17.5	22.6	21.3	15.8	9.6	3.2	-6.1	7.1
13	Hamhung	⑬함흥	-5.8	-2.4	4.0	10.5	16.3	20.3	24.7	23.1	18.3	13.3	6.7	-0.8	10.7
14	Kimch'aek	⑭김책	-5.7	-3.0	2.1	7.7	12.2	16.4	22.1	22.2	18.3	12.3	6.3	-1.0	9.2
15	Ch'ongjin	⑮청진	-7.3	-4.6	0.7	7.6	12.5	17.4	22.1	21.6	17.8	11.2	5.3	-2.8	8.5
16	Hesan	⑯혜산	-20.8	-13.1	-1.8	5.6	12.3	17.0	21.2	20.0	13.2	5.2	-2.7	-14.7	3.4
17	Paekam	⑰백암	-18.4	-14.0	-5.7	2.9	8.9	13.4	17.9	16.0	10.3	2.9	-3.8	-14.0	1.4
18	Kangge	⑱강계	-16.1	-8.6	1.5	9.4	15.1	20.0	23.8	22.5	15.9	8.4	2.1	-9.1	7.1
19	Chungkang	㉑중강	-20.5	-11.8	0.0	8.0	13.6	19.0	22.7	21.4	14.4	6.5	-0.3	-12.2	5.1

Rate of Precipitation and Number of Rainy Days in a Year

1 Month

2 Annual
3 Rate of Precipitation
4 Number of Rainy Days

5 Sinuiju
6 Kusong
7 P'yongyang
8 Yangdok
9 Sariwon
10 Haeju
11 Kaesong
12 Wonsan
13 Sep'o
14 Hamhung
15 Kimch'aek
16 Ch'ongjin
17 Hesun
18 Paekam
19 Kangge
20 Chungkang

①	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	(2) 年	②
① 年	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	② 年	② 年
① 年	5.7	2.9	2.9	31.9	36.1	29.2	533.5	404.7	115.9	68.5	30.8	12.6	1274.7	82
② 年	11.9	7.2	6.1	22.4	62.0	36.5	535.9	463.6	318.0	49.5	54.1	16.9	1599.1	99
③ 年	15.3	1.0	12.2	18.7	93.5	47.1	124.5	386.1	167.5	21.7	64.7	15.0	967.3	77
④ 年	14.4	12.4	3.9	31.1	97.1	49.2	318.3	450.8	141.9	29.8	80.6	11.4	1240.4	102
⑤ 年	20.3	2.3	19.0	20.9	85.2	38.4	107.4	500.7	134.4	35.5	76.7	23.0	1072.8	86
⑥ 年	22.3	2.7	21.7	23.4	164.1	62.4	386.5	320.9	265.8	54.5	37.5	17.7	1392.0	104
⑦ 年	18.2	3.6	27.7	75.2	144.3	76.8	440.3	518.5	199.3	45.7	50.7	24.7	1623.0	122
⑧ 年	2.0	39.2	26.6	36.5	90.9	41.3	174.4	416.1	171.5	109.8	218.0	72.3	1398.6	108
⑨ 年	21.2	10.9	17.5	91.7	145.6	115.5	443.7	565.4	202.2	67.0	105.0	16.9	1805.2	130
⑩ 年	6.4	4.3	0.6	26.8	79.3	52.1	239.2	239.9	95.8	40.7	83.0	13.0	901.1	98
⑪ 年	5.7	4.1	0.0	28.0	44.3	25.6	153.3	167.8	106.4	47.1	33.2	14.8	630.3	91
⑫ 年	5.0	1.0	3.1	3.1	54.0	19.8	93.7	448.2	68.4	22.3	28.9	43.0	790.5	87
⑬ 年	4.0	8.5	10.7	11.4	63.4	74.2	191.8	161.4	60.9	42.8	33.2	15.1	672.4	134
⑭ 年	1.7	0.8	11.1	12.7	66.3	95.2	149.8	213.9	79.8	43.6	30.3	11.1	716.3	132
⑮ 年	5.9	4.5	12.7	25.0	61.1	103.8	400.7	259.5	180.9	65.3	61.7	15.0	1145.6	116
⑯ 年	6.9	7.1	21.1	22.0	96.4	44.8	221.4	221.9	159.9	34.5	64.1	16.1	916.2	115

Rest and Recreation Centers in Our Country

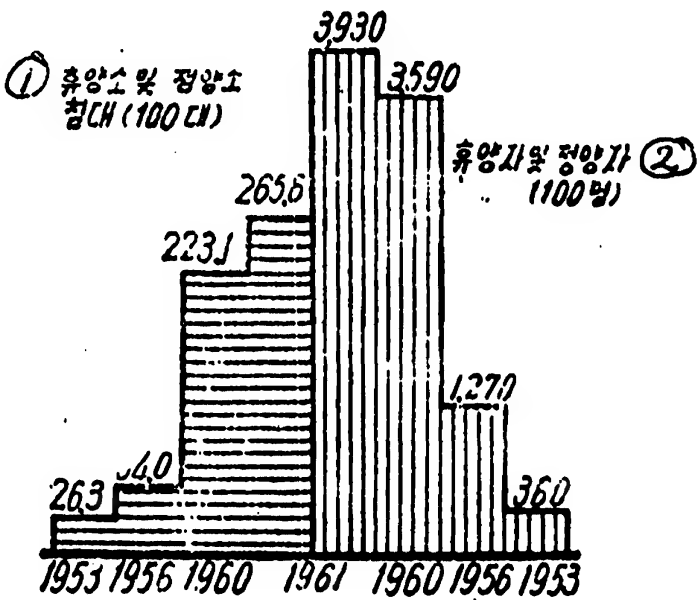
Name of Rest or Recreation Center	Location	Station Stop
Kimdae Recreation Center	Mankyongdae District, P'yongyang City	P'yongyang station
Tongpukni Recreation Center	Nongsong District, P'yongyang City	Tongpukni station
Sangop-ilkun Recreation Center	Taesong District, P'yongyang city	P'yongyang station
Usanohang Recreation Center	Yongkang-gun, P'yongan (South Province) Namdo	Namp'o station
Sokam Recreation Center	Sunan-gun, P'yongan (South Province) Namdo	Sokam station
T'aesong Camping Center	Yongkang-gun, P'yongan (South Province) Namdo	Kiyang station
Haksong Camping Center	Kangso-gun, P'yongan (South Province) Namdo	Ch'ilgol station
Songch'on Camping Center	Songch'on-gun, P'yongan (South Province) Namdo	Songch'on station
Myohyangsan Recreation Center	Hyangsan-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Myohyangsan station
Chongju Recreation Center	Chongju-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Chongju station
Kwaksan Recreation Center	Kwaksan-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Kwaksan station
Yongamp'o Recreation Center	Yongch'on-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Yangsi station
Paekma Camping Center	P'ihyon-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Paekma station

Name of Rest or Recreation Center	Location	Station Stop
Okhodong Rest Center	Sonoh'on-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Sonoh'on station
Ch'angsong Rest Center	Ch'angsong-gun, P'yongan (North Province) Pukto	Sakju station
Wonmyong Recreation Center	Hich'on-gun, Chakang-do (Province)	Pusong station
Wonhung Camping Center	Tongsin-gun, Chakang-do (Province)	Hich'on station
Taloh'on Rest Center	Samoh'on-gun, Hwanghae (South Province) Namdo	Samoh'on Hot Springs station
Sokdam Old Valley Recreation Center	Pyoksong-gun, Hwanghae (South Province) Namdo	Ch'uiya station
Chinp'o Recreation Center	Kangnyong-gun, Hwanghae (South Province) Namdo	Haeju station
Kuam Camping Center	Ch'ongdan-gun, Hwanghae (South Province) Namdo	Ch'ongdan station
Mt. Kuwol sightseeing	Samch'on-gun, Hwanghae (South Province) Namdo	Samch'on Hot Springs station
Kurak Recreation Center	Yongt'an-gun, Hwanghae (North Province) Pukto	Hwangju station
Ojidon Camping Center	Pongsan-gun, Hwanghae (North Province) Pukto	Ch'onggye station
Sambang Rest Center	Sep'o-gun, Kangwon-do (Province)	Sambang Narrows station
Kalsan Rest Center	P'angyo-gun, Kangwon-do (Province)	Wonsan station P'yongsan-Chihari station
Songdowon Recreation Center	Wonsan city, Kangwon-do (Province)	Wonsan station
Munch'on Recreation Center	Munch'on-gun, Kangwon-do (Province)	Munch'on station

Name of Rest or Recreation Center	Location	Station Stop
Songchon Recreation Center	T'ongch'on-gun, Kang- won (Province)-do	Wonsan station
Kumkangsan Camping Center	Kosong-gun, Kangwon- (Province) do	Wonsan station
Sichungho Camping Center	T'ongch'on-gun, Kang- won (Province)-do	Wonsan station
Munch'on Camping Center	Munch'on-gun, Kangwon- (Province) do	Munch'on station
Songdan Recreation Center	Liwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Songdan station
Liwon Recreation Center	Liwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Liwon station
Haksadae Recreation Center	Liwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Kokku station
Yombun Recreation Center	Liwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Songdan station Yombun station
Ch'aho Recreation Center	Liwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Chungsan station
Sokhu Recreation Center	Sinch'ang-gun, Ham- kyong (South Province) Namdo	Sokhu station
Kangsang Recreation Center	Sinch'ang-gun, Ham- kyong (South Province) Namdo	Sokhu station
Nyongmu Recreation Center	Sinp'o city, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Nyongmu station
Hongwon Recreation Center	Hongwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Hongwon station
Nonghung Recreation Center	Tanch'on-gun, Ham- kyong (South Province) Namdo	Yongkang station
Changjinho Recreation Center	Changjin-gun, Ham- kyong (South Province) Namdo	Sasu station Changjin station
Sinp'o Camping Center	Sinp'o city, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Sinp'o station

Name of Rest or Recreation Center	Location	Station Stop
Sinsang Camping Center	Chongp'yong-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Sinsang station
Kyongp'o Camping Center	Hongwon-gun, Hamkyong (South Province) Namdo	Kyongp'o station
Fujonkewon sightseeing	Songch'on District, Hamhung city	Hamhung station
Sech'on Rest Center	Kimch'aek city, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Opok station
Songhung Rest Center	Kimch'aek city, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Haksong station
Chuul Recreation Center	Kyongsong-gun, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Chuul station
Nonghyon Recreation Center	Kyongsong-gun, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Nonghyon station
Himun Recreation Center	Orang-gun, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Himun station
Onsup'yong Recreation Center	Kilju-gun, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Onsup'yong station
Mt. Ch'ilbo Camping Center	Myongch'on-gun, Hamkyong (North Province) Pukto	Koch'am station
Samjiyon Rest Center	Samjiyon-gun, Yanggang-do	Hesan station
Poch'onbo Recreation Center	Poch'on-gun, Yanggang-do	Hesan station
Pakyon Camping Center	Kaesong area, Kaesong city	Kaesong station
Kaesong sightseeing	Kaesong area, Kaesong city	Kaesong station

- 1 Number of Beds at Rest or Recreation Center (100 beds)
- 2 Number of persons at Rest or Recreation Center (100 person)



Besides these, there are Boy's Group Camping centers and occupational rest centers and sanatoriums operated by factory workshops.

Spas in Our Country

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
1	Posang Hot Spring	Weak in Minerals. Silicate Hot Spring	Posang-ni, Kyongsong-gun, Ham-kyong (North Province) Pukto	Varicose vein, inflammation of the diaphragm, nervous tension, disorder of the cerebral nerves, rheumatism, chronic inflammation of the uterine membrane, sterility, inflammation of the skin, chronic toxicity.

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
2	Sach'on Hot Spring	ditto	Sokch'ang-ni Hyangsan-gun P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Same as Posang Hot Spring.
3	P'anohang Hot Spring	ditto	P'anohang-ni Najin-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Circulatory disorder, gastroenteritis, nervous disorder, rheumatism muscular disorder, feminine genital disorder, urinary disease, skin disease, chronic toxication
4	Onp'o Hot Spring	ditto	Onp'o-ri, Kyongsong-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Nervous disorder, rheumatism, skin disease
5	Songchung Hot Spring	ditto	Songchung-ni Kyongsong-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Skin disease, intestinal disease
6	P'alidang Hot Spring	ditto	Kuup-ni, Puryong-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Same as above
7	Taech'onni Hot Spring	ditto	Taech'onni, Ninsan-gun, Hwanghae North Province (Pukto)	Digestive trouble, malfunction of motor nerve,
8	Kilju Onsup'yong	ditto	Onsup'yongni Kilju-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	All types of skin disease, intestinal disease
9	Songhung Hot Spring	ditto	Songhung-ni, Kimch'aek-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	same as above

(Pukto)

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
10	'Samch'on 'Hot Spring	ditto	'Samch'on-up, 'Samch'on-gun, 'Hwanghae-namdômic 'South Province	'Indigestion, cold(part 'urinary disease), ende- disease, skin dis- ease
11	'Hwangjin-ni 'Hot Spring	ditto	'Hwangjin-ni, 'Myongch'on- 'gun, Hamkyong 'Pukto	'Skin disease, rheumatism, 'intestinal disease
12	'Poch'on-nae 'kok Hot 'Spring	ditto	'Naekok-ni, 'Poch'on-gun, 'Yanggang-do	'Chronic digestive 'trouble, skin disease
13	'Kalsan Hot 'Spring	ditto	'Kudang-ni, 'P'angyo-gun, 'Kangwon Prov- 'ince	'Gastroenteritis, duode- 'nal ulcer, gall-bladder 'trouble, gastrotomy, 'neuritis, muscular pain, 'auto-neuritis, non-tu- 'bercular multiple rheu- 'matism, 'chronic occupational 'toxicity from heavy me- 'tals
14	'Not'an Hot 'Spring	ditto	'Not'an-ri, 'Poptong-gun, 'Kangwon Prov- 'ince	'same as above
15	'Sakju Hot 'Spring	ditto	'Onch'on-ri, 'Sakju-gun, 'P'yongan North 'Province(Pukto)	'Skin disease
16	'Onyang Hot 'Spring	ditto	'Onyang-ni, 'Nyongwon-gun, 'P'yongan South 'Province(Namdô)	'Skin disease, nervous 'disorder, stomach trouble
17	'Songch'on 'Hot Spring	ditto	'Onjong-ni, 'Songch'on-gun, 'P'yongan South 'Province (Namdo)	'Varicose vein, inflamma- 'tion of the diapgram, dis- 'order of the central ner- 'vous system, disorder of gynecological complications, prostatitis, chronic eczema, skin diseases, chronic toxicity.

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
18	Paech'on Hot Spring	ditto	Paech'on-up, Paech'on-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Chronic digestive trouble, woman's disease. rheumatism, nervous disorder
19	Limok Hot Spring	ditto	Onjong-ni, Pyoksong-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Skin disease (especially, effective for scabies and poisoned lacquer)
20	Yangdok Hot Spring	ditto	Yangdok-up, Yangdok-gun, P'yongan South Province (Namdo)	same as above
21	Sakundong Spa	Carburetted spring (organic carbonate with sodium bicarbonate spa)	Kop'o-ri, Son'ch'on-gun, P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Digestive trouble, gonorrhea, menstrual irregularity
22	Handong Spa	ditto	Taeki-ri, Ong'jin-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Indigestion, endemic disease and wounds, pleurisy, woman's disease
23	Okhodong Spa	ditto	Yaksu-ri, Son'ch'on-gun, P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Chronic stomach trouble, stomach or duodenal ulcer, pyelitis, kidney stones (when stones could be discharged naturally)
24	Sambang Spa	ditto	Sambang-up, Se'p'o-gun, Kangwon Province (do)	Chronic stomach trouble, stomach or duodenal ulcer, enteritis or colitis, chronic gall-bladder trouble
25	Not'an Spa	Carburetted spring (organic carbonate with sodium bicarbonate calcium)	Not'an-ri, Pop'dong-gun, Kangwon Province (do)	Gonorrhea, stomach trouble
26	Nongdam Spa	ditto	Sinhung-ni, Ch'onnae-gun, Kangwon Province (do)	same as above

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
27	Chonch'on Spa	ditto	Sinjok-ni, Chonch'on-gun, Chakang Province	All types of intestinal disease, gonorrhea (partial urinal disorder, menstrual irregularity)
28	Woegui Spa	ditto	Yaksu-ri, Si-chung-gun, Chakang Province	Chronic intestinal disorder, partial urinary disorder
29	Modumi Spa	ditto	Chisin-ni, Hich'on-gun, Chakang Province	Chronic intestinal disorder, gonorrhea
30	Ch'iryol Spa	ditto	Unp'yong-ri, Ch'osan-gun, Chakang Province	same as above
31	Obi Spa	ditto	Puksinhyon-ri, Hyangsan-gun, P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Intestinal disease, urinal disease, woman's disease
32	Arongsong Spa	ditto	Arongsong-ri, Tongsin-gun, Chakang Province	Intestinal disease, urinal disease
33	Sonikol Spa	ditto	Tokch'on-ri, T'aech'on-gun, P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Intestinal disease, liver and gall-bladder trouble
34	Uje Spa	ditto	Nonghung-ri, Unsan-gun, P'yongan North Province	Skin disease, intestinal disease
35	Sinhung Spa	ditto	Sinhung-ri, Ku-chang-gun, P'yongan North Province	Urinal and intestinal disease
36	Nonsekol Spa	ditto	Kaha-ri, Usi-gun, Chakang Province	Digestive disturbance, gonorrhea
37	Sagundong Spa	ditto	Kop'o-ri, Sonch'on-gun, P'yongan North Province	Same as Sonikol Spa treatment.
38	Komsan Spa	ditto	Komhung-ri, Sukch'on-gun, P'yongan South Province	Urinal disease, intestinal disease
39	Such'on Spa	ditto	Sop'yong-ri, Su'an-gun, Hwanghae North Province	Skin disease, eye disease
40	Inhung Hot Spring	Salt spring	Inhung-ri, Inhung-gun, Hamkyong South Province (Namdo)	All types of skin disease, chronic intestinal disease

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
41	Anak Hot Spring	ditto	Unch'on-up, Un-ch'on-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Indigestion, skin disease, rheumatism
42	Ongjin Hot Spring	ditto	Ongjin-up, Ongjin-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	same as above
43	Yongkang Hot Spring	ditto	Onch'on-up, Onch'on-gun, P'yongan South Province (Namdo)	Infectious inflammation of sacral joints, hip-gout, neuritis or neuralgia, high blood-pressure, endometritis, sterility, chronic appendage, symptomatic diseases
44	Yonan Hot Spring	ditto	Kumsong-ri, Pae-ch'on-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Indigestion, neuralgia, skin disease, (especially for scabies)
45	Nujori Spa	Ferrous spring	Taedong-ri, Tongch'ang-gun, P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Urinary disease
46	Chungaju Spa	ditto	Kwandae-ri, Hich'on-gun, Chakang Province	Chronic intestinal disease, urinary disease
47	Sokwangsa Spa	ditto	Solbong-ri, Kosan-gun, Kangwon Province (do)	Post Potkin's Disease, chronic hepatitis, chronic inflammation of gall-bladder (after jaundice), industrial toxicity, duodenal ulcer
48	Ch'angsong Spa	ditto	Chung-ni, Ch'angsong-gun, P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	Stomach or duodenal ulcer, non-tubercular chronic pyelitis and cystitis, all types anemia, menstrual irregularity
49	Kangso Spa	ditto	Yaksu-ri, Kangso-gun, P'yongan South Province (Namdo)	Chronic hepatitis, chronic gall-bladder, colitis, stomach and duodenal ulcer
50	Ch'ongnyang Spa	ditto	Ch'ongun-ri, Hich'on-gun, Chakang Province	Same as Chungaju Spa

No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
51	Yooch'im Spa	ditto	Kumsok-ri, Tong-sin-gun, Chakang Province (do)	Cold and indigestion
52	Ch'onjin Spa (Paekun Spa)	ditto	Ch'ahung-ri, Kusong-gun, P'yongan North Province	Gonorrhea, indigestion
53	Unsan Hot Spring	Sulphuric spring	Onjong-ri, Unsan-gun, P'yongan North Province	Skin disease, disorder of nervous system
54	Wonhung Hot Spring	ditto	Wonhung-ri, Tongsin-gun, Chakang Province	same as above
55	Somu Hot Spring	ditto	Onch'on-ri, Tongsin-gun, Chakang Province (do)	Boils (very effective), scabies, colds (neuralgic), headache (bath and shower), indigestion, leucorrhea and sterility
56	Sokt'ang Hot Spring	ditto	Onjong-ri, Yangdok-gun, P'yongan South Province (Namdo)	Allergic infectious inflammation of joints, neuralgia, neuritis, chronic eczema, minor skin diseases, psoriasis (post-acute)
57	Sinch'on Hot Spring	ditto	Onjong-ri, Sinch'on-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Digestive disorders, skin disease, (clears eczema)
58	P'yongsan Hot Spring	Fluorine spring	P'yongch'on-up, P'yongch'on-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Rheumatic myocarditis, malfunction of the mitral valve, high blood pressure, low blood pressure, phlebitis, non-tubercular spine trouble, skin disease, sterility, chronic and inflammatory urinal disease, chronic toxicity
59	Songhwa Hot Spring	ditto	Onjong-ri, Songhwa-gun, Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	Indigestion, sterility, scabies
60	Sech'on Hot Spring	Radon spring	Sech'on-ri, Kimch'aek-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Same as P'yongsan Hot Spring.

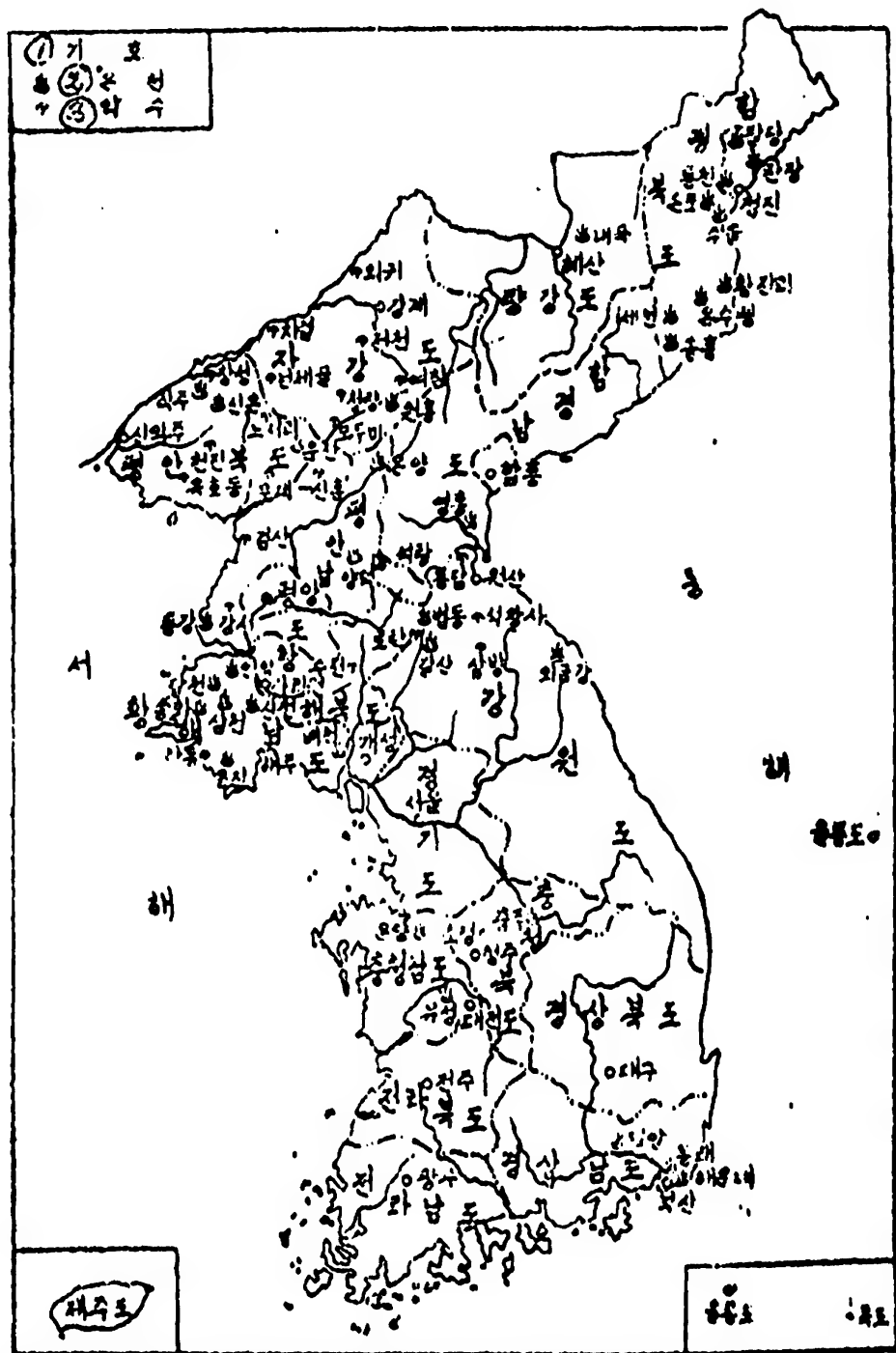
No.	Name of Spa	Principal Element	Location	Suited to Treat
61	Woekumkang Hot Spring	ditto	Onjong-ri, Kosong-gun, Kangwon Province (do)	Skin disease, stomach trouble, nervous disorder.
62	Chuul Hot Spring	ditto	Chuul-ri, Kyongsong-gun, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Digestive disorders, disorder of the nervous system, bone and joint diseases, high blood pressure (1st stage-A&B, 2nd stage-A&B), paralysis from cerebral haemorrhage, woman's disease, industrial toxicity
63	Nongch'on Hot Spring	ditto	Nongch'on-ri, Nam city, Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	Same as the above mentioned cases.
64	Talch'on Hot Spring	ditto	Talch'on-ri, Samch'on-gun, Hamkyong South Province (Namdo)	Nervous disorder, digestive diseases, skin diseases,

Besides these, there are hot springs at Samp'o, Sinung, Sari, Maengsan, Uhwadong, Unyul, Paektusan, and Limok; and spas at Unke, Hadan, Tokhwas, Unsur, Lip'yong, Mit'a, Toknokang, Kwandae, Chonoh'angri, Pulgunmul, Anak, and Singye.

Distribution of Hot Springs and Spas by Provinces

No.	Province	Hot Spring (above 20°)	Spa (below 20°)	Total
1	Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	14		14
2	Hamkyong South Province (Namdo)	1		1
3	Yanggang-do	2		2
4	Chakang Province	2	17	19
5	Kangwon Province	3	5	8
6	P'yongan South Province (Namdo)	6	2	8
7	P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	3	13	16
8	Hwanghae North Province (Pukto)	1	2	3
9	Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	13	1	14

- 1 Legend
- 2 Hot Spring
- 3 Spa



PEOPLE'S ECONOMIC STATISTICS

Growth of Gross National Product (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Gross National Product	100	219	163	355	797
		100	75	162	364
			100	217	488
				100	224

Composition of Categories for the People's Economy in the Gross National Product (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Gross National Product	100	100	100	100	100
Industry	23.2	35.6	30.7	40.1	57.1
Agriculture	59.1	40.6	41.6	26.6	23.6
Transportation and Communication	1.6	2.9	3.7	4.0	2.2
Basic Construction	---	7.2	14.9	12.3	8.7
Merchandise exchange	12.0	9.4	6.0	10.8	6.0
Others	4.1	4.3	3.1	6.2	2.4

Composition of National Income (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Gross National Income	100	209	145	319	683
		100	70	153	328
			100	220	470
				100	214

Growth of Labor Productivity -- (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Industry	100	252	197	386	539	582	231	295	151	108

Growth of Wages in Currency for Office Workers (%)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Per capita average wages for office worker	100	105	165	386	399
		100	158	370	381
			100	234	242
				100	103

Amount Distributed to Each Farmhouse on Cooperative Farms

	Unit	1955	1956	1957	1958	1960	1961
Top grain	kg	1250	1616	1742	1826	2100	2700
Lower grades	kg	193	357	434	501	540	700
Cash	won	56	95	137	203	300	400

Composition of Living Expenses for Office Workers Per Family (%)

	1956	1958	1960	1961
Total living expenses	100	100	100	100
Food	57.8	49.8	47.3	47.9
Clothes	24.8	30.0	30.9	28.4
Housing	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
Furnitures	2.5	2.9	3.6	4.5
Heating & lighting	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.8
Cultural & health	11.7	14.4	15.2	15.8

Composition of Living Expenses per Family on Cooperative Farms (%)

	1957	1958	1960	1961
Total living expenses	100	100	100	100
Food	77.2	70.2	67.2	61.9
Clothes	14.3	18.7	22.4	25.7
Furnitures	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.3
Heating & lighting	0.5	0.8	1.2	1.4
Cultural & health	6.1	8.6	7.3	8.7

Growth of Industry's Gross Product (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Industry's Gross Product	100	337	216	615	21	24	726	11	397	114
					times	times	times	times		
Centralized industries	100	363	230	722	18	22	602	950	302	113
					times	times				
Localized industries		100	96	187	17	17	17	18	912	117
					times	times	times	times		

Growth of Classified Industrial Gross Product (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Electric power industry	100	151 100	40 26	130 86 100	234 155 179 100	358 171 198 111
Fuel industry	100	301 100	34 11	240 80 100	659 219 275 100	709 236 295 108
Mining industry	100	398	301	561	14	16
		100	76	141 100	times 359 255 100	times 393 278 109
Metallurgical industry	100	388	41	567	17	20
		100	10	146 100	times 442 303 100	times 505 346 114
Machine tooling & metal manufacturing industry	100	535	663	21 times 397	99 times 18 fold 466 100	120 times 22 fold 564 121
Chemical industry	100	310	67	288	13	16
		100	22	93 100	times 416 448 100	times 532 574 128

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Forestry & lumber industry	100	178 100	137 79	307 177 100	566 327 184 100	656 379 214 116
Textile industry	100	625 100	10 times 149	21 times 302 100	72 times 10 times 345 100	78 times 11 times 378 109
Stationery & general merchandise industry	100	616 100	556 90	22 times 357 100	150 times 24 times 683 100	206 times 34 times 937 137
Fishing industry	100	779 100	187 24	720 92 100	19 times 240 260	--- 228 247
Food & delicacy industry	100	238 100	149 63	301 127 100	13 times 527 416 100	14 times 608 481 115

Production Volume of Principal Products from
Nationalized and Cooperative
Industries

	Unit	1946	1949	1956	1960	1961
Electric generating capacity	1 million kwh	3,934	5,924	5,120	9,139	10,040
Coal	1000 ton	1,270	4,005	3,908	10,620	11,764
Iron ore	ditto	-----	680	678	3,108	3,549
Pig iron & granulated iron	ditto	3	166	231	853	931
Steel	ditto	5	144	190	641	775
Steel material	ditto	10	116	133	474	535
Cement	ditto	103	537	597	2,285	---
Electric motors	pieces	---	668	8,818	40,588	43,372
Chemical fertilizer	1000 ton	156	401	195	561	661

	Unit	1946	1949	1956	1960	1961
Sulphuric acid	1000 ton	108	304	109	255	661
Caustic soda	ditto	3	9	6	25	26
Carbide	ditto	42	136	99	125	140
Paper	ditto	4	17	26	47	59
Textile	km	2,691	12,842	77,080	189,659	184,980
Socks	1000 pairs	1,903	6,617	10,061	27,407	28,485
Marine products	1000 ton	-----	273	365	465	590
Salt	ditto	97	280	157	324	392
Soya sauce	kl	612	17926	28,042	85,569	103,241
Soya paste	ton	45	---	55,275	100,747	120,706
Vegetable oil	ton	1,286	8,204	9,078	13,873	21,957

Inventions and Rationalizations among Industries

	Cases submitted	Cases introduced
1956	15,716	9,300
1957	22,364	14,098
1958	36,737	18,912
1959	41,760	21,259
1960	53,472	28,580
1961	61,024	43,328

Growth of Agricultural Gross Product

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Agricultural Gross Product	100	151	115	160	224
Farm crops	100	146	113	154	205
Live-stocks	100	185	133	208	301
Subsidiary business	100	293	177	299	543

Composition of Agricultural Gross Product by Divisions (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
Agricultural Gross Product	100	100	100	100	100
Farm crops	90.8	88.2	89.0	87.0	77.2
Live-stocks	8.4	10.4	9.7	11.4	17.3
Subsidiary business	0.6	1.1	0.9	1.1	2.3
Others	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	3.2

Area of Land Under Cultivation
(Unit: 1,000 Chongbo)

	1946	1949	1956	1960	1961
Total area under cultivation	1,860	1,983	1,899	1,913	2,014
Rice field	388	467	491	510	527
Fields:	1,472	1,516	1,408	1,403	1,487
Orchards	25	21	16	52	82
Mulberry fields	10	3	9	26	29
Rice nursery	0.3	0.7	2	3	3

Growth of Sowing Acreage (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Total sowing acreage	100	123	119	125	143	154	125	130	108
Grain:	100	127	128	130	137	137	108	109	101
Rice	100	99	111	127	129	134	136	120	104
Corn	100	162	138	349	450	537	332	388	119
Processed plants:	100	135	68	51	144	176	131	259	122
Cotton	100	135	67	25	49	30	23	45	62
Tobacco	100	490	277	635	699	1513	309	546	217
Vegetables	100	63	67	100	211	233	367	349	110
Low grade crops	100	106	76	108	118	145	137	191	123

Number of Tractors and Workshops

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1961
Total number of tractors: (15 hp conversion)	No.	764	2,561	12,500	13,996
At farm machine shop	ditto	500	2,072	8,882	11,479
Total working acreage: (continuous field conversion)	1000 chong-bo	127	677	6,869	7,298
Farm machine shop	ditto	95	487	5,910	6,227
Total area cultivated by tractors:	ditto	118	370	1,145	1,278
Farm machine shop	ditto	93	334	1,034	1,120
Tillage by tractor of the total area of cultivated land	%	2.6	10.5	36	45

Soiling Volume of Chemical Fertilizer

	Unit	1949	1956	1960	1961
Total soiling volume	1000 ton	260	215	307	501
Soiling volume per one chongbo	kg	131	113	160	249

Growth of Farm Crops (%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Grain:	100	140	123	151	200	254	146	166	135	127
Rice	100	110	117	132	145	171	156	146	129	117
Corn	100	240	144	487	607	923	413	693	204	163
Cotton	100	507	117	35	48	101	20	87	289	209
Flax	100	89	---	173	808	10	11	---	579	124
						times	times			
Tobacco	100	500	100	600	411	100	272	1184	233	331
Vegetables	100	128	75	168	331	347	271	464	206	105
Low grade crops	100	159	84	193	173	229	144	273	119	133
Fodder		100	---	---	88	123	123	53	12	139
						times	times	times	times	times

Area of Mulberry Fields & Production Volume of Silk Cocoon

	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Area of mulberry fields:	chong-bo	30,381	10,378	7,616	13,958	40,013	46,080
Unmixed fields	ditto	9,858	2,913	4,773	9,524	29,603	31,365
Cocoons:	ton	1,881	5,582	3,270	4,186	8,134	7,501
Domestic	ton	1,881	5,564	3,231	3,646	4,768	4,619
Tussah	ton	---	18	39	540	2,370	1,986
Castor	ton	---	---	---	---	996	896

Number of Heads of Livestock							
	Unit	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Imported dairy							
cows	heads	766	959	637	1,205	6,020	6,173
Sheep	1000s						
	heads	6	10	21	60	105	118
Goat	ditto	1	3	4	27	79	98
Pigs	ditto	220	660	543	710	1,123	1,395
Rabbits	ditto	---	---	88	139	2,458	2,689
Honey bees	1000						
	cases	37	91	57	57	166	181

Growth in Number of Heads of Livestock(%)										
	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961
							1949	1953	1956	1960
Imported dairy										
cows	100	125	83	157	786	806	644	969	512	103
Sheep	100	171	355	10	18	20	12	565	195	113
				times	times	times	times			
Goat	100	256	424	26	75	93	37	22	361	125
				times	times	times	times	times		
Pigs	100	300	247	323	511	635	212	257	196	124
Rabbits	100		100	158	28	30	---	30	19	109
				times	times		times	times		
Honey bees	100	244	125	153	445	486	199	320	317	109

Growth of Production Volume of Livestock Breeding(%)									
	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	1961	1961	1961	1961
						1953	1956	1960	
Meat variety	100	83	94	264	336	405	359	127	
Wool	100	380	11	21	25	666	238	122	
			times	times	times				
Milk	100	63	73	15	26	40	348	172	
				fold	fold	fold			
Eggs	100	103	191	364	443	429	232	122	
Honey	100	50	132	404	569	11	235	141	
						times			

Forestry		1946	1949	1953	1956	1960
	Unit					
Area of reforestation	1000 chongbo	36	89	100	52	159
Number of trees in reforested area	1 million	76	185	245	258	473
Growth of reforested area	%	100	249	281	147	445
			100	113	159	179
				100	52	159
					100	303
Growth of number of trees in reforested area	%	100	242	322	339	621
			100	133	140	256
				100	105	193
					100	183

Growth of Freight Load & Circulation by Transportation Types

	1961 1946	1961 1949	1961 1953	1961 1956	1961 1960
Freight circulation:					
Railway	15 times	289	497	230	108
Automobile	62 times	16 times	875	435	102
Ships	685	468	15 times	556	121
Freight load:					
Railway	13 times	252	386	224	106
Automobile	321 times	51 fold	33 times	816	---
Ships	12 times	399	10 times	344	112

Ratio of Freight Circulation by Types of Transportation
(%)

	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Total freight circulation	100	100	100	100	100	100
Railway	95.2	98.0	95.9	96.0	92.7	93.0
Automobile	1.3	1.0	3.1	2.9	5.6	5.3
River & sea	3.5	1.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.5
Others	---	---	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2

Volume of Business for Communications

1 Unit		
2 Number of post office	9 No.	
3 Commercial mail received	10 1000 pieces	
4 Parcel post received	11 1000 pieces	
5 Money orders received	12 1000 cases	
6 Printed matter handled	13 1000 volumes	
7 Telegram received	14 1000 pieces	
8 Long distance telephone calls	15 1000 cases	

	①단위	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
①우편국 수 ②개소		329	431	451	501	792	803
③공상·우편 접수 ④전송	7	248	43 506	29 399	44 915	72 470	82 958
⑤소모 우편 접수 ⑥전개		51	204	20	178	783	997
⑦수편 송금 접수 ⑧전전		--	242	125	360	985	1 001
⑨정기 간행물 취급 ⑩신문		--	138 051	140 049	202 108	280 478	...
⑪전보 접수 ⑫전용		679	1 161	812	848	1 411	1 870
⑬시외 전화 접수 ⑭전전		1 275	3 157	910	3 770	5 098	5 969.8

Growth of Means of Transportation (%)

	1953	1956	1960	1961	$\frac{1961}{1956}$	$\frac{1961}{1960}$
Range of railway business:	100	108	113	113	105	100
Broad-gauge	100	110	117	117	107	100
Electric railway		100	327	396	396	121
Total number of engines	100	200	219	227	114	104
Total number of automobiles:	100	160	314	368	230	117
Trucks	100	145	288	333	231	116
Touring cars	100	435	17 times	20	468	121
Passenger cars	100	191	263	384 times	149	108

Amount Invested in National Basic Construction
(Unit: 1 million won-1 April 1957 value)

	1949	1954	1956	1960	1961
Total investment for national basic construction:	89	330	351	567	593
Productive construction	62	234	258	386	474
Non-productive construction	27	96	93	181	119
Ratio of productive construction on total investment (%)	69.9	70.8	73.5	68.2	80.0
Ratio of non-productive construction on total investment (%)	30.1	29.2	26.5	31.8	20.0

Composition of Investment for National Basic Construction

	1954	1956	1960	1961
Total investment for national basic construction:	100	100	100	100
Building & assembly cost	65.5	61.3	54.2	50.0
Installation cost	27.3	24.6	29.7	29.7
Geological survey cost	1.6	2.8	7.8	8.2
Preliminary survey & planning cost	0.6	2.8	2.7	2.9
Others	5.0	8.5	5.6	9.2

Composition of Investment for National Basic Construction by Divisions in the People's Economy (%)

	1954	1956	1960	1961
Total investment for national basic construction:	100	100	100	100
Industry	43.2	53.6	45.9	58.1
Farm management	6.4	10.5	12.3	12.7
Transportation & communication	20.0	7.9	7.4	7.0
Commercial & social grants	1.2	1.5	2.5	2.1
Educational & cultural	8.3	4.8	6.2	3.8
Scientific research	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.2
Public health	1.3	1.2	2.2	0.9
Housing	10.6	14.6	15.1	8.9
Public administration	7.8	4.3	7.4	6.1
Others	0.9	1.1	0.7	0.2

Housing Construction (Unit: 1000sq. meter)					
	1954	1956	1960	1961	Beginning to end of 1961
Total area of housing construction:	4,279	3,067	2,687	2,196	26,843
City housing	2,182	1,138	1,675	1,394	13,706
Rural housing	2,097	1,929	1,012	802	13,137
Total housing area constructed by the State to date	1,564	1,259	2,421	1,935	15,151

Standard of Mechanized Works on Construction(%)			
	1957	1960	1961
Construction engineering work	41.5	53.0	47.5
Loading & unloading work	16.7	47.2	51.8
Vertical conveyance operation	77.5	86.2	91.0
Concrete mixing operation	60.2	69.6	70.8
Mortar operation	28.9	38.6	42.5

Proportion of Prefabricated	Construction(%)		
	1957	1960	1961
Industrial construction	8.2	20.8	27.6
Residential construction	32.4	59.3	68.4
Public ground construction	32.2	34.2	44.1

Growth of Number of Employees (Unit: 1000 person)										
	1946	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	$\frac{1961}{1949}$	$\frac{1961}{1953}$	$\frac{1961}{1956}$	$\frac{1961}{1960}$
Number of presently employed average workers	260	565	575	808	1,458	1,538	272	268	190	105
Number of presently employed at year's end	---	---	628	850	1,506	1,609	---	256	189	107

Number of Employees Classified Under the
People's Economy (Unit: average of 1000
presently employed)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Total under the People's Economy:	565	575	808	1,458	1,538	272	268	190	105
Portion from budget	434	404	636	1,285	1,448	334	359	228	113
Industry	245	165	294	699	725	296	440	247	104
Farm management	17	17	54	97	109	641	193	204	113
Transportation		49	55	72	70	---	142	127	97
Communication	65								
Basic construction	82	91	132	168	169	206	186	128	100.2
Miscellaneous	25	17	36	81	89	357	511	249	110

(Note): Employee figures for farm management include only nationalized managements.

Number of Technicians and Specialists
(Unit: 1 person)

	1953	1957	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
	10.10	9.12	11.15	11.15			
Total number of technicians & specialists:	21,872	73,358	133,466	161,310	738	220	121
Engineer	1,837	5,860	11,991	16,220	883	277	135
Technician	6,763	22,429	57,978	66,943	990	298	115
Specialist	13,272	45,069	63,497	78,147	589	173	123

Growth of Retail Merchandise Circulation(%)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Total retail merchandise circulation:	100	64	119	318	355	487	380	112
National & co-operative organizations	100	83	205	642	716	962	349	112

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Nationalized managements	100	72	231	10	12	17	506	113
				times	times	times		
Cooperative organization	100	94	180	259	274	367	153	106

Growth of Retail Merchandise Circulation for
Nationalized Managements & Coperative Organ-
izations by Provinces (comparative prices in %)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
P'yongyang city	100	40	160	570	653	19	409	114
						times		
P'yongan South Province (Namdo)	100	102	231	621	659	736	285	106
P'yongan North Province (Pukto)	100	109	219	619	678	713	310	110
Chakang Province	100	166	357	11	12	820	335	109
				times	times			
Hwanghae South Province (Namdo)	100	75	242	837	946	14	390	113
						times		
Hwanghae North Province (Pukto)	100	75	193	688	751	11	390	109
						times		
Kangwon Province	100	62	126	370	407	754	324	110
Hamkyong South Province (Namdo)	100	73	175	570	650	10	372	114
						times		
Hamkyong North Province (Pukto)	100	82	182	587	641	891	352	109
Nyangkang Province	100	88	264	733	850	11	322	110
						fold		
Kaesong city		100	549	17	20	20	355	115
				times	times	times		

Growth of the Amount of Circulation for
Levied Commodities by Classification (com-
parative prices in %)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>
Food goods:	462	644	282
Grain	313	171	100
Meat	11 times	---	678
Marine products	186	14 times	255
Edible oil	893	609	816
Soya sauce	379	11 times	392
Soya paste	---	13 times	234
Vegetable	38 times	26 times	713
Fruits	12 times	---	251
Non-edible goods:	958	15 times	411
Cotton & synthetic fabrics	16 times	397	156
Silk fabrics	677	37 times	455
Woolen fabrics	518	16 times	494
Ready-made clothes	51 times	---	10 times
Underwears	22 times	27 times	629
Socks	---	958	359
Shoes	423	327	259

Level of Merchandise Circulation Costs for
Nationalized & Cooperative Organization Business (%)

	<u>1953</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1960</u>
Proportion of circulation costs from the total amount of merchandise circulation of nationalized and cooperative organi- zations:	8.6	7.1	4.9
Nationalized business	8.7	6.0	3.5
Cooperative organization's business	8.5	8.0	3.9

Number of Schools

Unit	<u>1944-</u> <u>1945</u>	<u>1946-</u> <u>1947</u>	<u>1949-</u> <u>1950</u>	<u>1953-</u> <u>1954</u>	<u>1956-</u> <u>1957</u>	<u>1960-</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>1961-</u> <u>1962</u>
Number of schools: places	1,431	2,731	5,069	4,735	5,452	8,481	8,470
People's school "	1,372	2,482	3,882	3,399	3,777	4,145	4,158
Junior high school "	50	217	926	1,013	1,247	2,839	2,842

Unit		1944- 1945	1946- 1947	1949- 1950	1953- 1954	1956- 1957	196- 1961	1961- 1962
Senior places								
high school	"	---	---	177	162	173	195	176
Second-ary spe-cial schools	"	6	28	69	82	117	132	127
Techni-cal schools	"	---	---	---	---	---	855	855
Higher technical schools	"	---	---	---	---	---	82	199
Universi-ties	"	---	4	15	15	19	76	92

Number of Students for All Types of Schools

Unit		1944- 1945	1946- 1947	1949- 1950	1953- 1954	1956- 1957	1960- 1961
Number of stud-ents:	1000 person	913	1,289	1,969	1,776	2,107	2,530
People's schools	"	878	1,183	1,474	1,391	1,508	957
Junior high schools	"	17	73	353	292	445	1,031
Senior high schools	"	--	--	66	46	66	48
Secondary special schools	"	17	30	58	36	64	107
Technical schools	"	--	--	--	--	--	276
High technical schools	"	--	--	--	--	--	11
Universities	"	--	3	18	11	22	97

Number of Teachers .

	②단위	1944~ 1945	1946~ 1947	1948~ 1950	1953~ 1954	1956~ 1957	1960~ 1961	1961~ 1962
①교원수	⑩명	18 408	21 089	41 445	41 158	52 434	70 088	70 237
②그중 인민 학교	／	12 141	18 505	27 380	27 955	33 138	21 744	21 153
③초급 중학교	／	1 267	2 041	9 605	9 084	13 329	30 982	30 868
④고급 중학교	／	—	—	2 866	1 671	2 191	1 261	888
⑤중등 전문 학교	／	—	402	1 381	1 472	2 050	3 208	2 894
⑥기술 학교	／	—	—	—	—	—	9 817	10 284
⑦고등 기술 학교	／	—	—	—	—	—	531	555
⑧대학	／	—	141	718	1 026	1 623	3 895	9 588

- 1 Number of teachers 9 Unit
 2 People's schools 10 persons
 3 Junior high schools
 4 Senior high schools
 5 Secondary special schools
 6 Technical schools
 7 Higher technical schools
 8 Universities

Number of Graduates from Universities and Professional Schools (Unit: persons)

	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
Universities	1,177	1,143	3,822	6,455	13,904
Higher professional schools	---	---	---	3,468	3,212
Secondary professional schools	3,849	3,789	4,969	14,606	13,751

Cultural Facilities

	⑩단위	1940	1949	1953	1956	1960	1961
①극장	⑪개소	2	11	11	18	15	19
②그외 과학수	⑫과학	1 500	8 304	5 200	9 450	24 317	26 776
③영화관	⑬개소	81	110	112	248	402	435
④그외 과학수	⑭과학	44 900	61 026	33 078	92 845	168 161	212 595
⑤무악부	⑮개소	91	817	103	277	519	502
⑥도서관	／	35	106	181	185	185	228
⑦도서관	⑯개소	92	280	437	2 927	5 198	5 615
⑧학술관	⑰개소	2	6	9	13	18	18
⑨영화제작	⑱개소	—	20	26	102	182	156

1	Theatres	10	Unit
2	Number of seats	11	places
3	Movie houses	12	seats
4	Number of seats	13	places
5	Clubs	14	seats
6	Libraries	15	places
7	Library collections	16	1000 volumes
8	Museums	17	places
9	Films produced	18	rolls

Growth of the Number of Physicians and
Public Health Facilities(%)

	<u>1961</u> <u>1946</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1949</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Number of physicians & quasi-physicians	1,405	665	471	251	119
Number of hospitals:	568	276	147	154	108
Number of beds	19 fold	579	277	212	117
Number of out-patient stations	48 fold	526	566	334	103

Number of Recreation & Rest Sights

	Unit	1953	1956	1960	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1956</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>1960</u>
Number of Re- creation and rest sights: places		30	60	284	287	957	435	101
Number of beds	pieces	2,625	5,395	22,313	26,555	1012	492	119
Number of persons at recreation & 10000 rest sights	persons	36	127	359	393	1,092	309	109

CHRONOLOGY OF DOMESTIC MAJOR EVENTS
(1 Jan. 1961-31 Dec.)

January

1. Premier Kim Il-song delivers New Year's address.

Melting-furnace workers at the Hwanghae Steel Mill produced 140 tons of steel over their planned production in their first-shift work for the new year. Workers at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant produced about 620 tons of chemical fertilizer over their planned schedule in the first two days of the new year. Workers at the Musan Mines achieved 168 percent of their planned ore production for the first day of the new year.

3. Premier Kim Il-song sends his hearty greetings to the meeting which was held for the leaders of African nations.

4. Employees of the Musan Mines resolved to increase the magnetic iron production by 10,000 tons at their Action Committee, and also appealed to the mine employees of Man-nyon, Songhung, Komdok, Holdong, and Kapsan for socialist competition. In accordance with the two country's cultural exchange program, the visiting Rumanian broadcasting representatives (Deputy-director of Rumanian Broadcasting and Television Committee, Petre George, and one other) arrived at P'yongyang. Negotiations on coordinating the radio broadcasting sections, to be held on 12 January between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee at P'yongyang, were concluded.

5. Young mine workers at Sinch'ang resolved to increase production by 300,000 tons over their planned schedule at the Action Committee, and appealed to the mine workers of Anju, Pongch'on, Kowon, Choyang, Yongdung, and Yongmun for socialistic competition. Joint Committee for All-Korean Leading Labor Conference continues to 7 January. Our women representatives leave to participate in the Asia-Africa Women's Convention.

6. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory message of the 19th Plenary Meeting of the Swedish Communist Party. Our team took first place at the Third Communications Battle Competition for the military academies of the socialistic countries that was held in Poland. (Reported by the Korean Labor News)

7. The 224th commissioners' meeting for the Military Armistice Commission convenes. During the meeting, our side demands immediate return of our fishermen and fishing vessels that were shipwrecked and kept by the enemy during fishing expeditions. Employees of the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant resolved to produce 537,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, which is 6,900 tons over their planned schedule. They also appealed to the employees of Pongung, Ch'ongsu, Yongan, and Aoji chemical plants, and those of the Sunch'on Lime Nitrogenous Fertilizer Plant and the factory that is under the management of manager YU Il-yong for socialistic competition.

8. P'yongyang city Ice Skating Event that commemorates the fifteenth anniversary of the Choson Democratic Youth League at the Moranbong Stadium begins, and continues to 9 January.

9. Employees of the West P'yongyang Railway Factory resolved to produce 10 electric engines; and appealed to the employees of the railway factories of Wonsan, Ch'ongjin, Nahung, and Kuchang for socialistic competition.

10. At the meeting of the Standing Committee for the Supreme People's Council, a decree on "The enactment of titles for meritorious breeders of the Choson Democratic People's Republic among workers in livestock breeding" was announced.

11. Workers of the Sinp'o Fishery Works resolved to raise their last year catch by 2.7 times for this year, and

appealed to the fishery works of Wonsan, Soho, Namp'o, Kimch'aek, Ch'ongjin, Haeju, Chonjin, and Ch'aho for competition.

Agreements on export-import and payments, and establishment of representative agency for import-export between our government's export-import representatives and the Kingdom of Yemen were signed.

12. At the P'yongyang City Party's Committee meeting for expansion, Comrade Kim Il-song instructs on the city of P'yongyang becoming the country's model for the capital of revolution, the capital of democracy, and the capital of socialism in all respects.

13. The 133rd meeting for the Military Armistices Commission convenes. Strongly demanded an unconditional return of all of our fishermen who had been detained continuously by the enemy at the meeting.

15. All-Choson Ice Skating Event commemorating the fifteenth anniversary of the Choson Democratic Youth League continues. Closes on 21 January.

17. Inauguration of the Choson Movie Industry League. Wholesale store employees at Sinch'on appealed to the workers of wholesale store business throughout the nation for competition.

18. Meeting for the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of Our Fatherland convenes for the speedy realization of North-South negotiation and economic and cultural exchange in order to achieve a peaceful unification of the fatherland. The Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Unification of Our Fatherland adopts a proclamation.

19. Reports of the Central Statistical Bureau of the National Planning Committee in regards to the summary of the people's economic progress and planned achievement for 1960 was published. Inauguration of the Choson Theatre Arts League.

20. Congratulatory telegram sent to the Central Committee of the Italian Communist Party for thier 40th anniversary from the Central Committee of the Korean

Labor Party Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the special meeting of the Asia-Africa Collective Board. Inauguration of the Korean Musician League.

21. Premier Kim Il-song replies to Premier Pom Mun-dong's letter of 3 January from the People's Republic of Vietnam with regard to the situation in Laos.

The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council announces a decree with regard to the establishment of the Ministry of Construction in the Korean Democratic People's Republic.

22. Inauguration of the Choson Photographers League.

23. Under the guidance of Premier Kim Il-song, the Party's general meeting for Nihyon-ri, Sungho District, P'yongyang city convened and continued to 24 January. At the meeting, Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech on "The Important Thing Among Party Work is the Cultivation of Men and Their Reform and Unity." The import-export and goodwill mission of the government of the Republic of Burma (seven-member team with U. Twan, Minister of Import-Export Encouragement for the Burmese government as the leader) visited our country, and they were welcomed by a mass reception in P'yongyang city. The mission returned to their country on 26 January. Nationwide Ski Record Events held at the ski grounds of Uihwa-ri, Poch'on-gun through 27 January.

24. Agreements on the merchandise exchange and payment for the year of 1961 between the governments of Korea and Rumania were signed.

26. Premier Kim Il-song meets the Trade and Goodwill Mission from the Republic of Burma.

The Trade and Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Burma and the Korean Democratic People's Republic released a joint communique.

Trade agreements between the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Republic of Burma were concluded at P'yongyang.

28. Representatives of the Korean Occupation League leaves to participate in the 22nd Plenary Convention of the Executive Committee of the World Occupation League.

30. The 4th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee for the General Council of the Occupation League convenes through 31 January. The meeting adopted appropriate resolutions after discussing the achievement of the organization for occupation leagues which were based on the resolutions adopted by the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party in December 1960, under the heading of "On the People's Economic Progress Plan of 1961."

31. The symmetrical weaving plant at the Vinalon Factory was completed.

The 226th commissioner's meeting for the Military Armistice Commission convenes. At the meeting our side strongly protested the enemy's provoking actions along our coast and aerial invasions with various naval vessels and military air transports at all times.

*

February

4. The 135th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission convenes. At the meeting our side strongly demanded the enemy to return without failure all of our fishermen and their vessels that are detained by force, and also the cargoes on board of the fishing vessels and the fishermen's possessions.

6. Representatives of the Korean Labor Party leave to attend the 4th Plenary Convention of the Albanian Labor Party with Comrade Pak Kum-ch'ol as their leader, who is a member of the Standing Committee of the Korean Labor Party's Central Committee and its Deputy chairman. The group returns on 3 March.

7. Reporting conference commemorating the 13th anniversary of the Korean People's Army convenes at P'yongyang.

8. Agreements on merchandise exchanges and payments for 1961 between our country and Bulgaria were concluded at Sofia.

9. Sinsong Reservoir in Kangwon Province that is to accommodate about 1,400 chongbo of rice fields was completed.

11. Meeting for advocates of heavy industries continues through 14th. The meeting discussed the measures for carrying out the projects of 1961, and the general plans for carrying out the instructions concerning the heavy industries of Ch'ongsalli.

The Korean Asia-Africa Unity Committee and the Korean Nationwide People's Committee for the Protection of Peace released a joint communique which protested the aggression of the imperialist Americans and their allies while it supported the righteous struggle of the Congolese people for their freedom and independence.

13. The Nakwon Machine Factory successfully produced an excavator called "Sangma Model-15" that could perform five different functions. (Reported by Nodong Sinmun.) The Joint Committee for Scientific and Techni-

cal Assistance of Korea-Mongolia released a communique about their first meeting.

14. At the 227th commissioner's meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested the continuous provocative acts of the enemy's invasion of our coastal areas with various types of naval vessels.

Our representatives from the Occupation League leave to attend the 2nd Plenary Meeting of the Vietnam General Occupation League. Tourism agreements between Korea and Mongolia were concluded at P'yongyang.

15. Premier Kim Il-song sends a letter to the hospital workers at the Hungnam Fertilizer Plant and the faculty members and students of the Hamhung Medical College highly praising their self-sacrificing efforts in saving human lives.

The government released a statement on the slaying of the premier of the Republic of the Congo, Lumumba and his comrades, by Congolese traitors and Belgium colonialists who were under the direct instigation of the American imperialists.

A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang denouncing the criminal acts of the American imperialists and the Belgium colonialists and their collaborators and the slaying of the premier of the Republic of Congo, Patrice Lumumba, and his comrades.

16. A general meeting of various political parties and social organizations was held to denounce the treacherous "Korean-American Economic and Technical Agreements," and to support the righteous struggle of the South Korean people.

A statement protesting the "Korean-American Economic and Technical Agreements" was adopted at the meeting.

The Association for Popularizing Scientific Knowledge in Korea was founded. (Reported by Korean Central News)

Our representatives to the 2nd Korean-Vietnam Joint Committee on Scientific and Technical Assistance meeting depart. The 1961 Cultural Cooperation Plan was signed by Korea and Mongolia.

18. The cabinet adopted resolutions to establish a doctoral institute and research laboratories for universities and research organizations, and special groups for the researchers. The Wonsan Corn Manufacturing Factory opens for operation.

21. At the 228th commissioners meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested the enemy's acts of violation on the cease fire agreements and denounced the enemy's denial of criminal acts. The Cuban Revolutionary Television Broadcasting representative arrive.

22. The P'yongyang Precision Machinery Factory builds a 100-ton scale.

The reporting conference for the 43rd anniversary of the Soviet Army was held at P'yongyang city.

23. Agreements for the 1961 mutual payment on merchandise between Korea and Soviet Union was signed at Moscow. (Reported by the Korean Central News)

27. Communique on the discussion and signing of the 1961 Cultural and Technical Cooperation Plan between Korea and the Soviet Union was released at P'yongyang.

Agreements for the 1961 merchandise exchange and payments between Korea and Hungary were signed at Budapest.

28. Our government trade mission to China leaves P'yongyang. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council announced a decree concerning the establishment of a ministry of labor. Agreements for the 1961 scientific and technical cooperation between Korea and Vietnam were signed at Hanoi.

March

1. A story on the medical workers at the Hamhung Medical University Hospital who are the public health warriors of the Labor Party appeared in the Nodong Sinmun (Labor News).

Our representatives of the Women's League leave to attend the 3rd Nationwide Women's League Convention of Vietnam.

2. Agreements for the 1961 merchandise exchange and payments between our country and Poland were signed at Warsaw.

Inauguration of the General League for Literature and Arts of Korea continues through the 3rd. At the meeting, 73 central committee members and seven auditing committee members were elected.

3. The touring Cuban Ballet Group (Fernando Alonzo as leader with 53 other members) arrived at P'yongyang.

6. The government released the "On the Peaceful Unification of Korea," prior to start of the second half of the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations. Foreign Minister Pak Song-ch'ol sent a letter to the president of the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations requesting that this memorandum be delivered to the delegates of each member nation of the United Nations.

The Nationwide Labor News Reporting Convention opens with Premier Kim Il-song and other party and government leaders in attendance. The convention closes on the 8th.

The 1961 Cultural Exchange Plan between our country and Czechoslovakia was signed at Prague.

8. At the 137th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested the enemy's aggressive actions of bringing in additional aggressive troops of the American imperialist to South Korea again.

10. At the 229th commissioner's meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our side vehemently protested the enemy's provocative acts in invading sea and

airspace of the joint patrol area and demilitarized zone.

The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory note to the Central Committee of the New Zealand Communist Party on their 40th anniversary.

The Nationwide Agricultural Engineers' Conference convenes.

11. The Conference for the Advocates in Nationwide Communications goes on until the 15th. Premier Kim Il-song makes a speech on the second day (14th) of the conference. Premier Kim Il-song spoke on the advancement of the "Li Man-song Movement" for the expansion of railway transportation; establishing strict law and order on the railways; reinforcing station projects that are an important unit in the railway, and reinforcing the conservation measures by making technical improvements in railway transportation.

14. A mass meeting was held in P'yongyang supporting the efforts of the people of Laos in their protest against the aggression of the American imperialist and its allies.

15. A conference for the Party's advocates was held at P'yongyang with Premier Kim Il-song and other party and government leaders in attendance. At the conference, the discussion was centered around the enforcement of Premier Kim Il-song's speech on how P'yongyang must become a model in all aspects of life. Our representatives leave to attend the conference for the World Peace Congress.

Our representatives from the Democratic Youth League leave to attend the 3rd Vietnam Labor Youth League. Our representatives leave to attend the Specialist Conference for the Railway Assistance Organization.

16. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council announced a decree with regard to the amendment and establishment of parts of the republic's administrative districts. Commemoration meeting for the 13th anniversary of the Korean-Soviet Economic and Cultural Agreements was held at P'yongyan.

17. The chief delegates of Korea and China at the Military Armistice Commission sent a message to the enemy's chief delegate protesting the inciting acts of the enemy at the commissioner's meeting of 17 March, where they had intentionally disrupted the proceedings. At the Nationwide Forest Workers' Conference, the discussion was centered around strengthening the efforts toward making the economy-size forest projects a nationwide movement for the people. The 1960 Cultural Exchange Plan between Korea and Bulgaria was signed at P'yongyang.

18. Agreements on the 1961 Merchandise Exchange Act between our country and China were signed at Peking. The Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association sent 411,066,000 yen in Japanese currency to the Central Committee of the Korean Education Association in Japan for financial assistance and scholarships for the children of Korean residents which was entrusted by the Overseas' Korean Assistance Committee. (Reported by the Korean Central News)

At the 231st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, protests against the enemy's violation of the cease fire agreements were made.

20. A plenary session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party goes on to the 22nd. At the meeting, appropriate resolutions were adopted after discussing the following agenda: 1. Convocation for the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party; 2. The conditions for carrying out the Party's Central Committee resolution of June 1958, with regard to "On the Improvements and Reinforcements of Food Manufacturing Industries and Consumer Goods Production" item and its future prospects, and 3. Reinforcement of various basic construction projects. The Republic's Cabinet adopts Decree No. 42, with regard to supplying 100,000 sok of rice to the farmers in the southern half of the country who are in need of food supplies.

Agreements for the mutual assistance in the field of radio and television broadcasting between the Central Broadcasting Committee of Korea and the Revolutionary Television Broadcasting Bureau of the Republic of Cuba were concluded at P'yongyang. Programs on the 1961 Cultural Assistance between our country and Albania were signed at Tirane.

21. At the 138th meeting of the Military Armistice Commission, our chief delegate strongly demanded the enemy's immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops including the aggressive troops of the American imperialists together with their murderous weapons that were brought in illegally.

22. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang that supported the efforts of the South Korean people who have opposed the fabricated plots of the Chang Myon clique. The meeting adopted a statement which will be sent to the South Korean people. Nationwide conference for the Association of Movie Promotion Technicians convened.

23. The 9th Session of the 2nd Term of the Supreme People's Council meeting goes on to the 25th. At the meeting, the 1959 and 1960 national budget's settlement of accounts was approved. Upon adopting legislation relating to the 1961 national budget, the meeting approved decrees adopted by the 8th and the 9th Session of the 2nd Term of the Supreme People's Council Standing Committee. The meeting also nullified Assemblymen Li Kuk-no's position as vice-president of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council and elected Assemblymen Paek Nam-un for the vice-presidency of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council by universal suffrage, which was the third item on the agenda.

24. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the 3rd African People's Conference that was held at Cairo in the United Arab Republic. The Central Committee of the General Occupation League sends a telegram to the West European conference for carrying out major projects in Spain that is to be held at Paris, France from the 25th. (Reported by the Korean Central News)

25. Our government mission, headed by Comrade Kim Kwang-hyop, Minister of the People's Public Health and concurrently the Deputy Premier of the cabinet, leaves P'yongyang to attend the conference on political negotiations for the Warsaw Pact nations. (Returns on 31 March)

Korean Labor Party Mission, headed by Comrade Chung Du-hwan, chairman of the Party's Central Committee, leaves P'yongyang to attend the 18th Convention of the Austrian Communist Party. (Returns on 12 April)

26. A students' meeting was held at P'yongyang which supported the efforts of the South Korean young students who opposed the fabricated plots of the Chang Myon clique. At the meeting, a statement in the form of a letter was adopted to be sent to the South Korean students.

28. The first 3,000 ton-class liberty ship was built in our country. A congratulatory note was delivered to the workers, engineers, and office workers who participated in building the large 3,000 ton-class ship by the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party. Agreement for news exchanges between the Korean Central News Agency and the Prenza Radio News Agency was concluded at Havana. Protocol pertaining to the "Agreements on Providing Technical Assistance and Payments of Composite Installations by the Chinese People's Republic to the Choson Democratic People's Republic (concluded on 13 October 1960)," were signed at Peking.

29. Protocol pertaining to the 1961 Commodities Exchange and Payments Act between our country and the German Democratic Republic was signed at Berlin.

30. Premier Kim Il-song gave guidance to the factory, manufacturing plants, and cooperative farms of Tokch'on-gun in P'yongan South Province, in person. In the afternoon of the 30th, Premier Kim Il-song had an interview with the representatives and leading workers of the factories and manufacturing plants; managing directors of the cooperative farms and their heads of the work teams; and the local Party members and government organization workers. At the interview, Comrade Kim Il-song mentioned the future course for this gun's projects in detail.

The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the British Communist Party on their 27th Plenary Convention.

Our representative group leaves for Bandung, Indonesia to attend the Asia-Africa Unity Congress.

31. Premier Kim Il-song inspects the 1 million kw thermoelectric plant at Pukch'ang, and presents his views on the construction of electric plants. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory

telegram to the 2nd Plenary Convention of the Guadalupe Communist Party. The 1961 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and the Chinese People's Republic was signed at P'yongyang.

April

2. Workers of P'yongyang held an inspiring meeting to cheer the political enthusiasm and the effective achievements of the historically significant 4th Plenary Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

5. Premier Kim Il-song inspects the Komdok Mines, in person. Premier Kim Il-song answers the question on the "Korea-Japan Negotiations" which were submitted by the chairman of the Association's First Team. A mass meeting of the laborers of P'yongyang was held to support the South Korean laborers who had sprung up against the fabricated plots of the Chang Myon clique. The protocol pertaining to the 1961 Merchandise Exchange and Payments between Choson and Czechoslovakia was signed at Prague.

7. The convention at Pukch'ong for the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party convenes. The convention discussed topics on "The Large-Scale Expansion of Land Reclamation for Rice Fields and Orchards by Clearing All the Mountains," and exhibited how they would be able to expand the rice fields with over 100,000 chongbo in area and the orchards with over 300,000 chongbo in area within 4-5 years by making this a people's movement for the nation. At the 232nd session of the Military Armistice Commission, our side sternly protested against the enemy's violation of the cease-fire agreements.

The 1961 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and Rumania was signed at P'yongyang.

8. The 1961 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and Hungary was signed at P'yongyang.

9. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the 6th convention of the Indian Communist Party. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the 4th convention of the Asia-Africa People's Unity Congress. Nationwide building Improvement Exhibition opens.

10. Agreements on the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association was signed at P'yongyang after the Korean-Soviet Friendship Association formed a league with the Soviet External Friendship and Cultural Liaison Association.

11. National Builders Convention convenes to the 13th. At the meeting a convention resolution was adopted to accomplish efficient results for the basic buildings that are on the Seven-Year Plan. The meeting also agreed to send an appeal to the builders of South Korea.

At the 139th session of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested the enemy's provocative acts in the form of attacks made on our fishing vessels in the eastern seas.

12. Prior to the 4th Party Convention the mine workers of Komdok met and agreed to surpass the year's planned schedule, and appealed to the mine workers throughout the nation to respond to their cause.

Our Government Trade Mission that was visiting Czechoslovakia and Poland returned home.

13. The mine workers of Yongmun Coal Mines resolved to accomplish their yearly planned schedule before the 4th Party Convention, and also save over 70% of the shafting timber for 1961. They appealed to the coal mine workers of the nation to respond to their cause.

14. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang to congratulate the successful flight of the manned Soviet satellite into space.

15. At the meeting of the Korean Democratic Lawyer's

Association, a legal proceeding on "The Appeal to the People over the World -- on the American Army Atrocities in South Korea," was brought against the criminal atrocities which the American imperialists committed in South Korea since the cease-fire and demanded their investigation by the National Committee of the Korean Peace Preservation, the Asia-Africa Unity Congress of Korea, the General Occupation League of Korea, the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's League, the Korean Reporter's League, and the Korean Student Committee.

The unveiling of the Ch'ollima statue takes place.

The 1961 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and the democratic Vietnam was signed at Hanoi.

17. The Foreign Ministry of the republic released a statement clarifying the republic's stand on the Korean problem concerning our representation which was discussed at the 1,146th session of the First Committee of the 15th General Assembly of the United Nations.

18. The Foreign Ministry of the republic released a statement denouncing the aggressive activities and warfare manoeuvres of the American imperialist in South Vietnam.

19. The government released a statement denouncing the armed aggression of the American imperialists against Cuba. A reporting conference was held at P'yongyang on the first anniversary of the April Uprising of the South Korean people.

20. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang to denounce and protest the aggression of the American imperialists against Cuba. A student and youth conference was held at P'yongyang which supported the rights of the South Korean students and youths to demand an independent peaceful unification without foreign interference. The conference agreed to send a letter to the South Korean students.

The Korean Central News Agency released a news item about the two-F86 American fighter that illegally invaded the northern regions of the republic at 15.15 hours with enemy-like intentions. Premier Kim Il-song sends a con-

gratulatory telegram to the Premier of the Cuban Revolutionary Republican Government, Fidel Castro, after receiving news about the complete elimination of the armed invasion by mercenaries of the American imperialists against the Cuban people.

Conference for the advocates in the field of light industry was held with Premier Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders in attendance. The conferees discussed the means of achieving the resolutions of the plenary convention of the Party's Central Committee of March 1961, and closed the meeting on the 22nd.

21. Prior to the May Day Festival, a petition was released by the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party to all workers. (Reported by Nodong Sinmun (Labor News))

A group meeting for the National Federation of Boys Group was held where they denounced and exposed the atrocities of the American imperialists committed against the South Korean children.

A commemorative service for the 91st birthday of the great V.I. Lenin was held at P'yongyang.

22. At the 140th session of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly protested against the enemy's war-like activities in our skies with their military aircraft.

23. An action committee meeting was held among the laborers, students, government office workers, and citizens of P'yongyang where they had resolved to beautify the city of P'yongyang for the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

24. Cabinet Decree No. 76 concerning the great expansion of modern homes in the farming areas was adopted. The National Public Health Workers' Conference goes on to the 26th.

25. At the meeting for the advocates of the National Education Workers Conference, Premier Kim Il-song delivered a speech on educating posterity to become a wonderful communist community for the future.

26. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the President of the Republic of Togo on the first anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Togo.

27. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to Premier Milton Margay upon the declaration of independence of Sierra Leone. The National Laborers' Athletic Meets commemorating the May Day Festival opens. A meeting for the advocates of the National Central Bank convenes.

28. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council announced decrees concerning the establishment of titles for meritorious doctors and pharmacists of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The convention for the advocates in the field of forestry was attended by Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders. It closes on the 30th.

29. A group of our representatives from the Occupation League arrived at Havana to attend the May Day celebration in Cuba.

30. Premier Kim Il-song greets the Economic Mission of the government of the Albanian People's Republic. A joint communique was released by the Economic Mission of the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Economic Mission of the government of the People's Republic of Albania. The protocols for the Treaty on Korean-Albanian Trade and Navigation Agreements, Agreements on the Mutual Payments on Merchandise for the period of 1961-1965, and the 1961 Mutual Payments on Merchandises were signed at P'yongyang.

May

1. Outdoors convention was held at P'yongyang commemorating the May Day celebration..

2. Representatives from Guinea and youth leaders from Togo arrived at P'yongyang. The 1961 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and Poland was signed at Warsaw. The visiting Cuban Import-Export Group and the women leaders from the Cameroons returned home.

3. Premier Kim Il-song directs the works at the Hwanghae Steel Mill, in person. The Republic's Government Import-Export and Goodwill Mission that is to visit Burma leaves P'yongyang. The "2.8" Reservoir is completed.

Representatives from the Korean Transportation Workers of the Federation of Craft Unions leaves P'yongyang to attend the 3rd International Marine Transportation and Fishery Workers Convention.

4. The commemorating convention opens at P'yongyang for the 25th anniversary of the Independence Association of Our Fatherland. The Korean Student Committee and the Central Committee of the Korean Democratic Youth League sends a letter addressed to the National Federation of the Seoul National University which had announced a statement on the beginning of negotiations between the North-South students by the students of the Seoul National University. The Republic's Ministry of Internal Affairs released a statement on suggestions of North-South student negotiations.

5. The Taean Electric Factory manufactures a 8-meter planer. The 1961 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and the German Democratic Republic was signed at Berlin. (Reported by the Korean Central News)

6. The opening ceremony for the completion of the vinalon factory was successfully attended by Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders. Premier Kim Il-song celebrates the completion of the vinalon factory and makes a speech at the mass meeting in Hamhung commemorating the May festivities.

7. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Rumanian Communist Party on their 40th anniversary.

8. Premier Kim Il-song inspects the steel mills, iron mills, and marine manufacturing works in Hamkyong-pukto from the 8-16th.

9. A preliminary committee consisting 33 members was organized for the Peaceful Unification Committee of Our Fatherland. Comrade Hong Myong-hui was elected for the chairmanship.

10. Premier Kim Il-song inspects the Yongan Chemical Factory. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Outer-Ural Affairs of the Mongolian People's Republic, Comrade Chamslangin Sambu arrives at P'yongyang. A mass meeting was held in P'yongyang welcoming Comrade Sambu. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announces a decree for awarding a medal from the republic to Comrade Sambu on the 19th. There was a press release for the 20th on Comrade Sambu's visit to Korea.

Comrade Sambu completes his visit to Korea and returns home. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the French Communist Party on their 16th convention.

The meeting for the advocates of the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Factory workers convenes. The participants at the meeting agreed to finish the construction of a chemical fiber factory with a capacity of 10,000 tons of synthetic fibers before the 15th August. The Polish Education Mission visits our country. Will return on 14 June.

11. Our Government Import-Export and Goodwill Mission visits the President of the Federation of Burma.

The preparation committee of the North-South Korean Student Negotiations released a statement denouncing the suppressive measures by the Chang Myon clique toward the South Korean students who are struggling to see the North-South Korean Student Negotiations come to pass.

12. The meeting for the advocates to speed up the construction of the Ch'ongjin Chemical Fiber Factory was held and Comrade Kim Il-song was present. The meeting concluded by resolving to finish the construction of the chemical fiber factory, with an annual production capacity of 25,000 tons, by 15 August.

13. The Central Committee of the Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovakia Communist Party on their 40th anniversary. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the chairman of the Central Committee of the Austrian Communist Party, Johan Koplenich, on his 70th birthday.

Inauguration ceremony for the Peaceful Unification Committee of Our Fatherland took place. The convention elected 77 committee members for the Peaceful Unification Committee of Our Fatherland and adopted a convention statement. On the same day, the first committee meeting for the Peaceful Unification Committee for Our Fatherland elected Comrade Hong Myong-hui as chairman; Comrades Pak Kum-ch'ol, Paek Nam-un, Li Hyo-sun, Kang Nyang-uk, Pak Sin-dok, and Li Kukno as vice-chairman; and 23 members of the Standing Committee.

15. The conference for the nation's geological explorers was held at Chuul and Premier Kim Il-song attended. The conference for the advocates of the National Merchandise Inspection convenes through the 16th.

16. The ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic to Indonesia visits our country on a goodwill tour. A joint communique was released at Rangoon about the negotiations between our Government Import-Export and Goodwill Mission chief, Comrade Li Chu-yon, who is the Vice Premier of the cabinet and the Minister of Trades, concurrently; and U Twan, Minister of Trade Promotions of the Federation of Burma.

17. The Central News Agency of the Korean Democratic People's Republic released a statement concerning the situation which has developed in the South Korea. The Peaceful Unification Committee for Our Fatherland prints an organ named Chokuk T'ongil (Unification of Our Fatherland).

18. Premier Kim Il-song, and the Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Ch'oe Yong-kon, send their replies to the notes which came from the President and Premier of the Republic of Cuba concerning the collective responsibility of the Cuban people who are fighting the military invasion of the American imperialists.

19. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party send a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Netherlands Communist Party on the occasion of their 20th Convention.

The Chinese representatives for the Joint Committee meeting of the Korean-China Border Railway arrived at P'yongyang to attend the conference.

20. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang denouncing the American imperialist aggressors who are strengthening the fascist military dictators in South Korea. The meeting adopted a petition to be sent to the people of South Korea.

22. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, Comrade Ch'oe Yong-kon, greets the contingents from the Cuban Revolutionary Labor Union, Guinea Labor Union, Mali Labor Union, General Council of the Japanese Labor Union, Young Togo Labor Union, Burma Labor Congress, Burma Federation of Labor Unions, and Ceylon Federation of Labor Unions who are visiting our country.

23. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council, Comrade Ch'oe Yong-kon, greets the ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia to China. Foreign labor union representatives who had attended our May Day ceremony (representatives from the Cuban Revolutionary Labor Union, the General Council of All-Japan Labor Union, Guinea Labor Union, the Burma Congress of Labor Unions, the Burma Federation of Labor Unions, the Ceylon Federation of Labor Unions, the Mali Labor Union, and the Young Togo Labor Union) released a joint statement on the situation in Korea.

The Ministry of Public Health, the Institute of Education, Culture, and Public Health, and the Central Com-

mittee of the Occupation League of the Institute of Public Works jointly founded the organ, Inmin Pokon (The People's Health).

24. Our Government Import-Export and Goodwill Mission to India visits the Prime Minister of the Republic of India.

Our representatives leave P'yongyang to attend the 10th Convention of the Korean-Soviet Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation. They will return 6 June.

30. The Soviet delegates arrived at P'yongyang with Comrade A. N. Koshkhin as their leader who is a committee member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party and concurrently the First Deputy Premier of the cabinet. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang to welcome the delegates. The delegates will return home on 6 June. A press release on their stay in our country was announced. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the 4th Convention of the Israeli Communist Party.

31. Our delegates to the 6th Convention for the Ministers of Public Health among the socialist countries left P'yongyang.

June

1. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a telegram of condolences on the death of Comrade Pajajapa Hellou in prison, who was the secretary of the Central Committee of the Lebanon Communist Party.

2. Our government and the Indian government agree to establish a Mutual Trade Mission. The Trade Agreement was concluded (with a term beginning June 1961, and terminating in May 1962) between our government and the Indian government. (Reported by the Korean Central News)

3. The republic's Ministry of Foreign Affairs released a statement denouncing the aggressive activities and the military intervention of the American imperialists in South Vietnam. The republic's Cabinet adopted Decree No. 94 pertaining to the establishment of an "Honorary Award for Korean Boys." A communique was released from Moscow on the proceedings of the 10th Convention of the Korean-Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee.

4. A nationwide athletic competition opens on the 9th, commemorating the 24th anniversary of winning the battle of Poch'onbo.

5. The seeding of rice was completed throughout the nation.

6. The No. 5 Electric Furnace at the Kimch'aek Steel Mill began its operation. A federated group meeting was held for the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Boy's Group. Representatives of the Sinhwa News Agency visit our country. They will return on 8 July. The meeting for the National Mechanized Farming Engineers' Association goes on at the Anak Farm Machinery Factory in Hwanghae-namdo.

7. A convention for the advocates of the National Public Health Workers Association convenes with Premier Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders in attendance. It closes on the 9th. Deputy Premier of the Cabinet, Comrade Chung Chun-t'aek, heads our Economic Mission and leaves P'yongyang for a visit to Poland.

8. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a telegram to the Central Committee of the Australian Communist Party where they are celebrating the 19th Convention of their Party.

11. A weeding contest was held to increase the production of grains by one million tons on our farms.

12. The cabinet adopted resolution No. 99 concerning the speedy application of anthracite gas at chemical industries and all phases of the people's economy. A ceramics exhibit was held under the sponsorship of the Central Committee of the Artists League.

13. The visiting Bulgarian and Rumanian educators arrived at P'yongyang.

14. A communique was released from Bucharest as regards to the 4th Conference of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee between our country and Rumania.

A conference for the advocates in the field of paper-making agreed to meet the paper production schedule before the 4th Party Convention. The 141st session of the Military Armistice Commission convenes. At the meeting, our side protested against the enemy's barbaric incident of invading our territorial waters with their naval vessels and opening fire upon our shores, invading our territorial skies with their military aircraft for reconnaissance activities, and violating the cease-fire agreements along the demilitarized zone with continuous inflammatory firing.

The agreements on the mutual assistance in the field of broadcasting and news agency services together with the Communications and Cultural Assistance Agreements between our country and Guinea were signed at Conakry.

16. A government delegation from the Vietnam Democratic Republic arrived at P'yongyang. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang welcoming the delegation. A joint communique was signed by our government and the delegation from the Vietnam Democratic Republic about the meeting. The delegation will leave our country on the 22nd and return home.

17. A nationwide marathon competition opens. The Korean delegation leaves to attend the meeting of the Pan-Soviet Border Railway's Joint Committee.

20. A photography exhibit was held at Kaesong exposing the aggressors of the American imperialists on the 11th anniversary of the 25 June Incident. The Scientific Cooperation Plan of 1961-1962 between our country and the Science Academy of Hungary was signed at Budapest.

The Soviet delegation for the Afro-Asian Unity Committee arrived at P'yongyang.

23. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a telegram to the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party on their 8th Convention of their Party. The 84-member National Folks Song and Dance Group of the Albanian People's Republic arrived at P'yongyang.

24. At the 142nd session of the Military Armistice Commission, our side sternly protested against the enemy's increased troop maneuvers in the vicinity of the demilitarized zone where the American imperialists had brought a corps of combat troops into South Korea and positioned them along the zone. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang under the slogan of "The Day to Fight for the Immediate evacuation of the American Troops from South Korea."

25. The Korean Democratic Layers Association, the National Committee for Korean Peace Preservation, of Peace in Korea the Korean Afro-Asian Unity Committee, the Korean Federation of Craft Unions, the Korean Democratic Youth League, the Korean Democratic Women's League, the Korean Reporters League, and the Korean Student Committee jointly released a statement on "We appeal to the people all over the world -- the 'Military Incident' that was plotted by the American imperialists in South Korea and their criminal activities."

26. Our Government Import-Export and Goodwill Mission to Burma, India, and Indonesia returned home.

28. Our delegations to the 6th Session of the Railway Cooperative Organization, the International Broadcasting and Television Organization's 18th General Convention, and the Group Conference on Synthetic Rubber Manufacturing for the Economic Mutual Assistance Committee left to attend their respective conventions.

29. The Party and Government delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic of Korea composed of Comrade Kim Il-song as the leader and Kim Ch'ang-man, Kim Kwang-hyop, Li Chong-ok, Pak Song-ch'ol, and Li Sung-un as members left P'yongyang for a visit to the Soviet Union. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to Antoine Ghizenga of the Republic of Congo, and to Abbuh Darashid Alishel Mark of the Republic of Mali for their country's first anniversary since the declaration of independence. Agreements on the 1962-1965 Mutual Payments on Merchandises and Balance of Payments Act, and the 1962-1966 Pact for the Polish Supplied Factories in Korea were concluded at Warsaw.

30. Negotiations between the Party and Government delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Party and Government delegation of the Soviet Union proceeds.

At the negotiations, the discussion centered around the two countries cooperation and the much concerned international problems. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party on the 40th anniversary of their Party. Our Party and Government delegation leaves P'yongyang to attend the 14th Convention and the 40th commemorative ceremony of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party.

July

2. Our 800 Meter champion, Sin Kum-dan, who attended the International Athletic Meets to compete in the Zhunamenski Brother's Prize, took first place and broke the world's record with a two minutes and 4.6 seconds-run.

5. Our government delegation leaves to attend the 3rd anniversary ceremony of the Iraq revolution. They will return on 1 August. Our representatives leave to attend the 2nd International Film Festival. The enforcement plan for the 1961 Agreements on Scientific Cooperation between our country and Czechoslovakia was signed at Prague.

6. A treaty of comity, cooperation, and mutual assistance was concluded between the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republic at Moscow.

The Republic's government released a statement concerning this treaty. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech in the Palace of Kremlin where a mass meeting for the Korean-Soviet friendship was in progress.

7. The Korean-Mongolian Friendship Society was founded.

Susan Sinmun was founded (Marine News). An agreement on trade and payments, and cultural cooperation between our government delegation and government delegation of the Republic of Mali was concluded at Bamako.

8. A signing ceremony for the transfer of a 7th grade school to the Mongolians from our country at gratis was under progress.

10. A Korean-Soviet joint communique was released by the Party and government delegation of the Korean Democratic People's Republic that is visiting the Soviet Union.

The Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea that is headed by Comrade

Kim Il-song arrived at Peking. On the same day, a meeting was held between our delegation and the Party and government delegation of the People's Republic of China. A protocol on the first meeting of the Scientific and Technical Cooperation between our country and the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic was signed at Prague.

11. A treaty of comity, cooperation, and mutual assistance between our country and the Chinese People's Republic was concluded at Peking. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly announced a decree on "The recognition of regulations relating to the prescribed period."

12. Comrade Kim Il-song, heading the Party and government delegation of our country, made a speech at the mass meeting in Peking welcoming and congratulating the conclusion of the treaty of comity, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and China. The opening ceremony for the completion of the Ojdon Irrigation Project that is to supply water for about 38,000 chongbo of land was in progress. The National Mass Cultural Workers' Conference convenes at P'yongyang.

13. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the Premier of the Republic of Iraq, Abdel Kashin, on the 3rd anniversary of the Iraq revolution.

The supplementary agreement on the broadcasting agreements between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and the Hungarian Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee was signed at Budapest.

14. For the purpose of aiding the building funds for the Memorial Tower of the Cuban Patriots that is to be erected in Cuba, a fund-raising committee was organized.

15. A mass meeting was held in P'yongyang welcoming the return of our Party and government delegation that was headed by Comrade Kim Il-song from their goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and China. Comrade Kim Il-song made a speech at the meeting. A Korean-Chinese joint communique was released concerning the Party and government delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea visit to the Chinese People's Republic.

17. A Morocco-Korean joint communique was released on the Goodwill Mission to Morocco.

18. A protocol concerning the economic cooperation on copper mining and its disposition between our country and the Czechoslovakia Socialist Republic was signed at Prague.

A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang supporting the Vietnamese struggle for peaceful unification.

19. The Central Statistical Bureau released a report on the over-all progress of the first half of the 1961 People's Economic Development Plan.

20. The cabinet announced Decree No. 116 concerning awarding honorary titles to agricultural cooperatives in the city and in the gun that had made large sales in grain and other agricultural products for the country.

24. The Central Committee of the Korea Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the 8th Convention of the Japanese Communist Party.

Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the President of the Republic of Tunisia on the 4th anniversary of its founding.

25. A reporting conference was held at P'yongyang city commemorating the 8th anniversary of the Cuban revolutionary uprising.

26. Premier Kim Il-song and Chairman Ch'oe Yong-kon send a congratulatory telegram on the 8th anniversary of the 26th July Uprising for the Cuban people.

The 1961-1962 Cultural Exchange Program between our country and Iraq was signed at Bagdad. Our people's delegation left P'yongyang on a visit to Germany.

27. A decree was announced on the establishment of titles to the people's artists of the Korean Democratic People's Republic. The 2nd Korean-Soviet Conference for the Protection and Immunization of Plants convenes.

Agreements on the 3rd session of the Korea-Poland Scientific and Technical Cooperation were signed at Warsaw.

28. Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Association, Kim Ung-gi, and the director of the Japanese Red Cross Association, Shimizu Tadatsugu, exchanged telegrams concerning the agreements on the repatriation of Korean residents in Japan and its extension procedures.

29. The 15th anniversary meeting for the announcement of the equality rights for men and women opened.

31. Consulate-Generals were established between our country and the United Arab Republic.

August

1. The Indonesian Goodwill Mission arrived at P'yongyang with Lashid Sutan Lajaemas, chairman of the Indonesian --Korean Friendship Society, as its leader. They leave on 19 August.

Our first ambassador extraordinary to Guinea presents his credentials to the President of Guinea.

2. The cabinet Decree No 124 approves regulations pertaining to the Doctoral Institute. The cabinet ordinance No 3 pertaining to the effective preservation of fodders was issued.

7. Agreements on broadcasting cooperation between our Central Broadcasting Committee and the Albanian Broadcasting Bureau was concluded at Tirane.

8. Our government representatives that were on a goodwill tour of the African nations (Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Ghana, and the United Arab Republic) returned.

9. The Ch'ongjin Chemical Fiber Factory completes their staple fiber factory. The 1961 salt production plan was completed throughout the nation.

10. The welcoming group among the Korean residents in Japan arrived at P'yongyang for the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

11. Our government representatives and the representatives of the revolutionary government of the Republic of Cuba released a joint communique.

The government representative from the Republic of Iraq arrived at P'yongyang to attend the memorial events of the 16th anniversary of the 15th August Liberation.

A communications agreement between Korea and Cuba was signed at Havana.

Agreements on the 4th session of the Korea-Bulgaria Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed at Sofia.

12. Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders directed the construction work on the first phase of the Sinuiju Chemical Fiber Factory, and observed the 6 meter-long hopper car that was built by the workers of the Kusong Mining Machinery Plant.

The No 1 Coking Furnace at the Kimch'aek Steel Mill began its operation.

13. Comrade Kim Il-song directed the operation of the Pukohung Machinery Factory.

The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party and the cabinet delivered a congratulatory message to the construction workers and the citizens of Ch'ongjin concerning the completion of the construction work at the Ch'ongjin Chemical Fiber Factory for their proposed plans of making an annual production capacity of 25,000 tons of fiber.

15. Premier Kim Il-song made a speech at the banquet commemorating the 16th anniversary of the 15 August Liberation.

16. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to President Sukarno of the Republic of Indonesia on the 16th anniversary of the founding of the Republic of Indonesia.

17. The Taean Electric Plant manufactures an ultra-high tension transformer of 20,000 kilo-volts of the 220,000 volt-class (Reported by the Korean Central News).

19. The Central Committee of the Korean Reporters League released a statement on the slaying of news spokesman by the South Korean authorities.

The 1961-1962 Cultural Exchange Program between the Korean-Indonesia Friendship Society and the Indonesian-Korean Friendship Society was signed at P'yongyang.

22. Penicillin Factory was completed. (Reported by Nodong Sinmun).

The Liwon Mines completed their year's plan. Our observatory of the Science Academy joins the International Astronomical League.

24. The Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Council ratifies the treaties pertaining to the treaty of comity, cooperation, and mutual assistance between Korea and the Soviet Union and between Korea and China.

The workers and engineers at the coking furnace of the Hwanghae Steel Mill succeeded in adopting the centrifugal selection method which would save 64,800 tons of imported coal annually.

25. The Unyul Mines completed their year's plan.

26. The Science Academy organizes committees on geodesy and geophysics.

27. The Hich'on Precision Machinery Factory finishes their first automatic section for the automatic assembly of the piston production.

28. The Kimch'aek Engineering University manufactures an automatic typesetting machine for the Korean language.

29. The Microbiology Laboratory of the Medical Science Research Institute succeeded in producing serum for the treatment and vaccination against the new Japanese encephalitis.

The 14th Graduation Commencement took place at the Kim Il-song University.

30. The Pharmaceutical Laboratory of the Medical Science Research Institute succeeded in manufacturing a gas for refrigeration purposes which will contribute a great deal to medical science and the people's economy.

The Namp'o Communications Machinery Factory manufactured a new Ch'ollima" model radio set and a high speed sewing machine. The Wonsan Railway Factory completed the first train coaches in our country.

31. The workers and engineers of the P'yongyang Electric Engine Factory built our first electric locomotive.

Premier Kil Il-song and other Party and government leaders observed the electric locomotive engine, locally.

The Chuul Electric Factory produced our first short circuit machine of a 220,000 volt-class and a variety type lightning conductor of a 220,000 volt-class.

The Ch'ongjin Railway Factory completed their year's plan.

September

2. The government announced a statement fully supporting the Soviet statement of 31 August 1961 with regard to the means of making nuclear test explosions.

A ceremony was held for the operation of the artificial drying chamber at the Soho Marine Manufacturing Works.

3. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Belgium Communist Party on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Belgium Communist Party.

The No 1 shaft at the Yongdung Coal Mine begins its operation.

The Kusong Machine Tool Factory completed their machine tool production for the year.

4. The Tokch'on Automobile Factory produced eight more cars over their annual automobile production plan of 3,000 cars.

5. The British Communist Party representative arrived at P'yongyang to attend the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

6. The Yongsong Machinery Plant completed their annual production plan.

Zinc plating operation begins at the Hwanghae Steel Mill

that has an annual capacity of 6,000 tons.

7. The Taean Electric Factory produced our first 20,000 kva transformer of a 220,000 volt-class and a 530 kw direct current traction electric motor.

A mass meeting was held by the students and youths of P'yongyang protesting the fascist oppressions of the American imperialists and the South Korean Military Government against the patriotic students and youths of South Korea.

The No 2 Smelting Furnace at the Hwanghae Steel Works began its first firing.

Ceremony for the completion of the Puchon River Electric Generating Plant was in progress.

8-9. Delegates and representatives arrived at P'yongyang from the Vietnam Labor Party, the German Communist Party, Venezuela, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the Swiss Labor Party, the Syrian Communist Party, the Algerian Communist Party, the Japanese Communist Party, the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Chinese Communist Party, the Rumanian Labor Party, the Bulgarian Communist Party, the Albanian Labor Party, the Hungarian Social Labor Party, the Czechoslovakian Communist Party, the Polish United Labor Party, the German Social Unification Party, the Cuban Revolutionary Unification Organization, the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Canada, Malaya, the Thai Communist Party, Ceylon, New Zealand, and the Italian Communist Party to attend the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

The awarding committee of the Republic's People's Prize adopted a resolution to award the People's Prize of the Korea Democratic People's Republic to the sculpture titled, "The bronze statue of the Ch'ollima."

The plastic surgery department of the Hamhung Medical University Hospital and the Correction Equipment Manufacturing Laboratory of the Ministry of Public Health succeeded in manufacturing an artificial arm for a person who had lost both arms so enabling him to write and work freely.

The P'yongyang Truck Repairing Factory produced our first trolley-cars (Reported by Nodong Sinmun).

The Hich'on Machine Tool Factory completed their annual production plan.

10. The Indonesian Communist Party representatives arrived at P'yongyang to attend the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

The Kijajae Factory of the Cabinet's General Printing Office manufactured our first large-sized octavo rotary press (Reported by Nodong Sinmun).

11. The 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party convenes. Agenda of the meeting is as follows: 1. Review the projects of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party; 2. Review the management of the Auditing Committee of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party; 3. Discuss the Seven-Year Plan (1961-1967) of the People's Economic Development for the Korean Democratic People's Republic; 4. Election for the leading central organizations of the Korean Labor Party. The convention discussed the agenda with good results, and adopted resolutions to this effect.

The convention closes on the 18th.

18. The National Art Photography Exhibit opens to commemorate the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

19. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang welcoming the comradeship of the delegates of the labor and Communist parties, and also celebrating the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party.

22. Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders participated in the operating ceremony of the No 2 smelting furnace at the Hwanghae Steel Mill, and spoke with the laborers, engineers, and workers.

23. The Government Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Mali (Head of the Mission, Madeira Kaita who is the Minister of Internal Affairs and concurrently the Minister of Public Information) arrived at P'yongyang. A mass meeting will be held at P'yongyang welcoming the Mission on 25th.

25. Premier Kim Il-song greets the Government Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Mali.

The Electric Research Laboratory of the Commission on Heavy Industries manufactured our first apparatus for making an artificial furnace of the two million volt-class.

A ceremony marking the presentation of livestock gifts from Premier Pham van Dong of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam to Premier Kim Il-song was held.

26. The workers at the Dictionary Research Office in the Language and Literature Research Institute of the Science Academy published volumes 2 and 3 of the Korean Language Dictionary. (Reported by Nodong Sinmun).

28. Agreements on Scientific Cooperation between our Academy of Science and the Bulgarian Academy of Science were concluded at P'yongyang.

29. The Reporting Conference commemorating the 15th anniversary of the founding of the Kim Il-song University was held with Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders in attendance.

30. The government representative of the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the government representative of the Republic of Mali released a joint communique.

From 30 September to 5 October, Premier Kim Il-song will direct various projects in agriculture, industry, building construction, and marine industry in Kangwondo. He will present his suggestions on the important projects in each field of the people's economy with the local Party and government authorities of Kangwondo in the near future.

October

1. An action committee meeting was held by the workers of P'yongyang to speed up and improve the construction work of the P'yongyang Steam Power Plant in accordance with the resolutions of the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party and the direct guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song.

4. Our Party and government representatives left P'yongyang with Vice-Chairman Pak Kum-ch'ol of the Party's Central Committee as its leader to attend the commemorative ceremony of the 12th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic.

The Ceylon-Korea Friendship Society was founded (Reported by the Korean Central News).

5. At a ceremony a stamp printing machine from the people of Czechoslovakia was presented.

6. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang supporting the German people's efforts to conclude a peace treaty.

7. From 5 to 7 October, Comrade Kim Il-song will direct the operations of the farms and manufacturing factories in Hamgyongdo.

8. The Unsan Industrial Equipment Factory completed their annual production plan.

10. Comrade Kim Il-song directed the operations of the Lihyon Agricultural Cooperatives.

Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders observed the first trolley-car in our country.

11. Premier Kim Il-song sends a telegram for the government of the Korean Democratic People's Republic to the Premier of the Republic of Syria-Egypt, Mamun Kuzhbari with regard to the resolutions on recognizing the Republic of Syria-Egypt.

12. The first ambassador extraordinary of the Republic of Cuba to Korea presented his credentials.

A reviewing session was held for the 4th team of the locally dispatched artists.

13. Comrade Kim Il-song presents his views on the prospects of building construction in P'yongyang after touring the Palace for children construction site.

The Pongung Carbide Factory workers completed their annual production plan by over 109%.

A worker's meeting was held at P'yongyang supporting the decisions of the International Craft Union convention with regard to the demands that were made for a conclusion of a German peace treaty.

The Chinese representatives to the 4th session of the Korea-China Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee arrived at P'yongyang.

14. Representatives of the Korean Labor Party headed by Comrade Kim Il-song left P'yongyang to attend the 22nd Convention of the CPSU.

15. The Government Trade Mission of the Polish Republic arrived P'yongyang for a visit.

Delegates of the national assembly of the Federation of Burma arrived at P'yongyang. A mass meeting will be held to welcome the delegates from the Federation of Burma on the 16th. (They will return home on the 23rd).

The Import-Export Management Mission of the Republic of Cuba arrived at P'yongyang. (They will depart on the 24th.)

17. Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly Ch'oe Yong-kon, greets the delegates from the national assembly of the Federation of Burma.

The Cuban Boy's Study Group arrived at P'yongyang.

A delegation of Soviet writers arrived at P'yongyang for the Korea-Soviet monthly. (They will leave on 1 November.)

18. A meeting for the advocates in fuel conservation decided to make newly reformed efforts for the conservation of fuel. The meeting closes on 20th.

20. A delegation from the national assembly of the

Hungarian People's Republic arrived at P'yongyang with Comrade Bashu Ishutibene, Deputy Speaker of the National Assembly of the Hungarian People's Republic, as their leader. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang welcoming the delegation. (They will return home on the 25th.)

The national Omsk Russian People's Chorus arrived at P'yongyang. (They will leave on 11 November.)

21. Comrade Kim Il-song delivered a congratulatory speech at the 22nd Convention of the Soviet Communist Party.

23. The Sonjin Steel Works manufactured our first oxygen tank.

24. A commemorative meeting was held at P'yongyang on the 13th anniversary of the participation of the Chinese People's Volunteer Corps.

Premier Kim Il-song spoke at a mass gathering where workers of the Leningrad Metallurgical Factory were welcoming the delegates of the Korean Labor Party.

The generating facilities at the No 3 Generating Plant of the Changjin River Electric Generating Plant were completely converted for automation.

The Soviet Avangarde Football Team visits our country. At Hradec Kralove in Czechoslovakia, our team won the wireless message reception contest over the Czechoslovakian Wireless Team.

26. Premier Kim Il-song spoke at the worker's meeting of the Moscow Vladimir Ilyitch Electric Factory where the delegates from the Korean Labor Party were receiving a welcoming-hand from the workers.

A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang supporting the Vietnamese struggle against the aggression of the American imperialists.

27. The Vietnamese Education Mission arrived for a visit. (They will leave on the 25th.)

The Indonesian Performing Artists Group visits our country (They will leave on 8 November.)

30. The protocol pertaining to the Scientific and Technical Cooperation between Korea and China was signed at P'yongyang.

31. Premier Kim Il-song sends a congratulatory telegram to the Secretariat of the International Students' League on the 15th anniversary of the founding of the International Students' League.

Delegates from the Soviet Science Academy that is headed by Marshal Y. K. Piotof who is the Secretary of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and delegates from the Soviet Reporter's League arrived at P'yongyang.

November

1. The Sinuiju Enamelware Factory completed its overall automation facilities for enamelware production.

Our Trade Union representatives left to attend the 6th Plenary Meeting of the Cuban General Labor League.

2. The Korean Labor Party delegation, headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, returned home from the 22nd Congress of the CPSU.

Representatives of the Korea-Soviet Friendship Society headed by V. B. Moskovski, Vice-Minister of the Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic cabinet, came to visit our country. (They will return on 23.)

5. The students of P'yongyang held a meeting to support the students of the Seoul Medical College in their struggle for academic freedom and democratic ideals which has been suppressed by the fascism of the American Imperialists and the military government.

6. A meeting was held at P'yongyang marking the 44th anniversary of the socialist October Revolution.

8. The decree on the establishment of the Ministry of Farm Construction was announced.

10. The Hamhung Fume Pipe Factory was completed. (Reported by the Nodong Sinmun.)

11. The Trade Mission of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam visits our country. (They will return on 18th)

12. National Health and Epidemic Prevention workers held a meeting to exchange their experiences.

Agreements on the 5th Convention of the Joint Committee on Korean-German Scientific and Technical Cooperation was signed at P'yongyang.

15. The National Mother's Convention opened with Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders in attendance. On 16 November, the second day of the convention, Premier Kim Il-song made a speech. The convention closed on 17th.

The first ambassador extraordinary from the Republic of Mali presented his credentials.

Our Cultural Mission and the P'yongyang Folk Song and Dance Group left P'yongyang for a tour to the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Cuba.

16. The 1962 Agreement on Commodity Exchange and Payments between Korea and Vietnam was signed at P'yongyang.

17. Comrade Kim Il-song and other Party and government leaders visited the Children's Department Store.

24. A mass meeting was held at P'yongyang rejecting the so-called Korean-Japanese Negotiations concocted by the American Imperialists. Supplementary Agreements on the Timber Transportation on the Yalu and Tuman Rivers between Korea and China were signed at Peking.

Former South Korean National Army troops who had bravely escaped from the South arrived at P'yongyang.

25. At the 146th session of the Military Armistice Commission, our side strongly denounced the enemy's criminal intention of illegally bringing in combat naval vessels again to South Korea.

27. The 2nd Plenary Meeting of the 4th Session of the Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party convened. At the convention, the following problems were discussed, and appropriate resolutions were adopted: 1. On activities of the Korean Labor Party delegation that attended the 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party; 2. On the 1962 People's Economic Development Plan; and 3. On the construction plan for 600,000 modern houses in the rural area.

29. The Korean Trade Union delegation headed by Chairman Kim Wal-yong of the Central Committee of the Federation of Trade Unions left to attend the 5th Convention of the World Federation of Trade Unions. Our Government Trade Mission left P'yongyang on a visit to Cuba. Our delegation left to attend the meeting of the Afro-Asian

People's Unity Congress Executive Committee and the World Peace Assembly.

December

1. The Foreign Ministry released a statement concerning the Korean problem that was brought up again at the 16th Assembly of the United Nations.

2. Delegates of the Korean International Import-Export Encouragement Committee left Korea to attend the 3rd Convention of the Afro-Asian Economic Cooperation Organization.

5. Pak Song-ch'ol, Minister of Foreign Affairs sent a memorandum to Comrade Ung Van Khien in reply to his memorandum on the grave situation in South Vietnam.

The Hwanghae Steel Works completed its annual production plan by over 101.1 percent.

6. The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea released a memorandum concerning the reappearance of the Korean problem on the agenda of the 16th Session of the General Assembly of the United Nations. The National Art Exhibition was opened at the National Central Arts Museum.

7. A communique on the 11th session of the Korean Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee was released. The 1962 Commodity Exchange and Payments Agreement between our country and Poland was signed at P'yongyang.

9. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor Party sends a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee

of the Ecuador Communist Party on the 7th Convention commemorating its founding.

12. The first ambassador extraordinary of the Republic of Guinea presented his credentials.

15. The 1962 Merchandise Exchange and Payments Agreement between our country and Mongolia was concluded at Ulan Bator.

16. From the 6th to the 16th, Premier Kim Il-song directed operations at the Taean Electric Factory.

19. The Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic released a statement concerning the high-handed passage of the unreasonable resolution on the conditional participation of the North Korean delegation discussed at the First Committee of the 16th Assembly of the United Nations by the despicable maneuver of the Americans during the proceedings on the Korean problem.

20. A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic announced a statement supporting the Indian people's struggle to liberate the Portugese colony of Goa, Damao, and Diu from their domination. Our Goodwill Mission left to attend the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution.

22. A spokesman for the Foreign Ministry of the Korean Democratic People's Republic announced a statement against the Resolutions on the Korean Problem forcibly passed by the Americans at the 16th Assembly of the United Nations. Cabinet Resolution No. 157, pertaining to the formation of a Managing Committee of Agricultural Cooperatives was adopted.

25. The No. 6 Electric Furnace at the Kimch'aek Steel Mill began its melting operation.

26. A plenary session of the Committee on the People's Army of the Korean Labor Party convened under the guidance of Comrade Kim Il-song. The meeting closed on 26.

28. The Central Committee of the Korean Labor

Party sent a congratulatory telegram to the Central Committee of the Chilean Communist Party on the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Chilean Communist Party. The Ponkung Soda Factory completed the Hexachlorine Project.

29. The Trade and Maritime Treaty between Korea and Germany was concluded.

30. The first trading ship from our residents in Japan arrived at Ch'ongjin since direct trading was opened to our fatherland. Cooperative farms were awarded with the titles of Loyal Guard, Vanguard, and Red Flag for achieving glorious results in increasing grain production by 100,000 tons. (Reported by the Korean Central News Agency) The reporting conference commemorating the 3rd anniversary of the victory of the Cuban Revolution was held at P'yongyang.

THE CONTINENT OF ASIA

CHINA

(The People's Republic of China)

[All foreign names have been rendered in the McCune-Reischauer system of transliteration, except for well known conventional ones.]

Area: 9,597,000 square kilometers (over one-fifth of the Continent of Asia), of which 35,759 square kilometers belong to Taiwan.

Population: 656,630,000 (1957; excludes residents of Hong Kong and Macao)

Capital: Peiping (Population: 6,630,000, December 1958).

Political Affairs

Since the great socialist October Revolution, the Chinese people have advanced through wars of land reform and Japanese resistance under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party. After World War II, the Chinese people overthrew foreign imperialism, feudalism, and the government of bureaucratic capitalism with the People's Liberation War which sprung up against the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries supported by the American Imperialists. Finally, in 1949, they gained the glorious victory of the people's revolution. On 1 October 1949, the founding of the People's Republic of China was formally declared. On 20 September 1954, the Constitution was adopted and

Proclaimed by the first session of the first assembly of the National People's Congress.

The National People's Congress

This is the nation's sovereign ruling organization. The National People's Congress convenes once a year with each representative having a term of 4 years. It is composed of representatives from the provinces, autonomous districts, cities under direct control, the armed services, and representatives of overseas' Chinese. The number of representatives elected in 1959 totalled 1,226. The present Chairman of the Standing Committee was elected on 27 April 1959. Chairman of the Standing Committee: Chu Teh. Secretary: P'eng Chen (holding several offices).

President of the People's Republic of China

The President is elected at the National People's Congress for a term of 4 years. The President promulgates legislations based on the resolutions of the National People's Congress and its Standing Committee. Externally, the President represents the People's Republic and the armed forces of the nation as its commander-in-chief. He also decrees amnesty and declares a state of war. The present President was elected on 27 April 1959. President: Liu Shao-chi, Vice President: Sung Ch'ing-ling, and Tung Pi-wu.

The State Council

This is the state's supreme executive organization. The present members of the State Council were nominated on 28 April 1959.

Premier - Chou En-lai.

Vice Premier - Ch'en Yun, Lin Piao, Teng Hsiao-p'ing,
Teng Tzu-hui, Ho Lung, Ch'en I, Wu Lan-fu,
Li Fu-ch'un, Li Hsien-nien, Lu Jui-ching,
Po I-po, Tan Chen-lin, Lu Ting-i
Nieh Jung-chen, and Hsi Chung-hsun.

Secretary General - Hsi Chung-hsun (holding several offices)

Minister of Internal Affairs - Ts'eng Shan

Minister of Foreign Affairs - Ch'en I (holding several
offices)

Minister of Public Security - Hsieh Fu-ch'ih

Minister of Defense - Lin Piao (holding several offices)
 Director of State Planning Commission - Li Fu-ch'un (holding several offices)
 Director of State Economic Commission - Po I-po
 Director of Scientific and Technological Commission - Nieh Jung-chen (holding several offices)
 Minister of Finance - Li Hsien-nien (holding several offices)
 Minister of Food - Sha Ch'ien-li
 Minister of Commerce - Yao I-lin
 Minister of Foreign Trade - Yeh Chi-chuang
 Minister of Marine Products - Hsu Teh-heng
 Minister of Metallurgical Industry - Wang Hao-shou
 Minister of Chemical Industry - P'eng T'ao
 Minister of the First Ministry of Machine Building - Tuan Chun-i
 Minister of the Second Ministry of Machine Building - Liu Chieh
 Minister of the Third Ministry of Machine Building - Jun Chih-yuan
 Minister of Agricultural Machinery - Ch'en Cheng-jen
 Minister of Coal Industry - Chang Lin-chih
 Minister of Petroleum Industry - Li Chu-kuei
 Minister of Geology - Li Ssu-kuang
 Minister of Building - Liu Hsiu-feng
 Minister of Textile Industry - Chiang Kuang-nai
 Minister of Light Industry - Li chu-ch'en
 Minister of Railways - T'eng Tai-yuan
 Minister of Transportation - Wang Su-do
 Minister of Communications - Chu Hsuen-fan
 Minister of Agriculture - Liao Lu-yen
 Minister of Farm Irrigation - Wang Chen
 Minister of Forestry - Liu Wen-hui
 Minister of Water Conservancy and Electric Power - Fu Tso-i
 Minister of Labor - Ma Wen-jui
 Minister of Culture - Shen Yen-ping
 Minister of Education - Yang Hsiu-feng
 Minister of Public Health - Li Te-ch'uan
 Director of Physical Culture and Sports Commission Education - Ho Lung (holding several offices)
 Director of Nationalities Affairs Commission - Wu Lan-fu (holding several offices)
 Director of Overseas' Chinese Affairs Commission - Liao Ch'eng-chih
 Director of Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries Commission - Chang Hsi-no
 National Defense Council-

Chairman - Liu Shao-chi

Political Parties and Social Organizations

Communist Party - Founded on 1 July 1921 at Shanghai. The highest executive organization is the National Party Congress with 5-year term for its members and a meeting once a year. The membership is 12,720,000. (September 1957)

Political Bureau - Mao Tse-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Ch'en Yun, Teng Hsiao-P'ing, Lin Piao, Tung Pi-wu, P'eng Chen, Lo Yung-huan, Ch'en I, Li Fu-ch'un, Liu Po-ch'eng, Ho Lung, Li Hsien-nien, K'o Ch'ing-shih, Tan Chen-lin, Li Ching-ch'uan

Alternate Members of the Political Bureau - Wu Lan-fu, Lu Ting-i, Ch'en Po-ta, K'ang Sheng, and Po I-po

Members of the Standing Committee of the Politburo - Mao Tze-tung, Liu Shao-chi, Shou En-lai, Chu Teh, Ch'en Wen, Tung So-p'yong, Lin Piao

Chairman of the Central Committee - Mao Tze-tung

Vice Chairman - Liu Shao-chi, Chou En-lai, Chu Teh, Ch'en Yun, Lin Piao

Secretary General - Teng Hsiao-ping

The People's Political Negotiating Conference - Founded at the First Plenary Session of the People's Political Negotiating Conference which was held between 21 - 30 September 1949, by organizations of the united front for the people's democracy in China. The leading functionaries of the present Chinese People's Political Negotiating Conference's Third Plenary Session were elected on 28 April 1959. Honorary Chairman: Mao Tze-tung, Chairman: Chou En-lai, Secretary: Hsu Ping.

The Kuomintang Revolutionary Committee - Founded in January 1948. Chairman: Ho Hsiang-ning.

The Chinese Democratic League - Founded in 1941. Chairman: Sim Kyun, Li Ch'ok-jin.

The Chinese Democratic National Foundation Committee - Founded by Tung Tae-won in November 1945. Chairman: Hwang Yom-bae.

The Chinese Democratic Promotion Committee for the Return to the Capital - Founded in December 1945. President:

Chu Hak-pom, Hsu Lun.

The Chinese Agricultural and Industrial Democratic Party - Renamed from the Committee for the Chinese Democratic Liberation Movement to the present one in February 1947. President: Ke Pang.

The Chinese Workers' Party - Organized in 1925. President: Ch'en Chi-wu.

The 93 Scholars - Founded in 3 September 1945. President: Hsu Teh-hsing.

The Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League - Founded in November 1947.

The Chinese National General Labor Party - Founded in 1925. Membership: 16.3 million (December 1957). President: Liu Ning-il.

The Chinese Communist Youth Organization - Renamed in May 1957 from the formally organized New China Democratic Youth Groups of May 1949. The First Secretary: Hu Yo-bang.

The Chinese National Youth Association - Founded in 4 May 1949. President: Liu So-won.

The Chinese National Student Federation - Founded in March 1949. President: Hu Ke-lin.

The National Women's Federation of the People's Republic of China - Founded in April 1949. Honorary President: Sung Ching-ling, Ho Hsiang-ying; President: Ch'ae Ch'ang.

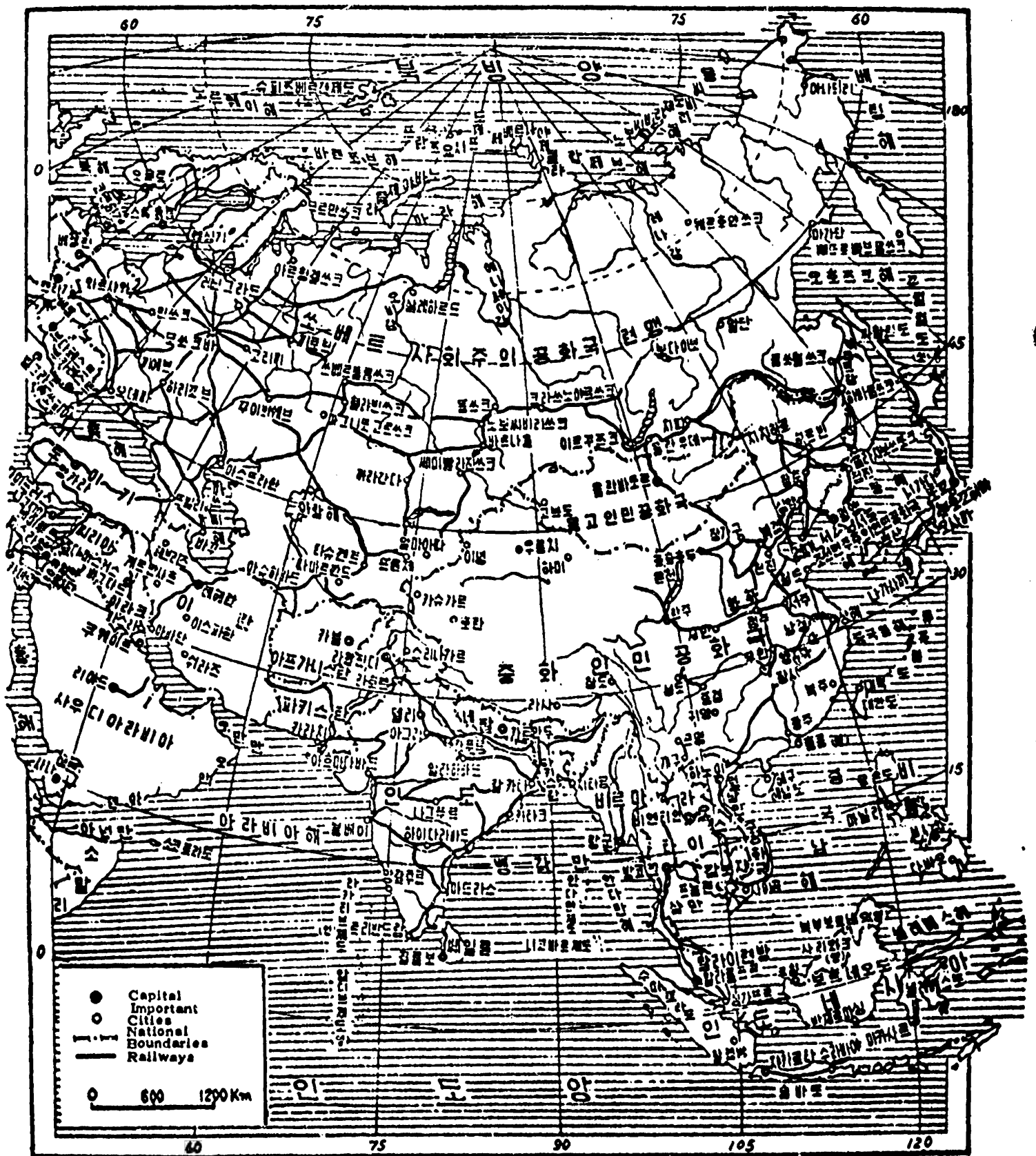
The Chinese Letters and Arts Federation - President: Kuo Mal-yak.

The Chinese National Newspaper Workers' Association - President: Wu Liang-so.

The Chinese Red Cross Association - President: Li Teh-chon.

The Chinese National Athletic Association - President: Ma Yak-han.

The Chinese People's Committee for the World Peace Preservation - President: Kuo Mal-yak.



The Chinese Afro-Asian Unity Congress - President: Lo Sung-chi.

The Chinese People's External Cultural Association - President: Ch'o To-nam.

The Chinese-Korean Friendship Society - President: Li Teh-chon.

Major Event in the Country

The 9th Session of the 8th Assembly of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party convened at Peiping from 14-18 January 1961. The meeting heard reports on important indicators for the 1961 People's Economic Plan together with operating conditions of the 1960 People's Economic Plan, and made policies to adjust, strengthen, perfect, and direct the forth-coming plan. They proposed their intentions to formulate a draft of the 1961 People's Economic Plan to the State Council.

The meeting also decided to establish 6 bureaus in the Central Committee of the Party's Committee in provinces, cities, and autonomous districts to strengthen the Party's leadership. The 6 bureaus are: the Northeast Bureau, the North China Bureau, the East China Bureau, the Central South Bureau, the Southwest Bureau, and the Northwest Bureau. The meeting heard reports on the convention for representatives of the Communist Party and the Labor Party which was held at Moscow in November 1960, and adopted appropriate resolutions.

The 3rd Session of the 2nd Assembly of the National People's Council convened at Peiping from 27 March to 16 April.

The Council heard reports on government operations, and adopted resolutions to them. They also acknowledged reports of the Standing Committee and other committees. The Council summarized basic experiences of socialist achievements since 1958, and prescribed future obligations.

The Council approved the State Council's proposal on the Standing Committee's review and adoption of the People's Economic Adjustment Plan for the last 2 years of the 2nd 5-year Plan and the National Budget. Finally, the Council appealed to the entire nation for greater unity and efforts toward gaining a new victory for socialist accomplishment.

This may be achieved by proudly holding up the red flag of the United Front, the Great Leap Forward, and the People's Work under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party and Chairman Mao Tze-tung.

The 3rd Session of the 3rd Assembly of the Chinese People's Political Negotiating Conference convened at Peiping from 23 March to 18 April.

External Relations

Relations with countries in the socialist camp - The government of People's Republic of China makes it a irrevocable rule in their foreign policy to develop relations of friendliness, mutual assistance, and cooperation toward her sister countries of socialism.

From 10 - 15 July, our Party and Governmental delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song paid a friendly visit to China. On 11 July, the Treaty of Comity, Mutual Assistance, and Cooperation between Korea and China was concluded at Peiping; and a joint communique was released by Korea and China on 15 Jylt. Besides this, our Government Trade Mission (February - March), Light Industrial Engineers' Mission (March), and others visited China.

On the other hand, from 9 - 26 September, the Chinese Communist Party delegation headed by Turq So-p'yong paid a friendly visit to attend the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party. The Chinese Enamelware Study Group (March), the Trade Union delegation (May), the Hsin-hua News Agency representatives (June - July), the Music and Dance Study Group (July - August), the Shanghai Circus Group (September), and others came to our country on a good will tour.

On 31 August the Chinese government released a statement supporting the Soviet government's step to preserve peace from retesting nuclear explosions. In February the Trade Mission from the Soviet Union and China met at Peiping to negotiate trade problems; and in March, the Chinese Trade Mission continued negotiations with the Soviet Trade Mission at Moscow. As a result of the negotiations, on 7 April, the 1961 Merchandise Exchange Agreements and other documents were signed at Moscow, where a joint communique was released. On 8 April the Chinese Economic Mission and the Scientific and Technical Mission visited the Soviet Union and met the Soviet Missions, where on 19 June both countries signed the Economic Cooperation

Agreements and the Scientific and Technical Agreements at Moscow.

On 13 April and on 21 May, the Chinese Government released a statement in reply to Foreign Minister Ung Van-khiem's letter to Foreign Minister Ch'en Yi which was answered on 4 November by letter, and on 29 November by a statement supporting the continuous struggle of the Vietnam people for the unification of their father-land from the invasion of the American Imperialists in South Vietnam and the fulfillment of the Geneva Convention.

The following groups came to China on a good will tour: the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Labor Party, Ho Chi Minh, and the First Secretary Le Duan (October); the Government delegation of the Vietnam Democratic Republic that was headed by Premier Pham Van Dong (June); the Albanian Government Economic Mission (January - February, and also in April); and the Hungarian National Assembly delegation (September - October). The Chinese Good-will Military Mission visited Vietnam in December.

On 31 January an agreement between the two Government Missions was concluded at Peiping concerning the Chinese loan of 141,750,000 rubles to Vietnam on a long term basis.

The Chinese transferred a housing project that was constructed on a 50,000 square meters site (May), and also three large buildings (a department store and a hotel) that covered an area of 24,400 square meters to the Mongolians.

In 1961, the Chinese concluded agreements with other socialist countries as follows: The Chinese-Albanian Trade and Maritime Treaty (2 February), the Chinese long-term loan to Albania, the Chinese-Mongolian Trade Treaty (26 April), the Chinese-Soviet Radio and Television Broadcasting Cooperation Agreements (25 May), the Chinese-Albanian Agreements on the Maritime Commission (26 December).

Relations with other Asian countries - The Chinese supports the struggle of the Asian people for their independence, and strengthens their friendly ties with these countries. They are making efforts to solve the unresolved problems of the colonists with the five basic principles of peaceful coexistence.

In 1961 the Chinese made great efforts to settle the Chinese-Indian border problems in a peaceful manner. In connection with the Chinese-Indian border problem, the Chinese

sent protesting memorandums on four incidents on 12 August, 7 October, 2 November 1961, to the Indian government. On 6 December, the Chinese government released a statement on "The purpose of determining right and wrong by ascertaining the facts of the incidents in order to maintain friendship between China and India".

In the statement, the Chinese government pointed out the untruthfulness of the Indian memorandum of 20 November, as regards to the Chinese invasion of Indian territory and establishing a new sentry point. Furthermore, the statement insisted on the status quo for border conditions until the Chinese-Indian border problem was solved, and warned the Indian government to assume full responsibilities in the event that they should invade and occupy Chinese territories illegally for an undetermined period of time. Finally, the statement manifested hope for a mutual effort in solving the China-India border problem with a change in the Indian government's position in order to respect Chinese-Indian friendship, Afro-Asian unity and world peace.

On 3 December, the Chinese government submitted intentions to renew Agreements on Trade and Transportation (1954) between the Tibetan area of China and India which has terminated. The Indian government, however, refused the proposal by tying it with the border problem.

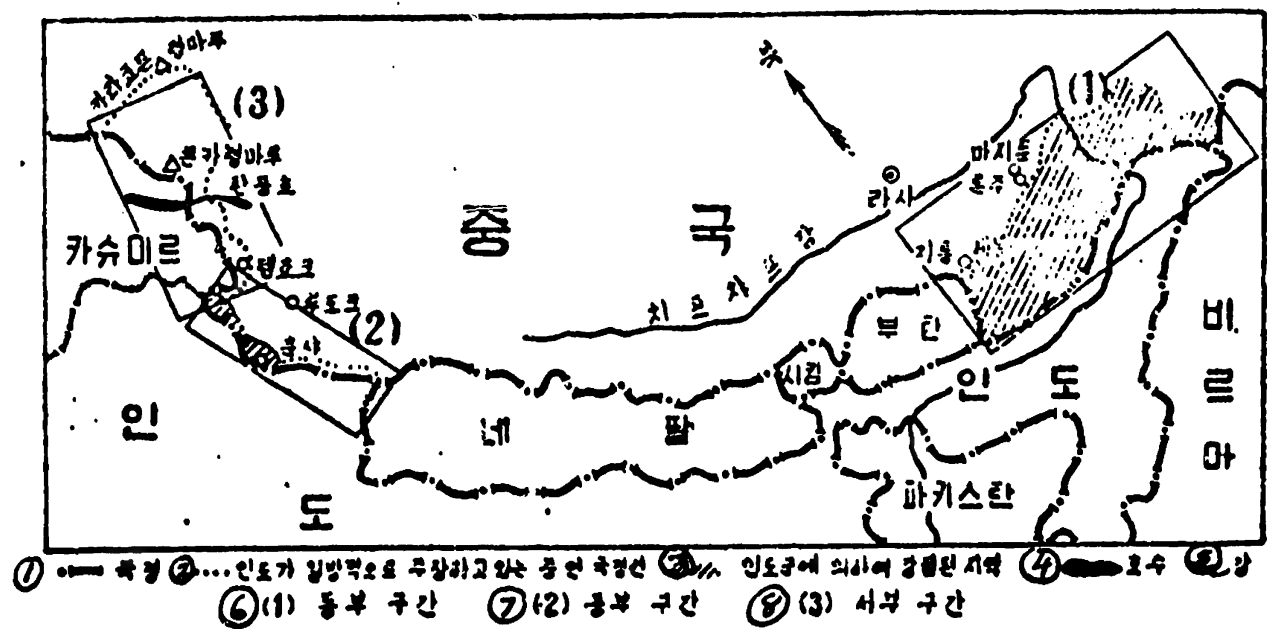
On 19 December, the Chinese government offered a long-term loan of 30,000,000 pounds to India.

From 6 - 16 April, there was a meeting between Premier U Nu of Burma who was resting in Yunnan Province and Premier Chou En-lai. They released a joint communique on the 17th about their meeting at Peiping. At the meeting, the Premiers of both countries discussed friendly cooperation between the two countries and the international situation. There was an agreement to take unanimous action, if necessary, to solve the problem of Chinese Nationalist troops still remaining in Burma.

Premier U Nu of Burma visited China from 10 - 14 October where Agreements on the Chinese-Burmese Boundary were signed on 13, resulting in a complete settlement of the border problem.

From 28 March to 2 April, Ch'en I, Vice Premier of the State Council and concurrently Minister of Foreign Affairs, visited Indonesia. During his visit, the Chinese-Indonesian

Treaty of Comity was concluded on 1 April, and a statement was released where the two countries supported the liberation of Goa.



Legend

1. Boundary
2. Chinese-Indian boundary unilaterally claimed by India
3. Area forcefully occupied by India
4. Lakes
5. Rivers
6. (1) Eastern districts
7. (2) Central districts
8. (3) Western districts

From 2 - 9 January, the Chinese Goodwill Mission headed by Premier Chou En-lai visited Burma. During the Mission's visit, documents for the ratification of the Chinese-Burmese Boundary Treaty were exchanged; and the Agreements on Economic and Technical Cooperation between the two countries were signed on 9 January.

On the other hand, President Sukarno of Indonesia came to China on a good will tour and exchanged documents for ratification of the Treaty of Comity between China and Indonesia. In

the joint communique that was released at Peiping by Chairman Liu Shao-chi and President Sukarno, there was mutual support on the Chinese struggle for liberating Taiwan, and the Indonesian struggle for liberating Western Irian.

From 5 - 25 June, the Indonesian Communist Party delegation headed by Secretary-General Aidit visited China on a good will tour, and in turn, the Chinese National People's Council delegation visited Indonesia and Burma for a good will tour from 10 August to 3 September.

From 28 September to 22, 23 October, the King of Nepal, Mahendra, and his wife visited China. During their visit, the Chinese-Nepal Boundary Treaty was concluded (5 October), and the Chinese-Nepal Agreements to construct a road from the Tibet area to Katmandu was signed at Peiping (5 October).

On 7 August, an agreement was reached at the Chinese-Ceylon negotiation for the Chinese to build a cotton textile mill that can produce 10 million meters of cloth annually.

On 11 October, the Chinese government recognized the Syrian-Egyptian Republic.

The Chinese government vigorously supported the Laotian people's patriotic righteous struggle, and denounced the aggressive maneuvers of the American Imperialists in Laos.

On 14 January, Premier Chou En-lai, in his letter in reply to Sianhouk's letter of 30 December 1960, supported the convening of a plenary convention of the Geneva Conference to solve the Laos problem. And the Foreign Minister, Oh'en I, in his letter to the two chairmen of the Geneva Convention, urged them to convene the above meeting at an appropriate time. From 22 - 26 April, Souphanna Phouma and Souphannavong visited China, where a joint statement was announced by Premier Chou En-lai and Premier Souphanna Phouma (25 April). The statement revealed the consensus on the Laos situation where the American Imperialists and their satellite countries are interfering in internal affairs.

The governments of the two countries agreed to establish diplomatic relations with ambassadorial representation. The Chinese government also agreed to assist in the construction of an automobile road in Laos. On 7 October, China and the Kingdom of Laos agreed to establish Consulates-General in Phong Saly and K'unming. The Chinese government dispatched a delegation headed by Foreign Minister Oh'en I to the Geneva

International Conference to settle the Laos situation. The delegation exposed and condemned the maneuvers of the American Imperialists who were trying to break up the meeting; and they contributed a great deal toward a peaceful solution and settlement of the Laos situation by submitting the 5 basic rules for settlement. The 5 basic rules were as follows: Base settlement on the 1954 Geneva Agreements, respect the independence and rights of Laos, maintain Laos's neutrality, strictly distinguish external and internal affairs of Laos whereby the International Agreements must not interfere in the internal affairs of Laos, and the participating nations must strictly observe the joint agreements.

Relations with Africa and Latin American nations - As a nation with a peace loving foreign policy, the Chinese government supported the struggle of strengthening the national independence of the African and Latin American people in the beginning. The Chinese government whole-heartedly supported the Tunisian people against the armed attack of the French in Bizerte. From 9 - 21 July, the Tunisian Goodwill Mission visited China.

From 14 - 19 August the Ghana's President, Nkrumah, visited China. During his visit, the Chinese-Ghanaian Treaty of Comity was concluded on 18 September.

The Chinese government recongnized the Republic of Tanganika on 8 December. On 10 and 22 February, Chairman Liu Shao-chi, in his letter to Vice Premier Gizengha of the Republic of Congo, agreed to supply food, medical equipment, and fuel oil; and supported the struggle of the Congo people against the American Imperialists and the Belgium colonists.

On 14 February the Chinese government released a statement protesting the slaying of Lumumba by the Imperialists and their conspirators.

On 18 April Premier Chou En-lai sent a telegram to Premier Castro supporting the Cuban people's struggle against the armed invasion of the American Imperialists; and on the 20th, the Chinese government statement was announced.

On 20th, a Mass meeting was held in Peiping by 600,000 citizens in support of the Cuban people's struggle against the Americans.

From 22 September to 3 October, the Cuban President Dorticos visited China, where, from 22 - 26 September, the Cuban leader for unification and revolutionary organization,

"Bulas" Rocca, visited China on a good will tour with his wife.

Besides these group, the following groups visited China: The Venezuela Peace representatives (April), the Vice President of Brazil, Goulart (August), City Council representatives from Caracas, Venezuela, and other Latin American delegates.

Other Relations - The Chinese government is opposed to the war policies of collective aggression of the Americans and their Imperialist cohorts; and ceaselessly tries to strengthen the solidarity of the peace loving people of the world.

In spite of animosity among Japanese leaders in 1961, the Chinese people kept close and friendly relations with the Japanese people, where solidarity among the people of both countries stood against the American Imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries. The Chinese Labor delegation (January - February), the Chinese Youth delegation (May), and the Chinese Authors' delegation (September) visited Japan; and the Japanese Economic and Goodwill Mission (February), delegates of the Sino-Japanese Friendship Society (October), and the representatives of the "Red Flag" Society (November) visited China.

From the capitalist nations, French Senator Mitran (February), and the British Field Marshal Montgomery (September) visited China.

In 1961, the Chinese government thoroughly exposed the aggressive policies of the American Imperialists, and consistently fought against the aggressive policies on Taiwan for the American Imperialists' provoking activities.

On 3 January the spokesman for the Ministry of Culture strongly warned against the American excavation of cultural treasures from Taiwan. On 26 April 1962 the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Chinese government made their 200th protest the territorial violation of invading Chinese waters and skies by the American war ships and military aircrafts in Formosa Strait. From 7 September 1958 to 26 April 1962, 261 American war ships violated the territorial waters of China on 144 occasions; and 334 American military aircraft invaded the Chinese skies on 161 occasions. Especially since the Kennedy administration took office, in 15 months, American war ships invaded Chinese territorial water with 52 ships on 40 occasions, and invaded Chinese skies with 64 American military aircrafts on 64 occasions.

Economic Affairs

China is rich in natural resources. As geological exploration techniques advance, more underground resources are being discovered. In 1949 there were only 18 varieties of useful minerals, but at present, about 95 varieties of minerals have been discovered.

China is second in the world for her coal and iron ore reserves, and first in her ferrous metals which includes wolfram, tin, and antimony and non-ferrous metals. They have a petroleum reserve of 800 million tons, copper has been discovered in 20 provinces, and bauxite in 10 provinces.

There is abundant hydropower on the Yangtze, Yellow, Pearl, Sungari, and Lo Rivers. Forests cover about 7.9 per cent of the national territories.

During the 30-year recovery period (1950 - 1952), the Chinese people attained the highest level of the people's economy in all fields prior to Liberation; and built a primary foundation for the First 5-Year Plan (1953 - 1957) for socialist industrialization. During the Second 5-Year Plan (1958 - 1962), the primary foundation was already built for self-support and modernization of the people's economic system.

Among the 17 main industrial production projects for the Second 5-Year Plan, 14 were completed in 1959 and 1960 before their proposed schedule, and increased industrial production of 1960 by 15 times of that of 1949.

By the end of 1958 the people's industrialization program became a reality; and on Chinese farms, a 3-class ownership method (including ownership by production battalions and people's work teams) based on the collective ownership system by production battalions was enforced. A distribution system depending upon the ability and efforts of the workers which is based on the equivalent-exchange rule was enforced. By adhering to productivity, labor, production level and cost calculations, the people's work gradually progressed toward a planned economy through the encouragement measures of distributing for the surplus portion only. Large scale irrigation systems were built, and agricultural machinery facilities increased. The so called "8-article Constitution" on agricultural communes provided resourceful experiences in strengthening the foundation of farm techniques.

In 1961 the Chinese people consistently raised the "Red Flag" of the General Front, the Great Leap Forward, and the People's Work in adjusting the progress of the people's economy in proportion to its speed. They conquered difficult situations brought on by natural forces for three years with successful policies of adjusting, strengthening, perfecting, and the pace of progress.

In general, items of industrial production increased, and their quality advanced. Light industry and handcraft industry increased their production except for those influenced by raw materials from the farms.

All Party members and citizens volunteered to work on the farms, and a large labor force was conscripted from the cities for the farm front. As a result, the amount of grain production increased over that of 1960.

Industry

Such basic industries as metallurgy, coal, petroleum, machinery, electric power and chemicals developed rapidly in the last few years.

In 1961 steel and iron manufacturing concerns produced about 40 new varieties of steel and iron products, twice as much as that of 1957. In the metallurgical industries, concentration on capacities to produce a large variety of steel products was adopted to the characteristics of raw materials of China, whereby the quality of the steel and steel products improved with lower basic costs. Approximately 50 varieties of alloy steel are produced from the electric furnaces, where only ordinary carbon steel had been produced in the past. At the same time, the quality of steel produced from the electric furnaces markedly improved with 94.5 per cent of them passing inspection, where as in 1960, only 83.3 per cent passed inspection. Class 1 products increased their quality by passing 93.7 per cent of them at inspection. The quality of pig-iron also improved with a 6 per cent increase in passing the inspection. The variety of steel products increased noticeably where the Chinese were successful in producing about 30 varieties of new products in 1961. The 1961 standard of steel products doubled that of 1957.

Remarkable achievements were made in the machine industries for 1961. About 100 different types of top-quality machine tools were produced. Expansion projects for all of the

five tractor factories to be built in 1962 are under progress. When these projects are completed, the production capacity will be increase five fold. The Tientsin Tractor Factory will have an annual production capacity of 40,000 tractors. In 1961, about 100 machine factories producing mine and railway equipment were operating and expanding. To raise the utilization rate for farm machines, 94 large farm machine repair factories and 241 small scale farm machine repair factories were built in Shansi, Hopei, Shantung, Honan and Liaoning provinces.

In 1961, thirteen different types of new machines were produced for the light industries. The progress of the ship-building industries under the People's government doubled. The industry is able to build an ocean-going ship of the 17 thousand ton-class.

The chemical fertilizer industry that trebled in 1960 from 1957, continued to grow and expand in 1961. There were 8 large new fertilizer factories under construction, and 7 existing ones expanded. Out of the total investment in chemical industries, 41 per cent was invested in chemical fertilizer.

In 1960 the production capacity for the synthetic fibre and vinylon increased to twelve times over that of 1957. Other varieties of synthetic fibres also increased tremendously. Cities where vinylon fibres are produced are Peiping, Shanghai, Tientsin, Chinsu, and Tangsan. Besides these places, there are about 100 units where various types of synthetic fibres are being produced. Their varieties also increased to 14 - 15 different types from the former 2 - 3 different types.

In coal industries, engineering equipment increased and the level of automation for basic operations was raised. The hydraulic mining method has been widely adopted. Construction and expansion of coal mine operation were noticeably developed where in 1961, 150 coal mines were expanded or excavated, including the Kailan Mines, the Fushin Mines, the Hainan Mines, and other large coal mines. At the Kailan Mines, 3 coal shafts with a production capacity of 5 million tons are under construction.

In the field of light industries, keen attention is centered around the solution of raw materials. Nevertheless, raw materials produced from chemical, metallurgical, petroleum, coal, lumber, and other industries increased tremendously for light industries. According to preliminary statistical data, in eleven months, 160 million pairs of synthetic-fibre shoes and 2.8 million square meters of artificial leather were

produced. The proportion of manufactured goods in light industry increased tremendously.

By the end of 1961, in Shanghai, the proportion increased 45 per cent (30 per cent in 1957), and at Tientsin, it increased 42 per cent.

In the fiber industries where 80 per cent of the raw material comes from the farms, the synthetic fiber and artificial fiber industries developed rapidly. There are 13 specialized factories that manufacture chemical fibers in Tientsin. At the end of 1961, the Tientsin Fibre-glass Factory produced 800,000 meters of materials. At Shanghai, in ten months, 3,000 varieties of materials were produced, and of that total, 2,000 were produced from chemical fibres. The light industries developed rapidly in Tsinghai, Sinkiang, Inner Mongolia, and other areas with minority groups where they had depended upon primitive and handicraft industries in the past. In 1961, these areas produced over 10,000 varieties of manufactured goods.

Agriculture

In 1961 there was a popular movement to solicit personnel for farm management where standards for material techniques for farm management rose to a new high.

The 1961 harvest was better than that of 1960. Only the cotton and flower harvests were lower than that of 1960. In 1959 out of a total of 1.6 billion mou (one mou is about 207 p'yong) of arable land, 600 million mou were damaged; in 1960, 900 million mou were damaged (of which 300 - 400 million mou severely); and in 1961 natural disasters throughout the provinces was about the same as in 1960. Even in 1934 when China had her severest calamity, it were affected 360 million mou of arable land only.

In 1960, the irrigated land area in China increased 3.3 times to a total of 56,330,000 hectares from a total of 16 million hectares before World War II. Of this total, 20 million hectares were irrigated during the first three years of the 2nd Five-Year Plan.

The total motor-power capacity for water supply was only 100,000 hp before World War II. In 1957 it increased to 560,000 hp; and in 1961 it reached 5 million hp. Of this total, during the two years between 1960 - 1961, the motor-power capacity for water supply in irrigated land increased to 3.3 million hp.

And in 1961 an irrigation facility that could irrigate over 1 million hectares of arable land was produced. In 1961 ten irrigation systems were built that depended upon electric power which supplied 66,000 hectares of arid land.

Automation of farm management is rapidly developing in China. Where there were only 401 tractors in 1949, during the period of 1960 - 1961 only, 40,000 tractors (converted to 15 hp units) were supplied to farms. August 1961 the total number of tractors in the farms is 120,000 (converted to 15 hp units). Besides this, there are numerous improved farm implements supplied to farms. During the period of 1960 - 1961, 37,000 newly improved plowshares, and 37,000 harrows were supplied to farms.

The number of government-managed farms reached 2,500 in 1961, with an arable land area of 5.2 million hectares, and 28,000 tractors. The government-managed farms engaged themselves in developing waste-land on a large scale. They were particularly active in developing irrigation projects in the autonomous districts of Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia, in Heilungkiang and Yunnan provinces, and in Hainan Island. In the autonomous districts during the period of 1958 - 1961, 1,260,000 hectares of waste-land were irrigated.

Results in the live-stock industry were equally successful. The number of sheep and goats more than doubled in 1961 from 1949 with 42.3 million head, in all. As of June 1961, in the Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region which is an important live-stock grazing area, the number of live-stock animals and horses grew over 137.8 per cent above the 1957 figure. This indicates an annual average growth of 8.3 per cent.

In the fishing industry, supplementary works and improvements on fishing vessels and fishing equipment continued. The number of motor-boats trebled in 1961 from 1957.

Laterly, in Chekiang, Kiangsu, Fukien, and Liaoning provinces, there are 12,000 motor-boats and steamships for the fishing industries. At the end of 1961, the fresh water fishing area reached 4 million hectares with a catch of over 2 million tons, over 50 per cent of the total for the industry.

Foreign Trade

In 1961, China carried on trade with 90 countries and districts. Of this total, trade was conducted with 33 countries

under economic and trade agreements between the governments of each respective country.

In 1961, trade agreements were concluded between Burma, Ghana, Mali, and Brazil.

Education and Culture

In 1961 educational projects continued to advance in China, where the Party's policy was to work toward a combination of education and productive labor. The number of teachers for higher, secondary, and primary schools reached 3 million which is three times of that of 1949. In 12 years since World War II, the number of teachers for universities increased over ten times, and the number of secondary school teachers grew 4.4 times.

In all the schools are about 100 million students, equivalent to one-sixth of the total population. In 1961, 160,000 of them received higher education. Besides this number there are several million laborers studying at night schools and correspondence schools without leaving their production lines. For instance, at Shanghai, 28,000 workers studied at about 130 night universities, over 50 per cent of the total number of day students. For about 50 minority groups, totalling over 35 million, there are numerous high schools and special technical schools and 9 universities. By 1961, there were 400,000 trained leaders and technicians among the minority groups.

In 1961, 30 outstanding novels were written with distinguishing characteristics with colorful themes.

Among these novels, the following ones were widely read: Li Hal-in, Strong Wave; an epic describing the new revolution. Hong Chung-ui, Strong Fountain; treated the socialistic reforms of the Chinese farms.

Liu Ch'ong-ui; A Worker Named Ch'ang.

Ku Yang-san; Fighting Hardship.

P'a Kum's; Collected Essays on Korea, depicts the friendship between Koreans and Chinese, the heroic deeds of the Chinese People's Volunteers, distressing battle stories of Korea with realism. In the area of verse, there are Yom Chong-ui's Kang Nam Kok, which depicts the workers and farmers life with sincerity; So Sa-si's A Song for a Coachman, which describes the life of the Chinese people from the Korean War to

the period of the Great Leap Forward; Li Ke-ui's A Strong Oath; and So Ch'on's A Song for Two Cities.

In the cinema arts department for 1961, there were art films produced with the following titles: "The Red Army's Women's Company", "Wave the Red Flag High!" "The Flame is Rising", "The Red Sun", and the first three-dimension film of China, "Lawyer Ma's Wonderful Trip", and many others.

Physical education is developing continuously under the policy of attempting to combine productivity and national defense with it.

On 31 December 1961, 102 records were made out of a total of 300 records made in 1961. World records were broken in 9 events (archery, weight-lifting, parachuting, model airplane flying, and others). In April 1961, at the 26th World Table Tennis Match, the Chinese Team took first place for the men's team, the men's single, and the women's single.

Publishing

News agency: The New China News Agency.

Newspapers: The People's Daily (organ for the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party), Worker's Daily (organ for the Chinese National Labor Congress), The Chinese Youth Report (organ for the Chinese Communist Party Youth League), The Kuang King News, Ta Kung Pao, The Liberation Army News, and the Peking Daily.

Major magazines: The Red Flag (organ for the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party), New Construction, China's Women, China Youth, Sisa Such'aek, World Knowledge, People's Literature, and The Liberation Army's Letter and Arts.

THE CONTINENT OF EUROPE

THE SOVIET UNION

(Union of Soviet Socialist Republic)

Area: 22,400,000 square kilometers

Population: 220,000,000 (Jan. 1, 1962)

Capital: Moscow (Population about 7,000,000)

Political Affairs

Since the Great Socialist October Revolution, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics was organized on Dec. 30, 1922. At present, 15 Federated Republics, 20 Autonomous Republics, 8 States, and 10 People's Jurisdiction belong to Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The constitution of the Soviet Union was ratified on Dec. 5, 1936.

Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union: The Union is constituted of Federated Soviets and People's Soviets. The term is four years. The present Supreme Soviet was elected on 18 March 1962 during the sixth assembly. The total of 1,443 representatives were elected - 791 from Federated Soviets and 652 from People's Soviets.

Chairman of the Presidium - L. I. Brezhnev

President of the Soviet of the Union - I. E. Spiridonov

President of the Soviet of Nationalities - Ya. Vhe, PaieBae

Cabinet: Organized by the Supreme Soviet on 25 April,
1962.

Premier - N. S. Khrushchev
The first Deputy Premier - A. N. Kosygin, A. I. Mikoyan
Deputy Premier - A. F. Zasyadko, N. G. Ignatov,
V. E. Dymshits, K. N. Rudnev, V. N. Novikov,
D. F. Ustinov
Chairman of National Science and Economics - A. F. Zasyadko
(holding several offices)
Chairman of National Procurement Committee - N. G. Ignatov
(holding several offices)
Chairman of National Planning Committee - V. E. Dymshits
(holding several offices)
Chairman of National Coordinating Committee for Scientific Research - K. N. Rudnev (holding several offices)
Chairman of Commissar of Standing Committee of External Economic Affairs - M. R. Leshachikov
Minister of Foreign Trade - N. S. Patolichev
Minister of Marine Transportation - V. G. Bakayev
Minister of Transportation - V. P. Beshchev
Minister of Medium Machine Industry - Ye. P. Slavsky
Minister of Electric Power Construction - I. T. Novikov
Minister of Transportation Construction - Ye. F. Kozhvenikov
Minister of Higher and Secondary Special Education - V. P. Lukin
Minister of Preservation of Natural Resources - A. V. Sidorenko
Minister of Health - S. V. Kurashev
Minister of Foreign Affairs - A. A. Gromyko
Minister of Culture - Ya. A. Furtseva
Minister of National Defense - R. Y. Malinovskiy
Minister of Communication - N. D. Psurtsev
Minister of Agriculture - K. G. Fysin
Minister of Finance - V. F. Garbuzov
Chairman of National Inspection Committee - K. V. Anyvkhin
Chairman of National Labor and Wage Committee - A. P. Volkov
Chairman of National Vocational Technology Education Committee - K. E. Cherenko
Chairman of National Radio and Television Committee - M. A. Kharlamov
Chairman of National Automation and Machine Construction Committee - A. I. Kostousov
Minister of Aeronautical Engineering Committee - P. V. Dementyev

Minister of National Defense Committee - L. V. Smirnov
 Minister of National Electronics Engineering -
 V. D. Kalmykov
 Minister of National Electronic Technology Committee -
 A. I. Shokin
 Minister of Ship Building Committee - B. Ye. Butom
 Chairman of State Chemistry Committee - V. S. Putorov
 Minister of State Nonferrous Metallurgy Committee -
 V. A. Boiko
 Minister of State Fuel Industry - N. V. Melnikov
 Minister of State Forestry - Pulp, Paper-making Industry,
 Lumber Industry and Forestry Management Com-
 mittee - K. M. Olulov
 Chairman of State Atomic Energy Utilization Committee -
 A. M. Petrosanko
 Chairman of State Construction Committee - V. A. Kuche-
 venko
 Chairman of State External Economic Liaison Committee -
 S. A. Sukachikov
 Chairman of State External Cultural Liaison Committee -
 S. K. Romanovskiy
 Chairman of State Security Committee - V. A. Semichastnyy
 Chairman of Central Council of Trade Unions - Ya. S.
 Kuvshinov
 Minister of State Planning Board; First Deputy Chairman -
 A. I. Mikoyan
 Deputy Chairman of State Planning Board - Minister V. M.
 Ryabikov, V. P. Zotov, N. I. Stvokin
 Chief of Bureau of Fisheries under State Planning Board -
 Minister A. A. Ishukov
 Deputy Chairman of State Procurement Committee - Minister
 M. Ed. Koluniashev
 Chairman of National Science and Economic Committee -
 Minister A. A. Kolesnikov
 Deputy Chairman of National Science and Economics Committee
 - Minister N. S. Tikhonov
 Bureau Chief of Gas Industry - Minister A. K. Kortunov
 Director of Central Council of Trade Unions Investment
 Bank for Basic Construction - Minister Ke. A.
 Karabaaev
 Director of National Bank - A. K. Korovushkin
 Chief of Central Statistical Bureau - V. N. Starovskiy
 Minister of the Russian Federated Socialist Republic -
 D. S. Polyanski
 Premier of the Federated Ukrainian Socialist Republic -
 V. V. Shchevbitsky
 Premier of the Federated Byelorussian Socialist Republic -
 T. Ya. Kiselev

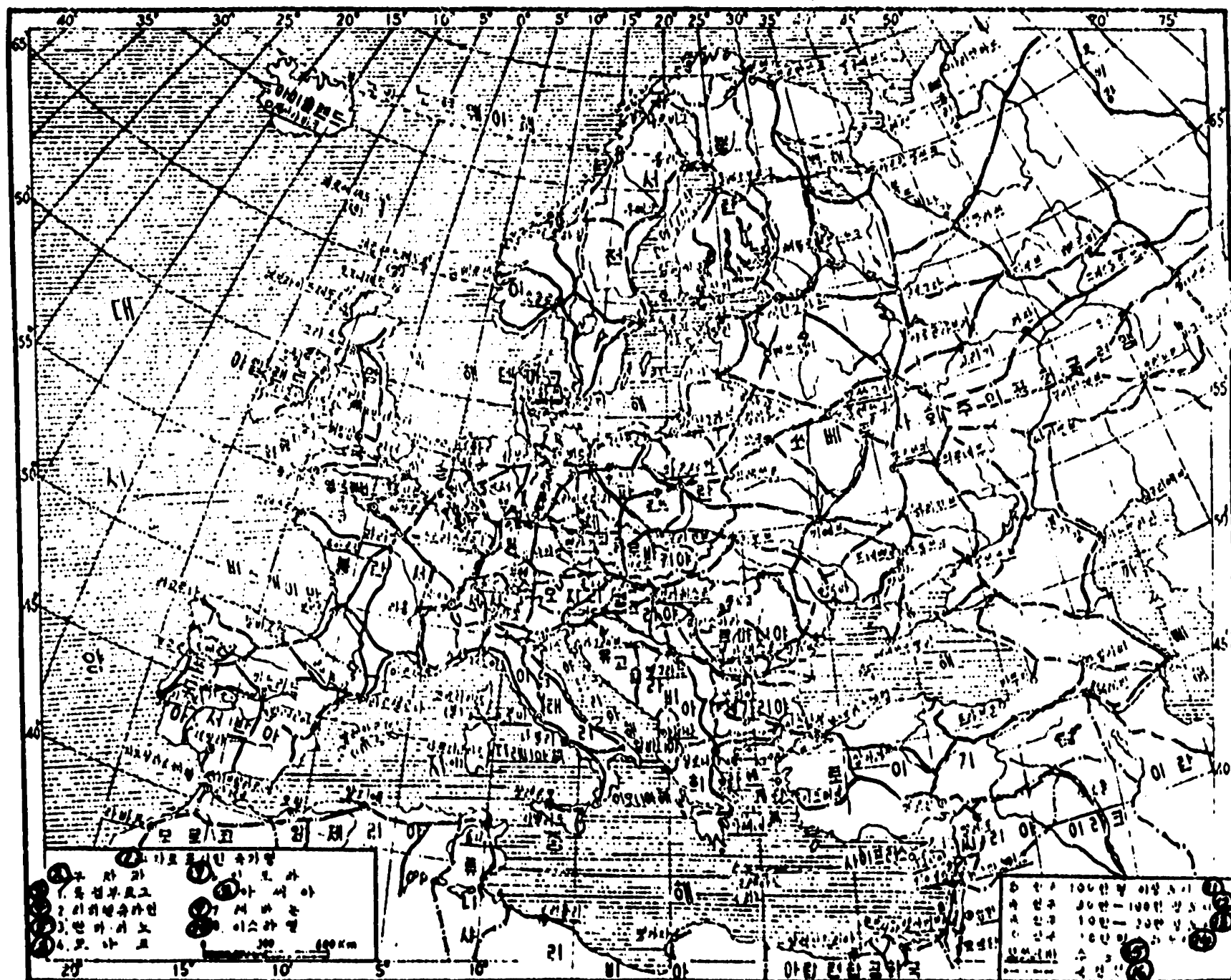
Premier of the Federated Uzbek Socialist Republic -
R. Kurbanov
Premier of the Kazakh Socialist Republic - S. Daulenov
Premier of the Georgian Socialist Republic - G. D.
Diorditsa
Premier of the Azerbaidzhan Socialist Republic - E. N.
Alikhanov
Premier of the Lithuanian Socialist Republic - M. Yu.
Shumauskas
Premier of the Moldavian Socialist Republic - A. F.
Diorditsa
Premier of the Latvian Socialist Republic - V. P. Ruben
Premier of the Kirghiz Socialist Republic - B. M. Mambetov
Premier of the Tadzhik Socialist Republic - A. Kakharov
Premier of the Armenian Socialist Republic - A. Ye.
Koochinyan
Premier of the Turkmen Socialist Republic - A. A. Annaliev
Premier of the Estonian Socialist Republic - V. I.
Klauson

Political and Social Organization: Soviet Communist Party

The party was organized for the first time in 1903. Membership 9.7 million. (The next issue will include the party members.) From Oct 17 through 31, 1961; the 22nd Communist party convention was held, and three platforms (below) were adopted.

Standing Committee of the Central Committee - L. I.
Brezhnev, G. I. Voronov, A. N. Kosygin,
O. V. Kuusinen, A. I. Mikoyan, N. V. Podgovnyy,
A. P. Kirilenko, F. R. Kozlov, D. S. Polyanski,
M. A. Suslov, N. S. Khrushchev, N. M. Shuevnik
Candidate Members - V. V. Grishin, Sh. R. Rashidov,
K. T. Mazurov, V. P. Mzhavanadze, V. V. Shchev-
bitskiy
Members of the Secretariat - The First Secretary -
N. S. Khrushchev
Secretariat - F. R. Kozlov, P. N. Demichev, N. G. Ignatov,
O. V. Kuusinen, P. N. Ponomarev, M. A. Suslov,
E. V. Spiridonov, A. N. Shelepin
Party Inspector for Central Committee - Chairman of the
Committee - N. M. Shvernik
Chairman of the Central Inspection Committee - N. R.
Mironov
Chairman of the Russian Federated Socialist Republic -
N. S. Khrushchev

Central Trade Union Council: Chairman - V. V. Grishin
 Lenin Communist Youth League: First Secretary of the
 Central Committee - S. P. Pavlov
 Soviet Youth Organization Committee; Chairman - B. N.
 Leshetoff
 Soviet Women's Committee; Chairman - N. V. Popova
 Union of Societies for External Friendship and Cultural
 Liaison: Chairman of the Presidium - N. V. Popova
 Association for the General Federation of Political and
 Scientific Knowledge Promotion: Chairman - Nikolai
 Semyonov
 Soviet Slavic Committee: Chairman - A. S. Gomburov
 Armed Forces Auxiliary Association: Chairman - B. A.
 Belov
 Soviet Peace Preservation Committee: Chairman - N. S.
 Tikhonov
 Soviet Afro-Asian Unity Congress: Chairman - M. Drushun-
 jaje
 Soviet Science Technique Federation: Chairman - V. A.
 Ivanov
 Association for the All-Federated Republic's Inventors
 and Co-ordinators: Chairman: V. A. Ivanov
 Writer's League: First Secretary of the Directing Com-
 mittee - K. Fedin
 The Red Cross and the Associated Red Crescent League:
 Chairman of the Executive Committee - G. A. Miterev
 The Korea-Soviet Friendship Society: Chairman - M. B.
 Tarasov
 The Soviet Academy of Sciences: President - Mstislav
 Keldysh
 The Union of Journalists: Chairman - P. A. Satyukov



Legend

1. Countries Numerically Indicated
2. Europe
3. Luxemburg
4. Liechtenstein
5. San Marino
6. Monaco
7. Andorra
8. Asia
9. Lebanon
10. Israel
11. Population over 1 million
12. Cities with population of 30,000 - 1,000,000
13. Cities with population of 100,000 - 300,000
14. Cities with population under 100,000
15. Capital: Moscow
16. Boundaries

Major Internal Events

On 1 January 1961 new rubles were issued and old rubles were exchanged for the new ones at the rate of 10:1.

From 10 - 18 January at the Plenary Session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, the following agenda was discussed: problems concerning the gathering for the 22nd Convention of the Soviet Communist Party; problems on measures for farm development and performing socialistic obligations and national planning in the production and procurement of agricultural products and live-stock products; and results of the Communist and Labor Party meetings.

On 12 February, an automatic station satellite began its trip on part of the way to Venus, shot off from a medium-sized spherical satellite put into orbit by the Soviet Union.

An election was held in March for Soviet representatives from local workers among the federated Republics of the Soviet Union.

On 12 April, the Soviet satellite "Vostok No. 1, which was piloted by Yu. A. Gagarin, made the first orbital flight

around the world. (From 6 - 7 August, the second flight into space by Vostok No. 2, which was piloted by G. S. Titov, succeeded in orbiting the earth more than 17 times.)

On 19 June, at the plenary session of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, First Secretary N. S. Khrushchev's declared statement on "The drafting of the principles of the Soviet Communist Party", and that of F. R. Kozlov on "The drafting of regulations of the Soviet Communist Party", were discussed.

On 30 August, the Soviet Communist Party and the Cabinet adopted a resolution temporarily postponing discharges for regular army officers and non-commissioned officers upon evaluating the situation brought on by the American's and their aggressive allied blocks' intentions to prepare for war in view of their flat refusal to accept the Soviet proposal for a peace treaty in Germany.

On 31 August, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced a statement on starting nuclear test explosions.

On 10 October, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet announced a government decree concerning the reorganization of the Trvinian Autonomous Republic into the Trvinian Soviet Socialist Autonomous Republic.

From 17 - 31 October, the 22nd Convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union convened at Moscow. At the Convention, the following reports were heard and discussed; the operations progress report of the Central Committee which was declared in a statement by N. S. Khrushchev; report on the draft of principles of the Soviet Communist Party; report on the progress of operations of the Central Inspection Committee which was declared in a statement by the Chairman of the Central Inspection Committee, A. F. Gorkin; report on amendments to the regulation of the Soviet Communist Party declared in a statement by Secretary F. R. Kozlov; and report on the Qualification Evaluation Committee. Resolution principles of the Soviet Communist Party, and new amendments pertaining to the outlines for operations of the Party's Central Committee were adopted. The central organization's members were newly elected.

From 6 - 15 December, the 7th Session of the 5th Assembly of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union convened. At the meeting, the 1962 Soviet National Plan, the 1962 National Budget, and the performance of the 1960 National Budget and

other legislation was discussed.

External Relations

Relations with other Socialist nations - From 29 June to 10 July 1961, the Korean Democratic People's Republic and the other Party and government leaders visited the Soviet Union. After conferring with the leaders of the Party and the government of both countries during the visit, on 6 July, the Treaty of Comity, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the two countries was concluded.

From 14 October - 2 November, the Korean Labor Party delegation that was headed by Comrade Kim Il-song came to the Soviet Union to attend the 22nd Convention of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union.

From 30 May - 9 June, Soviet Government representatives headed by A. N. Kosygin visited our country.

And, from 9 - 20 September, the Soviet Communist Party delegation headed by F. R. Kozlov was visiting Korea to attend the 4th Convention of the Korean Labor Party. On 28 February, the 1961 Commodity and Mutual Payments Agreements between our country and the Soviet Union were signed at Moscow.

On 3 March, a communique was released from P'yongyang in regards to the exchange of the treaty to be ratified between Korea and the Soviet Union for trade and maritime relations. The agreement on the cooperation between Korea-Soviet Friendship Society, the Soviet Federated League for External Friendship and Cultural Liaison, and the Soviet-Korea Friendship Society was signed on 11 April at P'yongyang.

On 7 December, the 11th Convention of the Korean-Soviet Scientific and Technical Cooperation Committee released a communique on the convention's proceedings from P'yongyang.

In February 1961, a preliminary discussion on economic and trade problems between the Soviet Union and China was under progress by the respective government's delegates. Negotiations continued at Moscow, and on 7 April, the 1961 Trade Agreements between the two nations were signed. On 25 May, agreements were concluded on the cooperation of radio and television broadcasting between China and the Soviet Union at Peiping. On 19 June, the agreements were concluded on the economic, scientific, and technical cooperation at Moscow.

From 26 June - 5 July, Government representatives from the Vietnam Democratic Republic headed by Premier Pom Mun-dong were visiting the Soviet Union. Negotiations were under progress during their visit whereupon they released a joint communique. The communique stated that the agenda discussed during the negotiations were in complete agreement to each others' opinion, and also stated that they whole-heartedly support the proposals of the Korean Democratic People's Republic for the peaceful unification of Korea.

The Soviet Communist Party delegation attended the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party in July, and on 13 April, resolutions on the proposal to offer supplementary assistance to the 3rd 5-year Plan of Mongolia (122,000,000 rubles in new currency) by the Soviet Union for the period of 1961 - 1965 was adopted at Moscow.

On 19 May, agreements on the expansion of 1962 - 1970 economic and technical cooperation between Poland and the Soviet Union was adopted at Moscow. On 7 July, the agreement on the mutual assistance and cooperation on the use of atomic power was signed at Warsaw.

In May, L. I. Brezhnev attended the 40th anniversary of the founding of the Czechoslovakian Communist Party.

Between the Soviet Union and Hungary, on 1 August, a protocol on the 1962 - 1965 economic developments was signed at Moscow. Also, on 3 October, a treaty on the border regulations, and mutual assistance on the border problem was signed at Budapest.

From 31 July to 12 August, Party and government representatives of Rumania lead by Gheorgiv Dej were visiting the Soviet Union. In the communique that was released on 13 August both countries supported the proposal of the Korean Democratic People's Republic for the peaceful unification of Korea based on democratic principles, and the justified demands of the Korean people for requesting the evacuation of American troops from South Korea. The communique also pointed out that both countries believed that the unification of Korea was, above all, a problem for the Korean people themselves.

The Party and government representatives of the Soviet Union participated in the celebrating ceremony for the 12th anniversary of the founding of the German Democratic Republic in October. On 30 May an agreement to bring about closer

economic relations for the period of 1962 - 1965 between the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic was signed at Moscow. On 28 December, an agreement on expanding cooperation toward a peaceful application of atomic power was signed at Berlin.

Relations with Asia, Africa, and Latin American Countries
- The Indonesian Government Mission visited the Soviet Union from 2 - 6 January 1961. The Soviet government agreed to the Indonesian Government Mission's request for the sale of new equipment for the Indonesian army, and concluded appropriate arrangements to this effect.

A joint communique was released on 13 June concerning the visit of President Sukarno of Indonesia. The communique revealed the sympathetic and supporting spirit of the Soviet government toward the struggle of the Indonesian people to eliminate Dutch colonists from their land. On 21 February, mutual cooperation agreements on communications problems between the Soviet Union and Indonesia was adopted.

The First Deputy Premier Kosygin and Brezhnev visited India in February and December, respectively. And the Indian Prime Minister Nehru visited the Soviet Union from 6 - 11 September. (A joint communique was released on 11). The economic cooperation agreement which includes the Soviet Union's long term loan of 112 million rubles (600 million rupees) to India was signed at New Delhi on 21 February.

On 6 October, an agreement on the peaceful use of atomic power was signed.

On 25 September and 12 December, in a letter to the Japanese Prime Minister Ikeda, Soviet Premier N. S. Khrushchev denounced the American-Japanese Mutual Security Treaty that is going to bring dangerous consequences to peace in the Far East, and rejected the Japanese demand for territorial rights. From 14 - 22 August, the First Deputy Premier of the Soviet Union, Mikoyan, visited Japan on the opening of the Soviet Trade Show in Japan.

The Prime Minister of the Kingdom of Laos, Souvanna Phouma visited the Soviet Union from 16 - 22 April. On 20 April, the Chairman of the Central Committee of the Laotian Patriotic Party, Souphannouvong; and the Minister of Public Information of the Kingdom of Laos, "Kuenim Polseniga" arrived at Moscow. On 23, a joint communique in connection with Souvanna Phouma's

visit was released. The Soviet Union decided to build a hospital and a broadcasting station for Laos.

Chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, L. I. Brezhnev visited Guinea, Morocco, and Ghana from 9 - 21 February.

A communique in regards to the formal visit of President Nkruma of Ghana (10 - 15 July) to the Soviet Union was released on 26 July. On 4 November, agreements on long term trade agreements, long term payments agreements, and economic and technical agreements were signed between the Soviet Union and Ghana.

The Goodwill Mission of the Republic of Mali visited the Soviet Union in March. On 18, the economic and technical agreement, the trade agreement, the cultural cooperation agreement were signed between the Soviet Union and Mali at Moscow. The Soviet Union also agreed to extend a credit of 40 million rubles on a long-term basis to Mali.

The Tunisian Foreign Minister visited the Soviet Union from 3 - 5 August, and discussed the situation that was brought on by the armed invasion of the French in Bizerte with the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union supported the legitimate demands of Tunisia in regards to the French army evacuation from Tunisia. On 31 August, the economic and technical cooperation agreement between the Soviet Union and Tunisia was signed, whereby the Soviet Union agreed to a loan of 25 million rubles to Tunisia.

The following persons and groups visited the Soviet Union in 1961: delegation of the Libyan National Assembly (March); the Chief-of-Staff of the Army of Burma, Ne Win (March); Prime Minister Daud of Afghanistan (April); the delegation of the United Arab Republic National Assembly (April); the Economic Mission of the Federation of Nigeria (June); Prime Minister Apud of the Sudan (July); the delegation of the Cyprus National Assembly (July).

On 3 April the Soviet Union and the Federation of Nigeria decided to exchange diplomatic representatives at an ambassador level. On 7 October, the Soviet Union recognized the Syrian-Egyptian Republic.

On 18 April in the statement refuting the armed invasion of Cuba by the American Imperialists (air attack by American aircraft), the government of the Soviet Union declared that,

"We have the privilege of maintaining all of our measures to offer necessary assistance to the Republic of Cuba together with other nations as long as the military intervention in the internal affairs of the Cuban people is not suspended". The Soviet Goodwill Mission visited Cuba in August. On 20 September a joint communique in connection with the visit of President Dorticos of the Republic of Cuba was signed. The Cuban Education Mission visited the Soviet Union in March. On 10 May, a cooperative plan between the Soviet Union and Cuba as regards education, science, culture, public health, and sports was signed.

Diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Brazil were restored on 23 November.

The following persons and groups visited the Soviet Union in 1961: the delegation of the Bolivian National Assembly (May); Vice President Arosomena of Ecuador (June); and the delegation of the Venezuela National Assembly (August).

Solutions to major International problems and measures taken for its solution - On 17 February, the government of the Soviet Union sent a memorandum to the West German government stressing the necessity of concluding a peace treaty and making reparations for war damages. On 8 June, the Foreign Minister of the Soviet Union announced a statement warning the American, British, and French governments as regards unjustified interference of the West German authorities toward the West Berlin problem where the West German authorities are plotting international incitement endangering the peace and security of central Europe.

On 3 August the government of the Soviet Union sent a memorandum to the governments of the America, Britain, and France urging the adoption of a peace treaty in Germany. The same memorandum was delivered to the West German government on the same date.

On 18 August the government of the Soviet Union supported measures proposed by the German Democratic Republic as regards the establishment of an effective inspection procedure along the demarcation lines of West Berlin that was in the memorandum in reply to the one sent to the American, British, and French governments.

On 24 August and 2 September, the Soviet government sent a memorandum to the American, British, and French governments protesting against the provocative intention of the West German militarists to use the western corridor of the air route at West Berlin.

On 17 September the Soviet government sent a memorandum to the American, British, and French governments protesting invasion of the territorial skies of the Democratic German Republic by West German aircraft; and warned that, in the future, should such an incident be repeated, maximum measures will be mobilized to disperse such aircraft with rockets and other means.

Laos Situation - On 18 January the letters exchanged between the President of the Soviet government and Souvanna Phouma as regards to the measures of restoring peace in Laos was released. On 1 April the Soviet government sent a memorandum to the British government concerning the situation in Laos, and proposed an international conference in April to settle the Laos problem, and cease all military activities.

On 17 May Foreign Minister Gromyko submitted a proclamation draft concerning the neutrality of Laos, evacuation of all foreign troops and military personnel, and the Laotian rights at the International Convention, to the Geneva Conference that is working for a peaceful settlement of the Laos situation. On 2 December and on 19 December, the Soviet Union sent a letter jointly drafted and agreed upon by the British who are co-chairman of the Geneva Conference, to the three Laotian representatives. They stated their hopes for action to see an organization of a nationally unified government in the near future.

Congo Problem - On 14 February the Soviet government announced a statement denouncing the slaying of Patrice Lumumba. The statement stressed that the assassin of Lumumba be punished in court, Hammarskold be dismissed, and all foreign troops be evacuated from Congo immediately.

On 7 January the Soviet government sent a memorandum to the Netherlands in regards to the Netherlands' agreement to establish a nuclear base for the Americans which may bring about dangerous consequences in view of the nuclear test ban.

On 14 January the Soviet government sent a memorandum to the American government protesting the provocative activities of American war ships toward the Soviet tanker, Sverdlovsk.

On 3 February the Soviet government protested to the Turkish government for basing a NATO Rocket Base within the territory of Turkey.

The Soviet government strongly protested to the French government in regards to the incident where a French fighter-plane fired upon the Soviet civil airline (Brezhnev was on board) on two different occasions, one on 9 February, and the other on 11 February. On 26 April, the Soviet government announced a statement denouncing the West-German agreement to offer military bases, rocket testing grounds and supply bases to the British government.

On 5 July and on 7 August, the Soviet government sent a memorandum to the American government in regards to the nuclear weapons test ban. The memorandum again proposed the solution to the problem by relating the nuclear weapons test ban to the complete elimination of military preparations.

Since the incidents of foreign submarines invading the territorial waters of the Soviet Union increased, on 29 August the Soviet government instructed the Ministry of National Defense to eliminate such incidents.

On 31 August the Soviet government announced a statement concerning the commencement of nuclear weapons test explosions in view of the grave situation brought about by the insane military preparations of the American Imperialists and their western allied aggressors.

On 9 September the President of the Soviet government delivered a message in reply to a joint message by Kennedy and MacMillan on the nuclear weapons test ban of 3 September. The message stressed the inevitability of the Soviet Union to take actions to strengthen their military power in view of the war preparations carried out by the Americans and their allies.

On 27 November the Soviet government announced the draft agreements on the Soviet's new proposal for the re-opening of the nuclear weapons test ban conference.

On 13 December the Soviet government delivered a statement concerning the Germany-Denmark Joint Headquarters to be established in the Baltic area to the Danish government, and warned that the Soviet government will take necessary measures to preserve her security.

On 22 December the Soviet government sent a statement to

the Belgian government concerning the establishment of a base for the German Federated Army in the territory of Belgium. Furthermore, the Soviet government demanded that the Belgians remove their guards from Rhuanda-Urundi (11 Jan.).

A statement demanding the withdrawal of atrocious activities by the Portugese colonists in Angola was made on 27 May.

Economic Affairs

The Soviet Union is first in iron, manganese, coal, petroleum, copper, lead, zinc, nickel, boxide, tungsten, mica, and potash surveyed reserves. The Soviet Union's iron reserve is 38.3 billion tons (end of 1958), which equals that of the capitalistic nations, and reaches 11 times that of America. The coal reserve is about 57 per cent of the world reserves, 8,669 billion tons (early 1959). Hydropower takes about one-third of the world's total. The forest area is 1 billion hectares with about 50 billion square-meters of reserved timber, about half of the world reserve. The Soviet Union possesses about 500 million hectares of arable land, with 246 million hectares of cultivated land in 1961. The main crops are wheat, corn, potatoes, beans, sunflower, sugar beets, cotton, and hemp.

The workers of the Soviet Union successfully completed the third year of the 7-Year People's Economic Development Plan for the Communist Construction Plan in 1961.

Industry

The production for industrial products in 1961 increased 9.2 per cent over that of 1960, as a whole, of which production for services increased 10 per cent, and production for consumer goods increased 6.6 per cent over that of 1960. The annual average growth rate for the Soviet industrial products during the 40 years from 1918 to 1961 was 10.1 per cent over three times that of the United States.

The Rate of Growth for Industrial Production

	Estimated from the statistical data of the 7-Year Plan	Actual results attained
1958	100	100
1959	107.7	111.4
1960	117	122.1
1961	127	133.3

In comparing 1961 with 1960, production of major industries increased as follows: ferrous and non-ferrous metal industries, 10 per cent; fuel and electric power industries, 7 per cent; machine manufacturing and metal manufacturing industries, 16 per cent; chemical industries, 14 per cent; construction materials industries, 12 per cent; lumber, pulp, and lumber manufacturing industries, 5 per cent; food industries, 7 per cent.

In 1961, over 800 large-scale government operated industrial manufacturing concerns began operation. The world's largest hydro-electric power plant was built on the Volga with a capacity of 2.5 million kw. In 1961, about 3,000 different types of machines and equipment were manufactured; and almost 1,000 different types of tools and implements were designed and manufactured.

The amount of basic investment for the State and co-operative organizations (excluding Kolhoz) in 1961 was 32.5 billion rubles.

Growth of Production for Major Industrial Products

	1959	1960	1961
Pig-iron (1,000 t)	42 972	46 757	50 900
Steel (1,000 t)	59 971.2	65 292.7	70 700
Rolling stock (")	47 050	50 956	55 200
Petroleum (")	129 557	147 859	166 000
Gas	35 391	45 303.2	60 900
Electric power	265 112	292 274	327 000
Mineral fertilizer	12 916.8	13 867.3	15 300
Metal die-cutting machines (pieces)	147 574	155 566	164 000
Automobiles (")	493 983	523 591	555 000
Tractors	213.5	238.5	264
Excavators	10 538	12 455	15 800
Cement	38 781	45 520	50 900
Paper	2 326.5	2 420.8	2 600
Television	1 277	1 726	1 950
Sewing machines	2 941	3 096	3 300
Cotton textile	4 615	4 838	4 900
Wool textile	415.2	438.5	455
Silk fabrics	662.7	675.2	683
Leather shoes (1 million pr)	389.9	419.3	442
Sugar	6 011	6 363	8 400
Animal oil	721	737	894
Vegetable oil	1 885	1 586	1 700
Canned goods (1 million tins)	4 348	4 861	5 600

Farm Management

The cultivated land area for grain in 1961 was 128.3 million hectares. The cultivated land area for corn was expanded to 13.2 million hectares in 1961, from 11.2 million hectares in 1960.

Production Rates of Farm Products

Type of Grain	1953	1961	<u>1961</u> <u>1953</u>
Grains (1 million tons)	5 036	8 380	166
Wheat (")	2 520	4 045	161
Corn (")	226	1 469	6.5 times
Oils (1 million tons)	3.1	5.3	168
Sun-flower oil (")	2.6	4.7	179
Potatoes	72.6	84.0	116
Vegetables (")	11.4	15.6	137
Meat (1 million head)	5.8	8.8	150
Milk (1 million tons)	36.5	62.5	171

Number of Live-stock

(As of 1 Jan.; unit: 1 million head)

Variety	1954	1962	No. of head increased
4-legged animals	55.8	82.1	26.3
Milk cows	25.2	36.3	11.1
Pigs	33.3	66.6	33.3
Sheep	115.5	144.4	28.9

In 1961 live-stock increased by 6.1 million head, of which 1.5 million head was over the previous years' total. In one year, the number of pigs increased to 7.7 million heads, and sheep to 3.8 million heads.

The number of tractors at farm management disposal was 1,168,000 (converted into 15 horse-power units, a total of 2,072,000) in 1961, with 503,000 combiners and 790,000 trucks.

External Economic Affairs

Growth Rate of Foreign Trade (Unit: 1 billion rubles)

1955---	5.8	1959---	9.5
1956---	6.5	1960---	10.1
1957---	7.5	1961---	10.5
1958---	7.8		

Foreign trade in 1961 increased to ten times that of 1938. From 1955 - 1960, foreign trade between the socialist countries took about three-fourths of the total foreign trade.

Finance

From the 1961 National Budget, a notable amount of supplementary funds was allotted to farm management and other fields of the socialist economy and the national defense area. According to preliminary data that is available, revenue for 1961 was 78.3 billion rubles, and expenditures were 76.7 billion rubles, which indicates a surplus of 1.6 billion rubles. Revenue for 1961 socialist management was 71.2 billions, out of which 21.1 billion rubles was interest on the indemnity for workers at manufacturing concerns, 31.2 billion rubles from the exchange tax. Social security taxes from state manufacturing concerns, and income taxes from Kolkhoz and cooperative organizations came to a total of 18.9 billion rubles.

Material Cultural Life

In 1961 the national income increased 7 per cent over that of 1960 to 153 billion rubles (from a preliminary source). The number of laborers and office workers for the people's economy in 1961 increased by 3,950,000 to a total of 66 million. The average wages in currency for office workers increased 4 per cent in 1961 over that of the previous year, and income for kolkhoz members also increased slightly. From 1 October 1961, there was a decrease in taxes levied on the wages of the laborers and office workers on two occasions, in accordance to legislation that was adopted in May 1960. Laborers receiving

wages of under 60 rubles no longer pay taxes. There was a 40 per cent cut in taxes for single wage earners and citizens with small families with an income of 61 - 70 rubles. As a result, on account of the increase in the number of laborers and office workers, their income increased by 400 million rubles. Depending upon the increase in their income, at the end of 1961, savings for the citizens reached 11.7 billion rubles. Money circulation for retail commodities through the network of government operations and cooperative organizations increased to 80.2 billion rubles which was 2.5 billion rubles more than of the previous year. Money circulation for daily necessities for 1961 rose 6 per cent above that of 1960.

In 1961 in cities and in labor districts, modern housing for 2.2 million families was built on 80 million square-meters of land. Member of kolkhozes and other learned men built 500,000 wings of housings on the farms out of their own expenses.

Medical services for the citizens improved consistently, whereby in 1961 the number of beds at hospitals increased to 111,000 from 1960. Beds at sanatoriums, rest homes, and recreation centers increased to 20,000; seats at kindergarten and nurseries increased to 580,000. Only in 1961, the number of doctors increased by 20,000, to a total of 422,000. In 1961, the Soviet Union, for every 10,000 citizen there were 19 doctors, whereas in the United States the figure is 12, and 11 in Great Britain. In the Soviet Union, during the period of 1896 - 1897, the average life-expectancy was 32 years of age: during the period of 1958 - 1961, it was 69 years of age for the entire Soviet Union.

In 1961 the people's educational system continued its reforms. In 1961 about 40,000 elementary and 7-year schools were advanced to 8-year schools. The number of primary school pupils increased by 3 million over that of 1960 to a total of 39 million. The number of students in secondary and higher education totalled 5 million, of which 2.6 million were university students. The total number of students at all levels of school in the Soviet Union reached 56 million in 1961. The number of students in secondary and higher education who are working at the production lines, and those in primary schools who are working in the farms was 5.9 million, of which 2.6 million were university and special technical school students. Sixty per cent of the day-time students at universities, which comes to 167,000, have had about two years practical working experience in their field.

In 1961 the number of scientists reached 400,000.

In 1961, 135 feature-length films were produced (including 111 art films). Twenty-four documentary and science promotion films were produced. Movie-house facilities increased by 10,000 of that of the previous year to a total of 113,000. This year, there were 3.8 billion movie viewers, and about 250 million viewers for drama theatres, group performing arts and the circus.

Publishing

News Service: Tass News, Novosti News Agency

Major newspapers: Pravda, Izvestia, Trud, Soviet Russia, Komsomol Pravda, Krasnaya Zvezda, Literary Gazette, Economic Gazette, Moscow News, Soviet Culture, and Selskoe Khozhaistvo.

Major magazines: The Communist, Party Life, The Historical Issues of the Soviet Communist Party, On Economics, On Philosophy, On Literature, On linguistics, World Economics and International Relations, International Life, The New Generation, Soviet Women, and Ogonek.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS AND CONFERENCES

The United Nations

Establishment: The UN was founded at the conference of allied powers which convened on 25 April 1945, at San Francisco, United States of America. Its tasks were to maintain and consolidate world peace and security, peacefully intervene in all international disputes, and develop friendly relations among states. In actuality, however, it has been utilized by United States imperialists as an instrument for aggression. (The Charter of the Organization went into effect on 24 October).

Membership: The organization consists of 104 nations (as of 14 December 1961). At the 16th General Assembly, the following nations joined the organization: Mongolia, Sierra Leone, Syria, Mauritania, and Tanganyika.

Structure: Major organs include the General Assembly (consists of the entire member nations); Security Council (consists of five permanent council member nations, i. e. the Soviet Union, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, France, and China, as well as six non-permanent council member nations); Economic and Social Council (consists of eighteen nations); Trusteeship Council (consists of fourteen nations), International Court of Justice and the Secretariat.

Major supplementary organs of the General Assembly include the following seven committees: First (Political) Committee; Second (Economic and Financial) Committee; Third

(Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural) Committee; Fourth (Trusteeship) Committee; Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee; Sixth (Law) Committee, and Special Political Committee.

Acting Secretary General: U Thant (of Burma, elected on 3 November in the Security Council).

Location of Headquarters: New York [City].

Work: The first half of the sixteenth General Assembly session took place from 19 September to 21 December 1961. Over ninety items were included on the agenda including the Korean question, the question of the restoration of the legitimate rights to the People's Republic of China, disarmament, the nuclear test ban, the question of the implementation of the declaration on granting independence to colonial nations and peoples, the question of Algeria, the appeal by Cuba on the aggressive plan of United States imperialists, and the question of Angola.

The Korean question: On 21 September 1961 the General Committee of the General Assembly decided to place the Korean question again, unlawfully, on the Assembly agenda; on 30 November it decided to include the same question on the agenda of the UN Political Committee.

In this connection, the Foreign Ministry of our country issued a statement on 1 December to the effect that representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should participate when the Korean question was debated. In that statement the determined position of our country was again affirmed that no decision would be acknowledged which, the General Assembly would take in defiance of the just claims of the Korean people, without representatives of our country participating and without their consent, and contrary to the interests of the Korean people.

On 12 December the Political Committee began to debate the Korean question. Prior to this, on 7 December, the Soviet delegation submitted a resolution declaring that the unification of Korea was an internal problem for the Korean people, that no intervention should be permitted in the internal affairs of Korea, and that such intervention was contrary to the UN Charter provisions. The Soviet resolution also urged that the UN Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea, an instrument for aggression by United States

imperialists, be discontinued. On the same date, the delegate of the People's Republic of Mongolia submitted a resolution demanding that foreign troops to withdrawn from South Korea and a resolution requesting that representatives of North and South Korea be invited. At the session [of the Political Committee], a United States resolution requesting that representatives of South Korea be allowed to participate was submitted, as well as a resolution of the fifteen nations that had taken part in the aggressive war against Korea, requesting that the work of the UN Commission of Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea be continued, and aimed at perpetuating the forced occupation of Korea by United States imperialists.

At the session [of the Political Committee] a heated debate took place over the invitation of representatives of our country and of South Korea. It was asserted by the delegates of socialist nations including the Soviet Union and many peace-loving countries that representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea should take part when the Korean question was debated. At the 13 December session, the Greek and Thai amendment to the Mongolian resolution was passed as a "resolution" following pressure exercised by the imperialist United States. The Greek and Thai amendment suggested that our country be invited [to take part in] the debate on the Korean question on the condition that our country "acknowledge the function of the UN".

With regard to the adoption of this preposterous "resolution", our Foreign Ministry issued a statement, stressing that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had always respected and recognized the UN Charter which it had never violated, and affirming the position of the Korean people that, in debating an issue, for the United Nations to have an interested party participate on a "condition" is an unjustifiable and shameful thing and is entirely contrary to UN principles.

At the 19 December session, the statement by the Foreign Ministry of our country, the Soviet resolution, the Mongolian resolution, and the "Fifteen Nation Resolution" were considered. The delegates of the nations of the socialist camp and the Cuban delegate contended that the UN had no right to debate the Korean question, for the Unification of Korea was an internal problem for the Korean people; that the forced occupation of Korea, under the cover of the UN flags, by the imperialist United States should be put to an end, and that

the UN Commission on the Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea should be discontinued. However, the United States forced the "Fifteen Nation Resolution" through the Political Committee and then the General Assembly by mobilizing its hand-raising machines. Thus, the debate on the Korean question was completed.

On this problem, a spokesman for our Foreign Ministry issued a statement on 22 December that rejected this "resolution" as invalid.

The question of restoring the legitimate representation of the People's Republic of China. This item was debated for the first time in its history at the plenary session of the UN General Assembly during 1 - 15 December 1961. At the session on 3 October the Soviet delegate had submitted a resolution on restoring the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China in the UN and on driving out the Chiang Kai-shek clique from the UN organs.

Disturbed at their failure to keep the question of restoration of the legitimate right of the People's Republic of China from being included on the Assembly agenda and also at the unfavorable situation on the international scene and within the UN Organization, United States imperialists did their best from the beginning to hamper a positive solution of the question. Although this was simply a procedural matter, the United States whipped together Australia, Colombia, Italy and Japan, its hand-raising machines bribed with the dollar, to submit a "Five Nation Resolution" requesting "important question" requiring a two-thirds majority vote so as to prevent the solution of this question, for the United States was well aware that there was no prospect of having its own way by a simple majority vote.

During the debate on this question, fifth delegates including those of socialist and neutral nations made speeches, the overwhelming majority of whom supported the Soviet resolution and denounced the "Five Nation Resolution"; nevertheless, the United States defeated the Soviet resolution and forced through the "Five Nation Resolution" by mobilizing its hand-raising machines.

The questions of nuclear test ban and disarmament - On 27 September 1961 the Soviet Government submitted to the General Assembly for its consideration a memorandum on a number of measures to be taken for acceleration of complete disarmament

aimed at easing international tensions and strengthening confidence among nations. This memorandum envisaged an agreement on the implementation of the following measures, or some of the measures as a minimum: freezing national military budgets; refusal of the use of nuclear weapons; prohibition of war propaganda; conclusion of a non-aggression treaty between NATO nations and Warsaw Pact nations; withdrawal of foreign troops from the territories of other countries; measures for opposing the further spreading of nuclear weapons; establishment of zones without atomic weapons; measures for reducing the danger of surprise attacks.

On 15 November 1961 the Soviet delegate submitted as official document of the Political Committee "the Basic Provisions of the Treaty on a General and Complete Disarmament".

Western powers including the imperialist United States obstructed disarmament by substituting armament control or armament management for disarmament and made efforts at intensifying the armament race under the cloak of disarmament.

The Soviet proposal was supported by many nations of Asia and Africa including Ghana, Guinea, Indonesia as well as socialist nations. On 24 November, at the General Assembly, in spite of opposition by the imperialist United States, the United Kingdom, and France, a fourteen-nation resolution appealing to all nations to transform Africa into a zone without atomic weapons and a resolution by Asian and African nations that regarded the use of nuclear weapons in war as a crime against mankind were adopted.

On 30 November at the United Nations Political Committee and on 4 December at the Assembly, despite the persistent objections by Western powers including the imperialist United States, two resolutions were adopted on the question of nuclear weapons: one entrusted the Acting Secretary General with a study of the possibilities of obligating the nations without nuclear weapons to refuse to produce nuclear weapons or to even position nuclear weapons on their own territories; the other resolution recommended those powers which have nuclear weapons to refrain from turning over such weapons to other nations and from supplying information necessary for producing such weapons.

The resolution concerning the composition of the Disarmament Committee was unanimously adopted on 13 December at the Political Committee and on 20 December at the Assembly. The

resolution designated the following nations as the member countries of the new committee: the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, Bulgaria, the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada, France, Italy, Burma, India, the United Arab Republic, Ethiopia, Nigeria, Brazil, Mexico, and Sweden.

Question of the implementing the declaration on granting independence to colonial nations and peoples. In the course of discussing this question, the schemes of the Western powers including the imperialist United States, who were determined to maintain the imperialist colonial system, were clearly exposed and suffered defeat.

This question was debated for about three weeks until 27 November. On 28 September the Soviet Government submitted to the Assembly the memorandum on "the implementation of the declaration with regard to granting independence to colonial nations and peoples".

On 27 November, at the plenary session of the General Assembly, a resolution sponsored by 38 nations of Asia and Africa demanding immediate abolishment of colonialism based on the Soviet declaration submitted to the fifteenth session of the General Assembly, was adopted by an overwhelming majority vote of 97 nations. The resolution demanded that the powers that possessed colonies should implement without delay the declaration adopted at the fifteenth session of the Assembly at the proposal of the Soviet Union on granting independence to colonial nations and peoples, and envisaged setting up a special committee comprising delegates of 17 nations. This special committee was to examine the question of implementing the declaration and submit its own views to the next Assembly session.

The question of Algeria -

At the 19 December session of the Political Committee, a resolution sponsored by 33 nations of Asia and Africa appealing to France and the provisional government of the Algerian Republic to resume their conversations on the independence of Algeria, was adopted by a vote of 61, with 34 abstentions. This resolution passed the 20 December session of the Assembly by a vote of 62, with 38 abstentions. The French delegate did not dare attend the Assembly session while the Algerian question was being debated, for he was so afraid of the denunciation of the shameful aggressive action by his own country. The allies of France including the United States and the

United Kingdom criticized the resolution on the ground that it had defined the condition for the conversations as the self-determination and right to independence of the Algerian people who prized the unification and territorial integrity of Algeria.

Specialized Agencies -

The United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations; the International Labor Organization; the World Health Organization; the Universal Postal Union; the International Telecommunications Union; the International Civil Aviation Organization; the World Meteorological Organization; the International Monetary Fund; the International Reconstruction and Development Bank; the International Finance Corporation; the International Atomic Energy Agency; the Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization.

Treaty on Friendly Cooperation and Mutual Assistance

(Warsaw Treaty)

Establishment: The ruling strata of Western powers ratified the Paris Agreement which was aimed at reviving German militarism and bringing a remilitarized West Germany into the aggressive block, NATO. Thus the danger of war had been increasing and the security of peoples had been openly threatened, when at Warsaw the nations of the socialist camp held the conference of European nations on ensuring the peace and security of Europe, and concluded the treaty, 14 May 1955, on friendly cooperation and mutual assistance.

The Treaty of Warsaw is a treaty of a defensive nature with protection of peace and consolidation of the security of the peoples of the socialist nations, consolidation of their national independence, and consolidation of their national sovereignty as its guiding principles.

Membership: The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, and Albania.

Structure: The ruling organ is the Political Consultative Committee (with each nation represented by government members or specially appointed representatives); supplementary organs

are the Standing Committee and the Joint Secretariat.

Location of headquarters: Moscow.

General Commander of the Joint Forces: Marshal A. A. Gurechiko (of the Soviet Union). Military representatives of signatory nations are to appointed Vice Commanders.

Work: During 28 - 29 March 1961, a regular session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty was held at Moscow. The session was attended by representatives of the signatory nations in the capacity of delegates and representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, of the People's Republic of China, and of the Democratic People's Republic of Mongolia in the capacity of observers.

The session was enveloped in an atmosphere of perfect mutual understanding and identity of views among the participants who exchanged their views on the development of international events and issues connected therewith and on the measures to be taken by the signatories of the Warsaw Treaty to ensure the peace of Europe and the whole world.

The signatories of the Warsaw Treaty issued firm warnings that they would not remain idle when imperialist nations were intensifying their preparations for war and that they were agreed on the measures recognized as necessary for further strengthening their own defenses and for preserving world peace. The participants at the conference also declared that they were prepared to continue to make all efforts at easing international tensions and consolidate world peace, and that they were always ready to take most extensive measures (that were agreed with other nations) for ensuring the peace and security of the peoples.

From 3 - 5 August 1961, a conference of the first secretaries of the Central Committees of the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties of the Warsaw Treaty signatories was called to discuss the problems connected with the preparations for the conclusions of the peace treaty with Germany. The conference was attended by representatives of the brotherly Parties of socialist countries of Asia.

The participants at the conference exchanged extensive views on external policies and economic problems connected with the preparations for the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany.

The conference entrusted authoritative organs with preparing external policies and economic measures necessary for carrying out the decisions of the conference including those ensuring the conclusion of the peace treaty with Germany and the decisions concerning West Berlin as a free city.

On 13 August 1961, as reported by the ADN Press, the statement by the signatory nations of the Warsaw Treaty was published. Since Western powers were viciously using West Berlin as a center of their provocative acts against the Democratic Republic of Germany and other nations of the socialist camp, the signatory governments of the Warsaw Treaty suggested to the people's parliament and government and the entire people of the Democratic Republic of Germany to set up a reliable system on the border of West Berlin that could hamper the subversive actions against the nations of the socialist camp and to see that trustworthy patrol and effective censorship be conducted along all peripheries of West Berlin including the border with East Berlin. These steps were suggested to ensure the security of the signatory nations of the Warsaw Treaty, especially for the security of the Democratic Republic of Germany and for the interests of the German people themselves. In their statement, the signatory governments of the Warsaw Treaty stressed that the need for such measures would disappear when the peace treaty with Germany had been effected and the issues demanding solution had been solved on this basis.

From 8 - 9 September 1961, a conference of the Defense Ministers of the signatory nations of the Warsaw Treaty was held at Warsaw. The conference was also attended by the chiefs of the general staffs of the signatory nations.

The participants at the conference entrusted the chiefs of the general staffs with the study of the problems with regard to strengthening the combat posture of the armed forces that are included in the Joint Forces of the Treaty signatory nations and to work out, on the basis of the consensus among the chiefs, the practical steps to be taken to further strengthen the defenses of the treaty signatories. These measures were necessitated by the new war-provoking schemes of the Western imperialists.

Mutual Economic Assistance Council

Establishment: The Council was set up in accordance with

the decisions taken at the Economic Conference held at Moscow in January 1949 and was attended by the representatives of the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and Czechoslovakia.

Membership: The Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania (February 1949), and the Democratic Republic of Germany (September 1950).

Structure: The Council Conference, which is the supreme organ (called twice a year); Representatives' Conference of the Signatory Nations, Standing Committees, and the Secretariat.

Location of headquarters: Moscow.

Secretary of the Council: N. We Kwaijeebu.

Work: The 14th session of the Council (28 February - 3 March 1961, in Berlin) was attended by representatives of all the signatory nations along with observers from Korea, China, Vietnam, and Mongolia. According to the communique issued after the close of the session, it was pointed out by the conference that the statement by the November 1961 [1960?] conference of the representatives of the Communist Parties and Workers' Parties at Moscow designated the right steps to be taken for strengthening the socialist camp, as well as the new possibilities and task for the triumph of Communist thought, and that the statement was of great significance for all activities of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council.

The session examined the reports from the standing committees on chemical industry, foreign trade, and machine-building industry, and exchanged views on the basic principles of socialist division of labor among nations. The session ratified the future plans for the Council's work and approved the tentative agenda of the 15th session of the Mutual Economic Assistance Council.

United Atom Nuclear Institute

Establishment: The institute was set up in March 1956.

Membership: The Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Soviet Union, China, Mongolia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, Albania, the Democratic Republic of Germany, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Structure: Plenipotentiary Delegates' Committee, Scholars' Council, Financial Committee.

Chairman of the Institute: Dmitri Blokhinchev.

Location of headquarters: Dubna.

Work: The regular conference of the plenipotentiary representatives of the member nations' governments (27 - 28 November 1961 at Dubna) was attended by the Korean delegation and other socialist nations' delegations. At the conference, the summary of the Institute's work for 1961, the plan for the work of 1962, the Institute's development plans for 1962 - 1965, and the Institute's capital construction plans for 1962 and budget were discussed and approved.

At the conference, Dmitri Blokhinchev, deputy member of the Soviet Scientific Academy was reelected as Chairman of the Institute, and Cherban Ghicheika, member of the Rumanian scientific Academy was elected Vice Chairman.

The 11th Scholars' Conference took place on 25 November 1961 at Dubna. The reports on the results of their work from the five research institutes studying all directions or aspects of modern nuclear physics were heard, including reports of the Institute on its international connections. The Institute's work plan for 1962 was approved.

Railway Cooperation Organization

Establishment: It was set up at the conference of the Railway Ministers of socialist nations held in June 1956 at Sofia.

Membership: Korea, the Soviet Union, China, Albania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Rumania, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Poland, Mongolia, and the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

Structure: Railway Ministers' Conference (the supreme organ, called once each year), the Railway Transport Committee (executive organ during the recess of the Railway Ministers Conference), ten permanent subcommittees, the Automobile Transport and Road Subcommittee.

Chairman: Henrik Drazykiewicz (of Poland).

Location of headquarters: Warsaw.

Work: At the 6th Railway Cooperation Ministers' Conference (from 4 - 8 July 1961, at Budapest), a number of decisions were adopted on the connections of international railway passenger and freight trains, on further developing international automobile transportation, and on scientific technical cooperation in socialist nations' transportation work.

West Pacific Fishing Research Committee

Establishment: Set up on 12 June 1956 in Peiping.

Membership: Korea, the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China, the People's Republic of Vietnam, and the People's Republic of Mongolia.

Structure: Plenary Conference, Secretariat, Subcommittees on marine fishing and on fishing resources. The Plenary Conference is held at the national capitals of the participating nations by rotation.

Chairman: Ho Tok-haeng (of China).

Location of headquarters: Peiping.

Work: The 6th plenary conference (from 11-18 September 1961 at Ulan Bator) heard and discussed the Committee's report on its work for 1960 - 1961; the report on the fishing industry of the People's Republic of Mongolia and the future of the industry. The recommendations for 1961 - 1962 by each participating nation, the work plans for each specialized subcommittee of the Committee, the financial settlement for 1960 and the 1962 budget, and the organization of the working personnel for 1962 were ratified.

International Olympics Committee

Establishment: At the first international physical training convention, it was decided to restore the Olympics meet that had been held once every four years and organized by the International Olympics Committee.

Membership: It is made up of 66 members. There are 95 Olympics committees in the states and areas recognized by the

International Olympics Committee.

Structure: the Committee is the supreme organ (called once a year), and there is the Executive Committee.

Chairman: Brundage (U.S.A.)

Location of the headquarters: Lausanne (Switzerland).

Work: At the annual session of the International Olympics Committee, June 1961 at Athens, it was decided to postpone the treatment of the Korean question until the 1962 annual session.

It was also decided at the session to hold the winter Olympics contests during 29 January - 9 February at Innsbruck, Austria and the summer contests in Tokyo during 11 - 25 October. The Soviet proposal to increase the number of the member of the membership of the International Olympics Committee by adding the chairmen of individual national Olympics committees and the chairmen of the International Sports Leagues was opposed on the pretext that the proposal had introduced international politics into the plans of the Olympics affairs.

The 59th session of the International Olympics Committee took place in June with 43 persons participating, including 7 delegates from the Executive Committee. At the June 5th session, it was decided to have the Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to join the International Olympics Committee on a tentative basis. It was also decided that the sportsmen from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea would be permitted to participate in the 1964 Tokyo Olympics contest on an independent basis even though the Korean Olympics Committee did not agree to setting up a unified team with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea by 1 September 1962.

At the session on the same date, it was decided to admit a number of nations as new members including the People's Republic of Mongolia into the International Olympics Committee.

APPENDIX A: GLOSSARY

1.	Li, ni, ri:	town
2.	Dong, tong:	district
3.	Do, to:	Province
4.	Namdo:	south province
5.	Pukto:	north province
6.	Kun:	subdivision of a province
7.	Kang, gang:	river
8.	Pong, bong:	peak
9.	San:	mountain
10.	Kan:	5.965 square feet
11.	Ri:	2.440 miles
12.	P'yong:	3.954 square yards
13.	Chongbo:	2.45 acre
14.	Sok:	39.682 gallon
15.	Kwan:	8.267 lb.
16.	Kun:	21.162 oz.

1033, 1499, 1912,
2271, 2531
CSO: 7756-N

E N D